

Washoe County

2019 Legislature Week 7

Bills of Interest

Bills introduced: 856
Bills Tracked by Washoe County: 608
Fiscal Notes Requested: 164

*As of 3/22

	Pages
New Bills:	1-6
Support:	7-8
Neutral:	9
Concern as written:	10-11
Oppose:	12
Watch: Assembly	13-18
Senate	19-27

Staff Recommendation of Bills to take direction on

<p>AB 301</p>	<p>Revises provisions relating to county jails. (BDR 16-769)</p> <p>Existing law requires each board of county commissioners to: at least once every 3 months, inquire into the security of the county jail and the treatment and condition of the prisoners; and take all necessary precautions against escape, sickness and infection in the county jail. Section 2 of this bill requires the sheriff to: report each death of a prisoner in the county jail or any branch county jail to the board and submit to the board a report that contains aggregate data concerning deaths of prisoners in the county jail and any branch county jail. Section 1 of this bill requires the board to review all available information concerning deaths of prisoners in the county jail and any branch county jail. Section 1 also requires the board to include as an item on the agenda of a public meeting of the board consideration of the conditions of the county jail and any branch county jail and the number of deaths of prisoners in the county jail or any branch county jail during the immediately preceding report and the circumstances surrounding any such deaths. Section 1 additionally requires the board to take necessary precautions against suicide and death in the county jail and any branch county jail.</p> <p>Status: Heard in Assembly Government Affairs on March 22</p>	<p align="center">Support</p>
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New to Watch List for Commissioners

<p>AB 138</p>	<p>Revises provisions governing workers' compensation. (BDR 53-708)</p> <p>Existing law requires that a claim by an injured employee for compensation under industrial insurance be decided on its merit and not according to the principle of common law that requires statutes governing workers' compensation to be liberally construed because they are remedial in nature. Section 1 of this bill requires such a claim to be decided under a liberal construction of those statutes in favor of the injured employee or his or her dependents. Existing law provides that an injured employee or his or her dependents are not entitled to receive compensation under industrial insurance unless the employee or dependents establish by a preponderance of the evidence that the injury arose out of and in the course of employment. Section 3 of this bill provides that the injured employee or dependents are entitled to receive such compensation unless the employer establishes by clear and convincing evidence that the injury did not arise out of and in the course of employment. Existing law establishes the duty of an insurer to accept or deny a claim for compensation. Section 2 of this bill provides that, for the purposes of making a determination whether to accept a claim for compensation, an employee's injury shall be deemed to have arisen out of and in the course of employment unless there is clear and convincing evidence to the contrary or except under circumstances where certain statutory provisions establish other standards of proof. Section 2 also provides that if an employer, self-insured employer, self-insured group or third-party administrator denies a claim and the claimant ultimately prevails after a requested hearing, the Administrator of the Division of Industrial Relations of the Department of Business and Industry shall impose a daily benefit penalty on the employer, self-insured employer, self-insured group or third-party administrator. Section 4 of this bill provides that the amendatory provisions of this bill apply to all open claims for compensation, regardless of the date on which the claim was filed.</p> <p>Status: Referred to Assembly Commerce and Labor</p>	<p align="center">Watch</p>
<p>AB 164</p>	<p>Revises provisions relating to marijuana. (BDR 40-619)</p> <p>this bill prohibit the Department from requiring a medical marijuana establishment or a marijuana establishment to obtain the approval of the Department before using a logo, sign or advertisement, thereby voiding the conflicting regulatory provisions.</p> <p>Status: Amend and Do Pass from Assembly Judiciary on March 15</p>	<p align="center">Watch</p>

<p>AB 174</p>	<p>Establishes the Nevada Interagency Advisory Council on Homelessness to Housing. (BDR 18-94)</p> <p>Existing law requires the Director of the State Department of Agriculture to establish a Supplemental Food Program to supplement the supply of food and the services provided by programs which provide food to indigent persons. In 2013, the Governor issued an executive order establishing the Nevada Interagency Council on Homelessness. Section 3 of this bill establishes the Nevada Interagency Advisory Council on Homelessness to Housing in statute and prescribes the membership of the Council. Section 4 of this bill establishes requirements governing the meetings of the Council and compensation of the members of the Council. Section 4 also requires the Department of Health and Human Services to provide administrative support to the Council. Section 5 of this bill requires the Council to: coordinate the response of state and local agencies to homelessness and promote cooperation among federal, state and local agencies to address homelessness; develop a strategic plan for addressing homelessness in this State; establish a technical assistance committee to provide advice and information to assist the Council in developing the strategic plan; and increase awareness of issues related to homelessness in this State. Section 5 also authorizes the Council to collaborate with and request the assistance of providers of services or any person or entity with expertise in issues related to homelessness, additionally requires state and local agencies to cooperate with and provide information to the Council.</p> <p>Status: Scheduled to be hear in Assembly Government Affairs on March 26</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 370</p>	<p>Revises provisions relating to workers' compensation. (BDR 53-6)</p> <p>The bill relates to industrial insurance, authorizes the use of money in the Fund for Workers' Compensation and Safety to make certain payments; revises provisions providing for annual increases in benefits for permanent total disability; authorizes assessments against certain employers to defray the costs of certain compensation for permanent total disability. Repeals provisions allowing annual payments to certain persons who are entitled to benefits for permanent total disability.</p> <p>Status: Referred to Assembly Commerce an Labor</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 379</p>	<p>Revises provisions relating to local governments. (BDR 20-638)</p> <p>Existing law authorizes a board of county commissioners or the governing body of an incorporated city to exercise powers necessary or proper to address matters of local concern, whether or not such powers are expressly granted to the board or governing body. Existing law also generally prohibits a board of county commissioners or the governing body of an incorporated city from exercising certain powers without express statutory authority, including, without limitation, imposing a tax or ordering or conducting an election. This bill prohibits a board of county commissioners or the governing body of an incorporated city from exercising any power or right granted to this State by federal law or regulation without express statutory authority.</p> <p>Status: Referred to Assembly Government Affairs</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 393</p>	<p>Providing protections to certain governmental employees and certain other persons during a government shutdown. (BDR 3-1015)</p> <p>Creates steps and protections for employees impacted from a shutdown of the Federal government from losing their homes, housing and other protections.</p> <p>Status: Referred to Assembly Judiciary</p>	<p>Watch</p>

<p>AB 409</p>	<p>Establishes requirements for the issuance of a license to operate a marijuana consumption lounge. (BDR 20-1254)</p> <p>Section 1 of this bill prohibits the board of county commissioners of each county from regulating or imposing a license tax upon a marijuana consumption lounge in any manner other than that authorized in section 1. Authorizes the board of county commissioners of each county to adopt an ordinance which requires a person who wishes to operate a marijuana consumption lounge in an unincorporated area of the county to obtain a license before operating the lounge. Establishes certain requirements that each marijuana consumption lounge must satisfy for a board of county commissioners to issue such a license. Allows the board of county commissioners to establish and collect a fee for such a license that does not exceed the fee charged for similar businesses. Existing law prohibits a person from opening or maintaining a place for the purpose of unlawfully selling, giving away or using any controlled substance. Section 9 of this bill exempts a licensed marijuana consumption lounge that does not sell or give away a controlled substance from the application of this provision. Existing law generally prohibits a person from selling marijuana or marijuana products for the purpose of adult use to a customer, or acquiring marijuana or marijuana products for such a sale, unless the person is licensed as a retail marijuana store. Section 12 of this bill authorizes a retail marijuana store to sell, and a marijuana distributor to transport, marijuana and marijuana products to a marijuana consumption lounge for the purpose of resale. Authorizes a marijuana consumption lounge to purchase marijuana or marijuana products for resale and sell marijuana and marijuana products to consumers. Section 13 of this bill authorizes a person to smoke or otherwise consume marijuana in a portion of a retail marijuana store that is licensed as a marijuana consumption lounge. Sections 14 and 15 of this bill authorize a marijuana consumption lounge to obtain marijuana and marijuana products solely through a contract with one or more retail marijuana stores and to sell such marijuana and marijuana products to its customers. Section 10 of this bill exempts a licensed marijuana consumption lounge from the application of the provision of existing law that prohibits a person from opening or maintaining a place for the purpose of unlawfully selling, giving away or using any controlled substance if the lounge does not give away any controlled substance or sell any controlled substance other than marijuana or marijuana products that the lounge is authorized to obtain pursuant to existing law. Section 8 of this bill imposes this excise tax on each sale of marijuana or marijuana products by a retail marijuana store to a marijuana consumption lounge and on each retail sale of marijuana or marijuana products by a marijuana consumption lounge.</p> <p>Status: Referred to Assembly Judiciary</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>SB 215</p>	<p>Revises provisions relating to occupational diseases. (BDR 53-317)</p> <p>Under existing law, cancer which results in temporary disability, permanent disability or death is an occupational disease and compensable as such under the provisions governing occupational diseases if the cancer develops or manifests itself out of and in the course of employment of a person who: for 5 years or more, has been employed as a full-time firefighter or has been acting as a volunteer firefighter; and during the course of the employment, was exposed to a known carcinogen that is reasonably associated with the disabling cancer. Existing law also sets forth: a list of substances that are deemed to be known carcinogens that are reasonably associated with specific disabling cancers; and conditions which, when met, create a rebuttable presumption that the cancer developed or manifested itself out of and in the course of employment. This bill provides that such disabling cancer is an occupational disease and compensable as such under the provisions governing occupational diseases if the cancer develops or manifests itself out of and in the course of employment of a person who, for 2 years or more, has been employed as a police officer, arson investigator or full-time firefighter or has been acting as a volunteer firefighter. This bill also: eliminates the list of substances which are deemed to be known carcinogens; provides that disabling cancer is conclusively presumed to be occupationally related if the employee has served a certain number of years in the profession before contracting the disease; and sets forth the various periods in which an employee may claim the presumption.</p> <p>Status: Scheduled to be heard in Senate Commerce and Labor on March 22</p>	<p>Watch</p>

<p><u>SB 322</u></p>	<p>Revises provisions relating to peace officers. (BDR 53-918)</p> <p>The Nevada Occupational Diseases Act provides for the payment of compensation for temporary or permanent disability or death for the occupational diseases of lung disease and heart disease for certain firefighters, arson investigators and police officers. The Act provides that these occupational diseases are conclusively presumed to have arisen out of and in the course of the employment under certain circumstances. "Police officer" is defined in the Act to include specified law enforcement officers in this State. Existing law confers the powers of a peace officer on certain specified persons. Section 1 of this bill expands the definition of "police officer" for purposes of the Nevada Occupational Diseases Act to include any person upon whom some or all of the powers of a peace officer are conferred. In addition, because other provisions of existing law reference "police officer" as that term is defined in the Act, section 1 makes applicable to such persons certain provisions concerning: exemption from service as grand or trial jurors; compensation for police officers with temporary disabilities; certain programs of group insurance or other medical or hospital services for the surviving spouse or any child of police officers and firefighters; and industrial insurance coverage. To the extent that money is available, section 2 of this bill requires an increase in the level of compensation for state law enforcement officers for Fiscal Years 2019-2020 and 2020-2021. If the officers are under a paramilitary organizational structure, section 2 provides for an increase of 10 percent for officers who hold the rank of sergeant or below and 5 percent for those officers who hold a rank higher than sergeant. If the level of compensation after the 10 percent increase of an officer who holds the rank of sergeant is less than 5 percent above the highest level of compensation of the rank below sergeant after the 10 percent increase, section 2 provides that the level of compensation of the officer who holds the rank of sergeant is required to be increased so that it equals 5 percent above the highest level of compensation of the rank below sergeant. If the officers are not under a paramilitary organizational structure, section 2 provides that the increase in compensation level is 5 percent.</p> <p>Status: Referred to Senate Commerce and Labor</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p><u>SB 346</u></p>	<p>Revises provisions related to marijuana. (BDR 43-1065)</p> <p>Existing law provides for the issuance of registry identification cards for persons who wish to engage in the medical use of marijuana. Existing law exempts a person who holds a valid registry identification card from state prosecution for the use, possession, delivery and production of marijuana. Existing law provides that it is unlawful for any person to drive or be in actual physical control of a vehicle on a highway or on premises to which the public has access with an amount of marijuana or marijuana metabolite in his or her blood that is equal to or greater than 2 nanograms per milliliter or 5 nanograms per milliliter, respectively. Section 3 of this bill raises this limit for a person who is a holder of a valid registry identification card to 100 nanograms per milliliter for both marijuana and marijuana metabolite. Sections 4 and 7 of this bill make the same changes to similar provisions of existing law relating to a person driving or being in actual physical control of a commercial motor vehicle on a highway or on premises to which the public has access or operating or being in actual physical control of a vessel under power or sail on the waters of this State, respectively. Sections 5, 6 and 8-17 of this bill make conforming changes. Existing law creates the Nevada Commission on Minority Affairs and requires the Commission, among other requirements, to study matters affecting the social and economic welfare and well-being of minorities residing in the State of Nevada. Section 18 of this bill requires the Commission to conduct a study to determine whether and to what extent disparities and unlawful discrimination exist with respect to the licensure of marijuana establishments and medical marijuana establishments and to employment in professions related to the marijuana industry. Section 19 of this bill directs the Legislative Commission to appoint a committee to conduct an interim study concerning issues relating to marijuana and the levels of intoxication established by the laws of this State. The study must generally include a review of the laws of this State related to intoxication and a determination of how those laws could be amended to accurately determine the level of intoxication of a person who engages in the lawful use of marijuana.</p> <p>Status: Referred to Senate Growth and Infrastructure</p>	<p>Watch</p>

Revises provisions relating to workers' compensation. (BDR 53-1025)

Existing law provides for an annual increase in compensation in the amount of 2.3 percent to claimants or dependents thereof who are entitled to compensation for permanent total disability under industrial insurance for an industrial injury or disablement from an occupational disease that occurs on or after January 1, 2004. Existing law provides for a single annual payment to claimants and their dependents who are entitled to receive compensation for permanent total disability but are not entitled to the 2.3 percent annual increase in that compensation because the industrial injury or disablement occurred before January 1, 2004 Existing law provides that such annual payments are paid from the Uninsured Employers' Claim Account in the Fund for Workers' Compensation and Safety in the State Treasury, an account which is funded by assessments against insurers and certain employers who provide accident benefits for injured employees. Existing law sets forth the uses of money and securities in the Fund for Workers' Compensation and Safety. Section 1 of this bill provides that money in the Fund may also be used to pay the salary and other expenses of administering the payment of increased compensation to claimants and dependents of claimants who are entitled to compensation for permanent total disability caused by industrial injuries and disablements from occupational diseases that occurred before January 1, 2004. Section 3 of this bill provides for a 2.3 percent annual increase in compensation for permanent total disability to claimants and dependents of claimants who are entitled to such compensation due to an industrial injury or disablement which occurred before January 1, 2004, with compensation to be increased on January 1, 2020, and on January 1 each year thereafter. Section 4 of this bill provides that assessments against employers who provide accident benefits for injured employees may be used to defray the costs of compensation payable to claimants and dependents of claimants who are entitled to such compensation due to an industrial injury or disablement which occurred before January 1, 2004. Section 5 of this bill repeals provisions which authorize a single annual payment to claimants and their dependents who are entitled to receive compensation for permanent total disability but are not entitled to the 2.3 percent annual increase in that compensation. Section 2 of this bill eliminates the authority of the Administrator of the Division of Industrial Relations of the Department of Business and Industry to make the annual payments from the Uninsured Employers' Claim Account in the Fund for Workers' Compensation and Safety.

Status: Referred to Senate Commerce and Labor

[SB 377](#)

Watch

<p>SB 381</p>	<p>Revises provisions relating to workers' compensation. (BDR 53-1157)</p> <p>In 2007, the Nevada Supreme Court held that the Nevada Industrial Insurance Act does not entitle a claimant for compensation under that Act to his or her choice of treating physician as a substantive right. Section 2 of this bill provides that the choice of a treating health care provider, defined as a physician, osteopathic physician, chiropractor, physical therapist or psychologist, is a substantive right of an injured employee who has a claim under the Nevada Industrial Insurance Act or the Nevada Occupational Diseases Act. Section 2 does not revise certain existing provisions to grant an injured employee the choice of physician or chiropractor in the performance of certain examinations or certifications or ratings of disability. Section 2 requires an insurer to: include in its list of health care providers from which an injured employee may choose to receive treatment a certain percentage or number of health care providers from the panel of health care providers established and maintained by the Administrator of the Division of Industrial Relations of the Department of Business and Industry; and update and file its list of health care providers with the Administrator annually. Section 2 also requires the Administrator to provide a copy of an insurer's list to any member of the public upon request or post a copy of each such list on an Internet website for viewing, printing or downloading by the public. Section 2 sets forth procedures and limitations governing the removal of a health care provider from an insurer's list. Finally, section 2 provides that, except under certain circumstances, an injured employee may continue to receive treatment from a health care provider who has been removed from a list. Sections 3-7, 9-25 and 28-35 of this bill revise provisions referencing treating physicians or chiropractors to instead reference treating health care providers for consistency with section 2. Existing law requires the Administrator to establish a panel of physicians and chiropractors to treat injured employees under chapters 616A to 616D, inclusive, or chapter 617 of NRS. Existing law also provides that an injured employee may receive treatment by more than one physician or chiropractor if the insurer provides written authorization. Section 8 of this bill revises these provisions to: require the Administrator to annually update the panel; require the inclusion of physicians, chiropractors, osteopathic physicians, physical therapists and psychologists on the panel maintained by the Administrator; and provide that an injured employee may receive treatment by more than one health care provider if the insurer provides written authorization or by order of a hearing officer or appeals officer. Existing law sets forth procedures under which an insurer selects a physician or chiropractor to determine an injured employee's percentage of disability. Section 26 of this bill additionally authorizes an injured employee or his or her legal representative to request that the Administrator select a rating physician or chiropractor.</p> <p>Status: Referred to Senate Commerce and Labor</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>SB 398</p>	<p>Revises provisions relating to affordable housing. (BDR 20-1074)</p> <p>Existing law authorizes a board of county commissioners or the governing body of an incorporated city to exercise powers necessary or proper to address matters of local concern, whether or not such powers are expressly granted to the board or governing body. Sections 1 and 3 of this bill include the development or redevelopment of affordable housing and any action taken to ensure the availability or affordability of housing as matters of local concern for a board of county commissioners or the governing body of a city, respectively. Existing law generally prohibits a board of county commissioners or the governing body of an incorporated city from imposing a tax or imposing a service charge or user fee unless expressly authorized by statute. Sections 2 and 4 of this bill provide that these provisions do not prohibit a board of county commissioners or governing body, respectively, from accepting a payment of money in lieu of the performance of an obligation imposed upon a person by ordinance.</p> <p>Status: Referred to Senate Government Affairs</p>	<p>Watch</p>

Bills Moved Off List

No bills were removed from the list this week

Bill	Description	Direction
Commission Direction to Support		
AB 70	<p>Revises provisions governing the Open Meeting Law. (BDR 19-421)</p> <p>Makes several very broad expansions of the Open Meeting Law to local governments. There is an interim study group from the previous AG's office who worked on this, that committee under the new AG's office are working on an amendment to address our numerous concerns. Paul Lipparelli and NACO sit on that committee and are working closely to try and create an amendment. As written we would need to oppose the bill but are hoping to work with the new AG to get an amendment that would leave us in support of the bill.</p> <p>Status: Heard in Assembly Government Affairs on March 6</p>	Support
AB 102	<p>Enhances the criminal penalty for certain crimes committed against certain family members of first responders. (BDR 15-48)</p> <p>Existing law provides that any person who willfully commits certain crimes because of the fact that the victim is a first responder, which is defined as any peace officer, firefighter or emergency medical provider acting in the normal course of duty, may, in addition to the term of imprisonment prescribed by statute for the crime, be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for a minimum term of not less than 1 year and a maximum term of not more than 20 years. This bill extends this enhanced criminal penalty to such crimes committed against the spouse of a first responder or the child of any age of a first responder.</p> <p>Status: Heard in Assembly Judiciary on March 13</p>	Support-Request from TMFPD
AB 240	<p>Requires certain counties to meet jointly and prepare reports addressing the orderly management of growth in their region. (BDR S-1043)</p> <p>This bill requires Carson City, Douglas County, Lyon County, Storey County and Washoe County to each prepare a report at the end of each calendar year between July 1, 2019, and December 31, 2022, that identifies issues relating to and makes recommendations regarding the orderly management of growth in those counties and the region that those counties comprise. This bill authorizes each such county to consult with and solicit input from other entities in the county in preparing the annual report. This bill also requires certain representatives of these counties to: (1) meet jointly at least twice in each calendar year during the period between January 1, 2020, and December 1, 2023, to identify and discuss issues relating to the orderly management of growth in the region, including issues identified in the counties' annual reports; and (2) prepare annual joint reports relating to those meetings for submission to the Legislative Commission. This bill requires the final annual joint report to comprehensively address all the issues identified and recommendations made by the counties during the period between January 1, 2020, and December 1, 2023, relating to the orderly management of growth in the region.</p> <p>Status: Heard in Assembly Government Affairs on March 11</p>	Support
SB 12	<p>Revises provisions governing telephone systems used for reporting emergencies. (BDR 20-475)</p> <p>Existing law authorizes a board of county commissioners to impose a surcharge for the enhancement of the telephone system for reporting an emergency. If a county imposes such a surcharge, the revenue collected from the surcharge must be used only for certain purposes. This bill authorizes the revenue collected from the surcharge to also be used to pay for the costs of an analysis or audit of the surcharges collected by a telecommunications provider.</p> <p>Status: Amend and do pass from Senate Government Affairs on March 1</p>	Support

<p>SB 103</p>	<p>Revises provisions relating to development and maintenance of affordable housing. (BDR 22-379)</p> <p>Existing law requires the governing bodies of certain cities and counties to adopt at least 6 of 12 specified measures in implementing a plan for maintaining and developing affordable housing. One of these measures authorizes a governing body to subsidize in whole or in part impact fees and fees for the issuance of building permits. This bill authorizes a governing body to reduce or subsidize impact fees, fees for the issuance of building permits and fees imposed for the purpose for which an enterprise fund was created. This bill also requires that, before a governing body reduces or subsidizes fees imposed for the purpose for which an enterprise fund was created, the governing body must: make a determination that reducing or subsidizing such fees will not impair any bond obligations or other obligations; and hold a public hearing concerning the effect of the reduction or subsidization on the economic viability of the general fund of the city or county and the economic viability of any affected enterprise fund.</p> <p>Status: Heard in Senate Government Affairs on February 11</p>	<p>Support</p>
<p>SB 279</p>	<p>Revises provisions relating to general improvement districts. (BDR 25-246)</p> <p>This bill sets forth various requirements to be met in order for the board to sell such real property. Section 2 of this bill: (1) requires, with limited exception, the board of trustees to obtain two independent appraisals of real property; and (2) prohibits, with limited exception, the board from selling the real property for less than the appraised value. Section 3 of this bill requires the board to adopt procedures for creating and maintaining a list of qualified appraisers. Section 4 of this bill requires a board of trustees, before ordering the sale of real property, to adopt a resolution at a public meeting: (1) declaring the intent of the board to sell the real property; (2) finding that the sale is in the best interest of the district; and (3) fixing a time for an additional public meeting of the board at which sealed bills for the real property will be considered. Section 4 also sets forth certain public notice requirements for: (1) the first meeting where the board may adopt such a resolution; and (2) the second meeting at which the property may be sold. Section 5 of this bill sets forth the procedures for selling the real property at the second meeting. Section 6 of this bill authorizes the board to not comply with such procedures if, under certain circumstances, the board sells the property to an adjacent property owner, the State or another governmental entity. Section 7 of this bill authorizes the board of trustees to: (1) offer the property for sale a second time if the real property is not sold at the initial offering; and (2) list the property for sale with a real estate broker if the real property is not sold at the second offering. Section 8 of this bill provides that any sale of real property by a board of trustees is void if the sale violates any of the requirements or procedures previously described.</p> <p>Status: Referred to Senate Government Affairs</p>	<p>Support</p>

Commission Direction for Neutral

<p><u>AB 4</u></p>	<p>Authorizes cities to create a district for a city fire department. (BDR 21-459) Under existing law, a board of county commissioners may create a district for a county fire department and establish the boundaries of that district, which must exclude any territory within the boundaries of an incorporated city. Section 2 of this bill authorizes the governing body of an incorporated city to create a district for a city fire department. Section 3 of this bill requires the governing body of an incorporated city to establish the boundaries of the district for a city fire department. Section 4 of this bill authorizes the governing body of an incorporated city to levy a tax for the support of the district for a city fire department. <i>Status: Heard in Assembly Government Affairs on February 19</i></p>	<p>Neutral</p>
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Commission Direction of Concern as Written

<p>AB 176</p>	<p>Enacts the Sexual Assault Survivors' Bill of Rights. (BDR 14-87)</p> <p>Sections 2-30 of this bill enact the Sexual Assault Survivors' Bill of Rights. Section 15 of this bill defines the term "survivor" for purposes of the Bill of Rights, and certain other purposes, as a person who is the victim of a sexual assault or certain other persons if the victim is incompetent, deceased or a minor. Section 16 of this bill provides that the Sexual Assault Survivors' Bill of Rights attaches when a survivor is subject to: (1) a forensic medical examination; or (2) an interview by a law enforcement official, prosecutor or defense attorney. Section 17 of this bill grants a survivor the right to consult with: (1) a sexual assault counselor; or (2) an attendant of the survivor's choosing for support during a sexual assault forensic medical examination and an interview with a law enforcement official, prosecutor or defense attorney. Section 19 of this bill outlines a survivor's rights before and during a forensic medical examination and prescribe certain duties required of the medical provider. Section 20 of this bill makes conforming changes to reflect a survivor's rights during an interview with a law enforcement official, prosecutor or defense attorney and such an interviewer's duties. Section 21 of this bill affords a survivor the right to counsel under certain circumstances. Sections 22-24 of this bill set forth procedures regarding the collection and analysis of forensic evidence kits. Section 29 of this bill provides a survivor with certain rights regarding the legal process, such as being reasonably protected from the defendant, being allowed to wait at trial in a separate area from the defendant, requesting the court to clear certain persons from the courtroom when the survivor is testifying, authorizing the survivor to make a sentencing recommendation or survivor impact statement under certain circumstances and prohibiting the requirement of an examination by polygraph of the survivor before he or she is authorized to participate in certain legal processes. Section 36 of this bill requires: (1) a medical provider to notify a law enforcement agency within 24 hours of conducting a forensic medical examination; (2) the law enforcement agency to take possession of such a kit within 5 days of such notification; (3) the law enforcement agency to submit such a kit to a forensic laboratory within 5 days of the law enforcement agency taking possession of such a kit; and (4) the forensic laboratory to test the kit within 90 days of its receipt.</p> <p>Status: Referred to Assembly Judiciary</p>	<p align="center">Concern as written</p>
<p>AB 236</p>	<p>Makes various changes related to criminal law and criminal procedure. (BDR 14-564)</p> <p>Existing law authorizes a justice court or municipal court to establish a pre-prosecution diversion program to which it may assign eligible defendants charged with certain misdemeanors. Section 3 of this bill authorizes a district court to establish such a program, and section 2 of this bill authorizes eligible defendants charged with certain felonies to participate in such a program. Existing law establishes programs for the treatment of mental illness and intellectual disabilities and for the treatment of veterans and members of the military to which a court may assign certain persons. Existing law also establishes a program of treatment for alcoholics and drug addicts to which a court may assign certain persons and provides for the civil commitment of alcoholics and drug addicts convicted of a crime. Sections 27 and 29 of this bill revise provisions relating to the eligibility of a defendant to participate in a program for the treatment of mental illness and intellectual disabilities or a program for the treatment of veterans and members of the military, respectively. Section 24 of this bill removes such exceptions to mandatory probation. Existing law provides that the period of probation or suspension of sentence must not be more than 3 years for a gross misdemeanor or a suspension of sentence imposed pursuant to certain provisions of law and not more than 5 years for a felony. (NRS 176A.500) Section 34 of this bill revises such time limitations and provides that the period of probation or suspension of sentence must not be more than: (1) twelve months for a gross misdemeanor or certain suspensions of sentence; (2) eighteen months for a category E felony; (3) twenty-four months for a category C or D felony; or (4) thirty-six months for a category B felony.</p> <p>Status: Heard in Assembly Judiciary on March 8</p>	<p align="center">Concern as written</p>

<p>SB 25</p>	<p>Revises provisions governing the administration of the surcharge imposed on telephone users. (BDR 20-442)</p> <p>Existing law requires certain peace officers to wear a portable event recording device while on duty. Existing law authorizes: all counties in this State to impose a surcharge to be used for the enhancement of the telephone system for reporting an emergency in the county; and the surcharge to be used for the purpose of purchasing and maintaining portable event recording devices and vehicular event recording devices. This bill authorizes the surcharge to also be used for personnel and training associated with: maintaining, updating and operating the equipment, hardware and software of portable event recording devices and vehicular event recording devices; and the maintenance, retention and redaction of audio and video events recorded on portable event recording devices and vehicular event recording devices.</p> <p><i>Status: Heard in Senate Government Affairs on February 20</i></p>	<p>Concern as written</p>
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Commission Direction of Oppose

<p><u>AB 101</u></p>	<p>Authorizes a private plaintiff to bring an action for a declaratory judgement regarding a violation of state law or a local ordinance by certain governmental entities. (BDR 3-26)</p> <p>Existing law authorizes a person to seek a declaratory judgment under certain circumstances and provides that any person interested under a deed, written contract or other writings constituting a contract, or whose rights, status or other legal relations are affected by a statute, municipal ordinance, contract or franchise may have determined any question of construction or validity arising under the instrument, statute, ordinance, contract or franchise and obtain a declaration of rights, status or other legal relations thereunder. This bill authorizes a private plaintiff to bring an action for a declaratory judgment to determine whether the State of Nevada or a political subdivision of the State violated any applicable provision of state law or a local ordinance. However, an action may not be brought or maintained by a private plaintiff: against a member of the Legislature or the Judiciary or an elected officer of the Executive Department of the State Government; or if the action is based upon allegations or transactions that are the subject of a civil action or an administrative proceeding for a monetary penalty to which the State or political subdivision is already a party. If a court issues a declaratory judgment finding that any alleged action of the State or political subdivision violated any applicable provision of state law or a local ordinance, the action taken by the State or political subdivision is null and void.</p> <p>Status: Heard in Assembly Judiciary on February 14</p>	<p align="center">Oppose</p>
<p><u>SB 245</u></p>	<p>Revises provisions relating to civil actions. (BDR 3-965)</p> <p>Existing law provides that the limitation on the amount of damages that may be awarded in a tort action against a governmental entity or its officers or employees is \$100,000. Section 1 of this bill increases the limitation to: (1) \$250,000; or (2) if the act or omission amounts to gross negligence, \$1,000,000. Section 2 of this bill provides that the increased limitation on damages applies to a cause of action that “accrues” on or after July 1, 2019, the effective date of this bill. A cause of action “accrues” when the right to bring a lawsuit arises.</p> <p>Status: Heard in Senate Judiciary on March 11</p>	<p align="center">Oppose</p>
<p><u>SB 287</u></p>	<p>Revises provisions governing public records. (BDR 19-648)</p> <p>Creates requirement to give the earliest date of when the record is expected to be available. Creates a definition of what information can be included in the public records request. Makes changes that the entity can only request payment for the actual production of the record, removes ability to charge for larger requests that demand extraordinary use of personnel or resources to complete a request. Changes available materials to those the entity is in possession of, rather than legal custody or control. Requires that we make request available via electronic means. If a request is denied an employee must sent a letter signed by them that the request has been denied. Allows for a penalty of any denied request between \$1,000-\$250,000 from the entity and/or the person who denied the request. Creates a penalty of \$100 per day that the requester did not have the information if taken to court and ordered to release, that continues if the court decision is appealed by the entity.</p> <p>Status: Referred to Senate Government Affairs</p>	<p align="center">Oppose</p>

Watch List for Commissioners

Assembly Bills

AB 3	<p>Authorizes the Department of Taxation to issue additional licenses for retail marijuana stores and certificates for medical marijuana dispensaries upon the request of a city. (BDR 40-360)</p> <p>Existing law establishes certain limits on the number of medical marijuana establishment registration certificates issued by the Department of Taxation for the operation of medical marijuana dispensaries in each county or incorporated city. (NRS 453A.324) Section 1 of this bill authorizes the Department to issue, upon the request of the governing body of an incorporated city, additional medical marijuana establishment registration certificates for the operation of a medical marijuana dispensary within the incorporated city. Similarly, existing law establishes certain limits on the number of licenses issued by the Department of Taxation for the operation of retail marijuana stores in each county unless the county government requests the issuance of additional licenses for the operation of retail marijuana stores. (NRS 453D.210) Section 3 of this bill similarly authorizes the Department to issue, upon the request of the governing body of an incorporated city, additional licenses for the operation of a retail marijuana store within the incorporated city. Existing law prohibits any one local government in a county whose population is 100,000 or more (currently Clark and Washoe Counties) from containing more than 25 percent of the total number of medical marijuana dispensaries certified in the county unless the board of county commissioners for the county adopts a higher limit. (NRS 453A.326) Section 2 of this bill exempts medical marijuana establishment registration certificates issued at the request of the governing body of an incorporated city from this limitation.</p> <p>Status: Scheduled to be heard in Assembly Taxation on March 26</p>	Watch
AB 18	<p>Authorizes certain local governments to install and maintain ramps on certain public easements and rights-of-way. (BDR 21-433)</p> <p>Existing law provides the governing bodies of incorporated cities, unincorporated towns and general improvement districts with certain express powers. Sections 1-4 of this bill authorize incorporated cities, unincorporated towns and general improvement districts to provide for the construction, installation and maintenance of ramps that comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990. Sections 1-3 of this bill authorize those entities to locate such ramps within any public easement or right-of-way if the public easement or right-of-way is within a reasonable proximity of any public highway and the ramp may be located safely within the public easement or right-of-way without damaging the facilities of other persons who are authorized to place their facilities within the public easement or right-of-way.</p> <p>Status: Heard in Assembly Government Affairs on February 28</p>	Watch
AB 30	<p>Revises provisions governing the appropriation of water. (BDR 48-214)</p> <p>Existing law requires the State Engineer to reject an application for a permit to appropriate water to beneficial use if there is no unappropriated water at the source of supply or if the proposed use or change of use of the water conflicts with existing rights or protectable interests in existing domestic wells or threatens to prove detrimental to the public interest. Section 1 of this bill provides that before rejecting an application because the proposed use or change conflicts with existing rights or protectable interests, the State Engineer may consider certain proposals to avoid or eliminate the conflict. Authorizes the State Engineer to approve the application for such a permit on the conditions that before the water is appropriated for beneficial use: every measure or action included in the proposal that the State Engineer determines is necessary to avoid or eliminate the conflict is taken; and the conflict is avoided or eliminated.</p> <p>Status: Heard in Assembly Natural Resources, Agriculture and Mining on February 27</p>	Watch

<p>AB 38</p>	<p>Requires certain persons to report actual and suspected drug overdoses. (BDR 40-412)</p> <p>Existing law requires a provider of health care who knows of, or provides services to, a person who has suffered or is suspected of having suffered a drug overdose to report that fact to the Chief Medical Examiner or his or her designee. Section 5 of this bill requires a person who administers emergency services to a person experiencing an actual or suspected drug overdose or who transports such a person to a medical facility to report the actual or suspected drug overdose to a system adopted by the State Board of Health. In addition, section 5 requires a coroner or medical examiner who determines that the death of a person was caused by a drug overdose to report that fact to the system. Section 5 also makes it a misdemeanor to fail to make such a report when required. Section 6 of this bill requires the State Board of Health to adopt by regulation a system for making those reports of actual or suspected drug overdoses. Section 6 also establishes the requirements for such a system, including that the system must produce a map in real time of the locations of reported drug overdoses that is accessible to persons who administer emergency medical services, law enforcement agencies and the Division of Public and Behavioral Health of the Department of Health and Human Services.</p> <p>Status: Referred to Assembly Health and Human Services</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 40</p>	<p>Revises provisions relating to public office. (BDR 23-401)</p> <p>During the 2015 Legislative Session, the Legislature enacted Senate Bill No. 307, which amended the Nevada Lobbying Disclosure Act to prohibit lobbyists from giving gifts to members of the Legislative Branch and their immediate families. For the purposes of the Legislative Branch Lobbying Act, the term “member of the Legislative Branch” means any Legislator, any member of the Legislator's staff or any assistant, employee or other person employed with reference to the legislative duties of the Legislator. Under the gift prohibitions, lobbyists are prohibited from giving gifts to members of the Legislative Branch and their immediate families, whether or not the Legislature is in a regular or special session. However, there are specific exceptions to the gift prohibitions, which include: political contributions of money or services; commercially reasonable loans made in the ordinary course of business; anything of value provided for educational or informational meetings, events or trips; the cost of parties, meals, functions or other social events to which every Legislator is invited; ceremonial gifts received from donors who are not lobbyists; and gifts from certain relatives and household members. Violations of the gift prohibitions are punishable as misdemeanors. The Attorney General also may bring civil actions in the district court to enjoin such violations. In addition to amending the Legislative Branch Lobbying Act, S.B. 307 also amended existing law, commonly known as the Financial Disclosure Act, which requires certain public officers and candidates to report particular gifts and other information on financial disclosure statements filed with the Office of the Secretary of State. To assist in carrying out that legislative intent, the Legislative Counsel Bureau, as one of the agencies charged with administering the provisions enacted by S.B. 307, has prepared an instructive LCB Guide for the Legislative Branch that provides agency interpretations and explanations to inform and guide members of the Legislative Branch in complying with the Legislative Branch Lobbying Act and the Financial Disclosure Act. stating that much of the information contained in the LCB Guide is applicable to all public officers who are required to file financial disclosure statements under the Financial Disclosure Act. Section 2 of this bill provides that the gift prohibitions are part of the Nevada Executive Branch and Local Government Lobbying Regulation Act.</p> <p>Status: Referred to Assembly Legislative Operations and Election</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 43</p>	<p>Increases the number of district judges in certain judicial districts. (BDR 1-498)</p> <p>The Nevada Constitution authorizes the Legislature to increase or decrease the number of district judges. Section 1 of this bill increases the number of district judges from six to seven who are judges of the family court in the Second Judicial District. Section 5 of this bill sets out the time frame for the election of the additional district judges who will take office on January 4, 2021.</p> <p>Status: Amended and passed out of Assembly Judiciary on March 1</p>	<p>Watch</p>

<p>AB 49</p>	<p>Revises provisions relating to the monitoring of prescriptions for controlled substances. (BDR 40-420)</p> <p>Existing law requires the State Board of Pharmacy and the Investigation Division of the Department of Public Safety to cooperatively develop a computerized program to track each prescription for a controlled substance listed in schedule II, III, IV or V that is filled by a registered pharmacy or dispensed by a registered practitioner. Existing law also requires a provider of health care who knows of, or provides services to, a person who has suffered or is suspected of having suffered a drug overdose to report that fact to the Chief Medical Officer or his or her designee. To the extent that money is available to include such information reported by providers of health care concerning drug overdoses in the database of the program, sections 1 and 2 of this bill require the Chief Medical Officer or a designee thereof to upload such information to the database of the program. Existing law requires a law enforcement officer who has probable cause to believe that a violation involving a prescription for a controlled substance is occurring or has occurred or receives a report of a stolen prescription for a controlled substance to report certain information to his or her employer. Existing law also requires an employer of a law enforcement officer who receives such a report to upload that information to the database of the program. Section 3 of this bill replaces those requirements with a requirement that a law enforcement agency which arrests a person for a violation involving a prescription for a controlled substance or receives a report of a stolen prescription for a controlled substance must upload to the database of the program the information prescribed by regulation of the Board. Also abolishes a requirement that a medical examiner or deputy thereof must upload to the database of the program certain information concerning a person who dies as the result of using a prescribed controlled substance. Existing law requires the Board to provide Internet access to the database of the program to: certain occupational licensing boards for the purposes of investigating information that indicates fraudulent, illegal, unauthorized or otherwise inappropriate activity related to the prescribing, dispensing or use of a controlled substance; and each practitioner who is authorized to write prescriptions for and each person who is authorized to dispense controlled substances for human consumption. Section 4 of this bill authorizes the Board to terminate the access of an occupational licensing board that accesses the database for an unauthorized purpose. Section 6 of this bill authorizes the Board to suspend or revoke the registration to dispense controlled substances of a practitioner who violates certain requirements concerning the program. Violations for which section 6 authorizes such suspension or revocation include failure to: comply with requirements relating to the program; or obtain a patient utilization report from the program before issuing certain prescriptions.</p> <p>Status: Heard in Health and Human Services on March 6</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 51</p>	<p>Revises provisions governing the management of water. (BDR 48-213)</p> <p>Existing law declares that it is the policy of this State to manage conjunctively all waters of this State, regardless of the source of water. Section 3 of this bill requires the State Engineer to adopt regulations related to the conjunctive management of groundwater and surface water. The regulations may include, without limitation: requirements or guidelines for establishing mitigation plans; the creation of a program for the conjunctive management of groundwater and surface water in a particular hydrographic basin to mitigate conflicts between groundwater and surface water users; and any other provision necessary to conjunctively manage groundwater and surface water, determine the amount of conflict between groundwater and surface water users or resolve a conflict between groundwater and surface water users. Section 4 of this bill authorizes the State Engineer to levy certain special assessments related to a program for the conjunctive management of groundwater and surface water.</p> <p>Status: Heard in Assembly on Natural Resources, Agriculture and Mining on February 27</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 57</p>	<p>Revises provisions relating to the board of trustees of certain school districts. (BDR 340-400)</p> <p>Under existing law, the board of trustees of a school district in which more than 25,000 pupils are enrolled is comprised of seven members who are elected from election districts established by the board to terms of 4 years. Section 1 of this bill eliminates the election districts and requires that three members of the board be elected at large. In a school district in which more than 75,000 pupils are enrolled, section 1 requires that the remaining members of the board be appointed by the board of county commissioners of the county in which the school district is located and the governing bodies of the three most populous incorporated cities in the county.</p> <p>Status: Referred to Assembly Education</p>	<p>Watch</p>

<p>AB66</p>	<p><i>Provides for the establishment of crisis stabilization centers in certain counties. (BDR 39-486)</i></p> <p>Existing law requires the Division of Public and Behavioral Health of the Department of Health and Human Services to operate certain facilities to provide mental health services. Existing law also authorizes the Division to contract with certain persons and entities for the provision of mental health services and related services. This bill requires the Division to establish a center to provide crisis stabilization services in each county whose population is 100,000 or more. This bill also authorizes the Division to enter into a contract with a provider of behavioral health services to provide crisis stabilization services at the center. This bill defines “crisis stabilization services” to mean behavioral health services designed to: de-escalate or stabilize a behavioral crisis or reduce the concerning or disruptive behavior associated with acute symptoms of mental illness or the abuse of alcohol or drugs; and avoid admission of a recipient of services to an inpatient mental health facility or hospital.</p> <p><i>Status: Referred to Assembly Health and Human Services</i></p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 73</p>	<p><i>Provides for additional sources of funding for services and affordable housing for persons who are homeless or indigent. (BDR 32-461)</i></p> <p>Concerns this will push them away from regional approaches to homeless care and has concerns. Currently applies only to Clark County.</p> <p><i>Status: Referred to Assembly Government Affairs</i></p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 86</p>	<p><i>Revises provisions relating to governmental purchasing. (BDR 27-182)</i></p> <p>Impacts governmental purchasing; making provisions relating to purchasing by local governments applicable to a metropolitan police department; exempting certain purchases by local governments from requirements of competitive bidding; increasing the monetary thresholds at which local governmental purchasing contracts must be advertised; authorizing a local government to dispose of personal property by donating it to another governmental entity or nonprofit organization; authorizing the Administrator of the Purchasing Division of the Department of Administration to enter into a contract pursuant to a solicitation by certain governmental entities; revising provisions governing certain preferences for businesses owned and operated by a veteran with a service-connected disability; making various other changes relating to governmental purchasing; authorizing the Commission to Study Governmental Purchasing to request the drafting of legislative measures for each regular session of the Legislature. Brought forward by State Purchasing.</p> <p><i>Status: Work Session in Assembly Government Affairs on March 22</i></p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 95</p>	<p><i>Revises provisions relating to water. (BDR 48-504)</i></p> <p>Existing law requires the State Engineer to conduct investigations in any basin or portion thereof where it appears that the average annual replenishment to the groundwater supply may not be adequate for the needs of all permittees and vested rights claimants. If the State Engineer confirms that the average annual replenishment to the groundwater supply may not be adequate, he or she may order that withdrawals, including withdrawals from domestic wells, be restricted to conform to priority rights. Existing law: authorizes the State Engineer to designate as a critical management area any groundwater basin in which withdrawals of groundwater consistently exceed the perennial yield of the basin; and requires the State Engineer to designate as a critical management area any groundwater basin in which withdrawals of groundwater consistently exceed the perennial yield of the basin upon receipt of a petition for such designation. If a groundwater basin is designated as a critical management area for at least 10 consecutive years, the State Engineer is required to order that withdrawals, including withdrawals from domestic wells, be restricted to conform to priority rights. This bill provides that if the State Engineer orders that withdrawals be restricted to conform to priority rights in any of these groundwater basins, he or she must limit the restriction on withdrawals from domestic wells to allow a domestic well to continue to withdraw 0.5 acre-feet of water per year if the owner of the domestic well installs or has installed a water meter to record the withdrawal.</p> <p><i>Status: Amend and Do Pass from Assembly Natural Resources, Agriculture and Mining on March 18</i></p>	<p>Watch</p>

<p>AB 103</p>	<p><i>Makes certain changes relating to collective bargaining. (BDR 23-251)</i></p> <p>Existing law authorizes a local government employer to provide leave to any of its employees for time spent by the employee in providing services for an employee organization, conditioned upon: (1) payment or reimbursement of the cost of the leave by the affected employee organization; or (2) bargaining concessions by the employee organization that fully offset the cost of the leave. Section 1 of this bill provides that if such leave was provided by a local government employer as of June 1, 2015, to a given number of employees, bargaining concessions are deemed to have been made by the employee organization for the past, present and future costs of providing the leave to that number of employees. Assemblyman Wheeler</p> <p><i>Status: Heard in Assembly Government Affairs on March 14</i></p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB119</p>	<p><i>Revises provisions governing workers' compensation. (BDR 53-605)</i></p> <p>This bill is related to industrial insurance; revising provisions governing the duty of certain insurers to accept or deny certain claims for compensation by police officers, firefighters and arson investigators; revising the standard of proof required for a police officer, firefighter or arson investigator to be entitled to compensation for an industrial injury; revising certain limitations on actions by police officers, firefighters and arson investigators for violations of the Nevada Industrial Insurance Act and the Nevada Occupational Diseases Act; revising provisions governing certain claims for compensation for the occupational diseases of cancer, lung disease, heart disease and hepatitis; providing penalties; and providing other matters properly relating thereto</p> <p><i>Status: Referred to Assembly Commerce and Labor</i></p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 132</p>	<p><i>Revises provisions governing employment practices. (BDR 53-29)</i></p> <p>Existing law establishes various unlawful employment practices. Section 2 of this bill prohibits an employer from denying employment to a prospective employee because the prospective employee has submitted to a drug screening test and the test indicates the presence of marijuana. Section 2 further provides, however, that it is not unlawful for an employer to condition the employment of a prospective employee who does not hold a valid registry identification card to engage in the medical use of marijuana on the prospective employee's abstention from use of marijuana. Section 3 of this bill prohibits an employer from conditioning the employment of a prospective employee on his or her submission to a character assessment. Defines "character assessment" to mean any test to evaluate the personality traits, behavioral traits or character traits of a person. Provides certain exceptions to the preceding prohibition for certain employment involving contact with children, elderly persons or vulnerable persons, employment as a peace officer and employment that affects the public safety.</p> <p><i>Status: Heard in Assembly Commerce and Labor on February 20</i></p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 220</p>	<p><i>Requires the issuance of bonds for environmental improvement projects in the Lake Tahoe Basin.</i></p> <p>The Environmental Improvement Program was implemented in 1997 to carry out projects to improve the environment in the Lake Tahoe Basin. The costs of the Program are apportioned among the Federal Government, the States of Nevada and California and local governments and owners of private property in both states. In 1999, the Nevada Legislature authorized the issuance of not more than \$53.2 million in general obligation bonds to pay for a significant portion of Nevada's share of the costs of the first phase of the Program. In 2009, the Nevada Legislature authorized the issuance of not more than \$100 million in general obligation bonds to pay for Nevada's share of the costs of the second phase of the Program. Issuance of those bonds requires the approval of the Legislature or the Interim Finance Committee. The Nevada Legislature in 2009 also required the issuance of not more than \$4,420,000 of such bonds to provide money to carry out certain environmental improvement projects included in the second phase of the Program. In 2011, the Nevada Legislature required the issuance of not more than \$12 million of the \$100 million in general obligation bonds authorized in 2009 to provide additional money to carry out environmental improvement projects included in the second phase of the Program. This bill requires the issuance of not more than \$8 million of the \$100 million in general obligation bonds authorized in 2009 to provide money to carry out certain environmental improvement projects included in the second phase of the Environmental Improvement Program.</p> <p><i>Status: Heard in Assembly Government Affairs on March 12</i></p>	<p>Watch</p>

<p>AB 233</p>	<p>Revises provisions relating to water. (BDR 48-45) Under current law, a county is required to levy a special assessment annually, or at such time as needed, upon all taxable property situated within the confines of a particular water basin designated by the State Engineer to pay certain salaries and expenses of well supervisors, assistants and the Well Drillers' Advisory Board if certain license fees are not sufficient. This bill authorizes a county to instead pay those salaries and expenses by appropriating money from the general fund of the county if the amount of the special assessment upon a property owner is less than the cost of collecting the assessment.</p> <p><i>Status: Scheduled to be heard in Assembly Natural Resources, Agriculture and Mining on March 27</i></p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 239</p>	<p>Revises provisions governing prescriptions for controlled substances. (BDR 54-703) The bill is codifying and adopting the rules related to prescription of controlled substances from the State Board of Pharmacy into law.</p> <p><i>Status: Referred to Assembly Commerce and Labor</i></p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 265</p>	<p>Requires the Desert Research Institute to conduct a study concerning water treatment and recycling. (BDR S-901) This bill requires the Desert Research Institute to conduct a study concerning water treatment and recycling and to submit a report of its findings and any recommendations for legislation to the 81st Session of the Nevada Legislature.</p> <p><i>Status: Referred to Assembly Natural Resources, Agriculture and Mining.</i></p>	<p>Watch</p>

Senate Bills

<u>SB 10</u>	<p>Revises provisions governing compensation of members of a board of trustees of a general improvement district. (BDR 25-432)</p> <p>Existing law sets the maximum salary a member of a board of trustees of a general improvement district may receive. This bill increases the amount a member of a board of trustees of a general improvement district may be compensated from \$6,000 to \$9,000. This bill also increases the amount a member of a board of trustees of a general improvement district that is granted certain powers may be compensated from \$9,000 to \$12,000. This bill additionally defines “compensation” as salary or wages.</p> <p><i>Status: Passed out of the Senate 18-2 and sent to Assembly</i></p>	Watch
<u>SB 13</u>	<p>Authorizes the board of county commissioners of a county to form a nonprofit to aid the county in providing certain governmental services. (BDR 20-483)</p> <p>Existing law provides for the formation and operation of nonprofit corporations within this State. Section 3 of this bill authorizes a board of county commissioners to form a nonprofit corporation to aid the county during an emergency or time of need in providing to residents and visitors emergency assistance or any other governmental service such as social services or financial assistance. Section 4 of this bill provides that such a nonprofit corporation has the same powers as other nonprofit corporations except that the nonprofit shall not: borrow money, contract debts or issue bonds, promissory notes, drafts, debentures or other indebtedness; or levy dues, assessments or fees. Section 5 of this bill deems: such a nonprofit corporation to be a political subdivision. Section 6 of this bill requires that the assets of the government nonprofit corporation must be distributed to the county upon the dissolution of the government nonprofit corporation.</p> <p><i>Status: Passed out of the Senate 18-2 and sent to Assembly</i></p>	Watch
<u>SB 36</u>	<p>Revises provisions governing the purchase, sale or lease of real property by a board of county commissioners. (BDR 20-489)</p> <p>Requires the appraiser to be selected in the same manner as appraisers selected for real property that the board of county commissioners will sell or lease. Under existing law, a board of county commissioners, with limited exception, is: required to obtain two independent appraisals of the fair market value of real property before selling or leasing the real property or one independent appraisal, if the board holds a hearing on the fair market value of the real property; and prohibited from selling or leasing real property for less than the highest appraised value of the real property. Section 3 of this bill revises the prohibition on selling or leasing real property for less than the highest appraised value to instead prohibit a board of county commissioners from, with limited exception, selling or leasing real property for less than the average of two independent appraisals if two appraisals have been obtained or the appraised value if only one appraisal has been obtained. Also authorizes a board of county commissioners to obtain only 1 appraisal when listing certain real property with a licensed real estate broker if the prior appraisal or appraisals were prepared more than 6 months before the real property is listed. Existing law requires a board of county commissioners which intends to offer real property for sale at auction to accept and consider sealed bids at a public meeting of the board. Section 4 of this bill authorizes a board of county commissioners to also offer real property for sale at auction on an Internet website or other electronic medium. If the board uses an Internet website or other electronic medium, at the next regularly scheduled meeting of the board after bidding has closed, the board is required to make a final acceptance of the highest bid or, under certain circumstances, reject the bids and withdraw the property from sale.</p> <p><i>Status: Amended and passed out of Senate Government Affairs on March 1</i></p>	Watch

<p>SB54</p>	<p>Revises provisions governing the annual reporting requirements of the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency. (BDR 22-205) Existing law requires the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency to submit to the Governor and the Director of the Legislative Counsel Bureau a copy of the Agency's most recent independent audit report as well as certain information about the Agency's expenditures during the immediately preceding calendar year and its progress in achieving certain performance measures and benchmarks. The report and information must be submitted on or before January 31 of each year. This bill changes the deadline for submitting the report and information to February 28 of each year. This bill also changes the period for which information concerning the Agency's expenditures must be submitted from the immediately preceding calendar year to the immediately preceding fiscal year. Finally, this bill requires the Agency to include in its submission a copy of the annual report most recently published by the Agency. Status: Work Session in Senate Natural Resources on March 21</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>SB58</p>	<p>Revises provisions relating to relations between local governments and certain public employees. (BDR 23-465) This bill impacts relations between local governments and public employees; authorizing the Local Government Employee-Management Relations Board to appoint a Deputy Commissioner; providing for the expiration of collective bargaining agreements between local governments and employee organizations other than employee organizations that represent police officers; authorizing a local government to choose not to negotiate with an employee organization other than an organization that represents police officers. Status: Referred to Senate Government Affairs</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>SB 66</p>	<p>Revises provisions related to emergency management. (BDR 36-356) Existing law establishes the State Disaster Identification Team within the Division of Emergency Management of the Department of Public Safety and requires the State Disaster Identification Team to provide technical assistance and personnel to local authorities to recover, identify and process deceased victims during the existence of a state of emergency or a declaration of disaster or upon the request of a city or county in Nevada. Existing law also requires the Chief of the Division of Emergency Management to assign persons with expertise in various fields to the State Disaster Identification Team to perform these duties. Section 2 of this bill renames the State Disaster Identification Team as the State Disaster Identification Coordination Committee. Also: revises the membership of the Committee; requires the Committee to meet at least monthly; and provides that the Open Meeting Law does not apply to any meeting held by the Committee or any subcommittee thereof. Section 3 of this bill requires the Committee to: annually report certain information to the Chief of the Division, the Governor and the Legislature; and perform certain other duties relating to planning for activation. Section 4 of this bill transfers the duty to adopt regulations governing the Committee from the Department of Public Safety to the Division of Emergency Management. Section 1 of this bill authorizes the Chief of the Division of Emergency Management to activate the Committee or a subcommittee thereof during the existence of a state of emergency or declaration of disaster or a public health emergency or upon the request of a city or county in Nevada for an emergency in the city or county. Requires the Committee or a subcommittee thereof to perform specified duties to coordinate the sharing of information between state, local and tribal governmental agencies regarding persons who appear to have been injured or killed or contracted an illness as a result of the emergency or disaster in accordance with a confidential plan developed by the Committee. Providers of health care are required under existing law to report persons who come or are brought for treatment of burns and injuries from a knife or firearm in certain circumstances. Section 14 of this bill similarly requires providers of health care to report treatment of any person who comes or is brought in for treatment of an injury which appears to have been inflicted as a result of a declared emergency or disaster or illness which appears to have been contracted during a public health emergency to the State Disaster Identification Coordination Committee. Section 14 also grants a provider of health care and his or her agents and employees immunity from liability for any disclosures made in good faith. Status: Amend and do pass out of Senate Government Affairs on March 11</p>	<p>Watch</p>

<p>SB 105</p>	<p>Revises provisions relating to the board of trustees of certain school districts. (BDR 34-156) Under existing law, the board of trustees of a school district in which more than 25,000 pupils are enrolled is comprised of seven members who are elected from election districts established by the board to terms of 4 years. Section 1 of this bill eliminates the election districts and requires that three members of the board be elected at large. Requires that the remaining members of the board be appointed by the board of county commissioners of the county in which the school district is located and the governing bodies of the two most populous incorporated cities in the county.</p> <p>Status: Referred to Senate Education</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>SB 107</p>	<p>Revises provisions relating to public office. (BDR 24-18)</p> <p>Existing law prohibits, with limited exception, a person from: filing nomination papers for more than one elective office at any election; or holding more than one elective office at the same time. A person may file nomination papers for or hold an elective office of a special district such as an irrigation district, local or general improvement district, soil conservation district or fire protection district and at the same time file nomination papers for or hold an elective office of the State, or any political subdivision or municipal corporation thereof. Section 1 of this bill requires, with limited exception, an elected public officer to resign before filing nomination papers for any other elected public office unless the current term of office of the elected public officer expires less than 12 months preceding the date of the close of filing nomination papers. Section 1 also exempts from this requirement any person previously described who is authorized to file nomination papers for or hold more than one elective office.</p> <p>Status: Heard in Senate Legislative Operations and Election on February 11</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>SB 111</p>	<p>Revises provisions governing collective bargaining by local employers. (BDR 31-651) Existing law provides that, for certain governmental funds of a local government other than a school district, a budgeted ending fund balance of not more than 25 percent of the total budgeted expenditures, less capital outlay, is not subject to negotiation and must not be considered by a fact finder or arbitrator in determining the local government employer's ability to pay. (NRS 354.6241) This bill provides instead that a budgeted ending fund balance of not more than 16.67 percent of the total budgeted expenditures, less capital outlay, is not subject to negotiation and must not be considered by a fact finder or arbitrator in determining the local government employer's ability to pay.</p> <p>Status: Referred to Senate Government Affairs</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>SB 118</p>	<p>Makes the office of registrar of voters an elected position. (BDR 20-597)</p> <p>Under existing law the board of county commissioners in a county with a population of 100,000 or more is authorized to create the office of registrar of voters as an appointive office to assume all of the powers and duties of a county clerk related to elections. Section 2 of this bill provides that if the board of county commissioners in a county with a population of 100,000 or more creates the office of registrar of voters, the office holder must instead be elected to a 4-year term by the qualified voters of the county. Section 3 of this bill requires the board of county commissioners to set the salary for a registrar of voters. Section 4 of this bill authorizes a registrar of voters to appoint deputies and employ staff. Section 5 of this bill requires all registrars of voters to keep an office in the county seat of their county. Section 9 of this bill makes the registrar of voters a nonpartisan office. Section 12 of this bill provides that if a board of county commissioners of a county with a population of 100,000 or more has created the office of registrar of voters as an appointive office before the effective date of this bill, the person appointed to that office continues to serve until a successor is elected and qualified at the 2020 general election.</p> <p>Status: Heard in Senate Legislative Operations and Election on February 11</p>	<p>Watch</p>

<p>SB 121</p>	<p><i>Revises provisions relating to fiduciaries. (BDR 13-99)</i></p> <p>Existing law sets forth provisions governing durable powers of attorney for health care decisions. Existing law specifically provides a form for a power of attorney for health care decisions and a form for a power of attorney for health care decisions for adults with intellectual disabilities. Section 1 of this bill provides a form for a power of attorney for health care decisions for persons with any form of dementia that is based on the form for a power of attorney for health care decisions for adults with intellectual disabilities. Sections 2 and 3 of this bill specify that a person who has executed a power of attorney for financial matters continues to have the authority to act on his or her own behalf and that any decision or instruction communicated by that person supersedes any decision or instruction communicated by an agent appointed under the power of attorney, unless the power of attorney removes this authority. Existing law authorizes a public guardian to: investigate the financial status, assets and personal and family history of any person for whom the public guardian has been appointed as guardian, without hiring or being licensed as a private investigator in accordance with existing law; and require any person for whom the public guardian has been appointed as guardian or any spouse, parent, child or other relative of that person to give any information or execute any written requests or authorizations necessary to provide the public guardian with access to records needed by the public guardian. Section 7 of this bill authorizes the public guardian to take these actions with respect to any potential protected person for whom the public guardian has received a referral from the Aging and Disability Services Division of the Department of Health and Human Services, a law enforcement agency or a court in connection with a civil or criminal matter relating to the potential protected person.</p> <p><i>Status: Heard in Senate Judiciary on February 26</i></p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>SB 122</p>	<p><i>Revises provisions relating to the qualifications of certain candidates for partisan offices. (BDR 24-52)</i></p> <p>Existing law prohibits, with limited exception, a person from being a candidate of a major political party for partisan office if the person has changed his or her political party affiliation during the period beginning on December 31 preceding the closing filing date and ending on the date of the election. Section 1 of this bill instead prohibits, with limited exception, a person from being a candidate of a major political party or a minor political party for partisan office if the person: has not designated his or her political party affiliation with the major political party or minor political party on an application to register to vote not later than December 31 preceding the closing filing date; or changed the designation of his or her political party affiliation during the period beginning on January 1 preceding the closing filing date and ending on the date of the general election.</p> <p><i>Status: Heard in Senate Legislative Operations and Elections on February 11</i></p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>SB 136</p>	<p><i>Revises the provisions of the Tahoe Regional Planning Compact. (BDR 22-736)</i></p> <p>Existing law sets forth the Tahoe Regional Planning Compact, an interstate agreement between the States of California and Nevada pursuant to which the bistate Tahoe Regional Planning Agency regulates environmental and land-use matters within the Lake Tahoe Basin. The Tahoe Regional Planning Compact provides for the creation of the Tahoe transportation district as a special purpose district managed by a board of directors which develops and implements transportation plans and programs for the Lake Tahoe Basin. Section 1 of this bill: changes the composition of the board of the Tahoe transportation district by replacing certain board positions with an appointee chosen by the Governor of California, an appointee chosen by the Governor of Nevada and a member of the governing body of the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency; and requires members of the board of directors to elect a chairman and vice chairman. Section 3 of this bill provides that these changes become effective if the State of California enacts amendments to the Tahoe Regional Planning Compact that are substantially identical.</p> <p><i>Status: Heard in Senate Natural Resources on February 26</i></p>	<p>Watch</p>

<p>SB 153</p>	<p>Revises provisions relating to collective bargaining. (BDR 23-405)</p> <p>The bill is related to collective bargaining; increasing the amount of time within which the Local Government Employee-Management Relations Board must conduct a hearing relating to certain complaints; removing certain restrictions on payment of compensation or monetary benefits upon expiration of a collective bargaining agreement; revising various provisions relating to negotiations between a school district and an employee organization representing teachers or educational support personnel; repealing certain provisions governing leave for services to an employee organization and governing school administrators. This bill makes significant changes to our current collective bargaining laws. This bill if passed will allow expired contracts to continue on until a new agreement is signed often referred to as the "Evergreen" provision.</p> <p>Status: Referred to Senate Government Affairs</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>SB 158</p>	<p>Revises the definition of the term "supervisory employee" for purposes of provisions relating to collective bargaining. (BDR 23-7896)</p> <p>Existing law generally requires a local government to engage in collective bargaining with the recognized employee organization, if any, for each bargaining unit among its employees. A supervisory employee is prohibited under existing law from being a member of the same bargaining unit as the employees under his or her direction. Existing law defines "supervisory employee" to include any person who, on behalf of his or her employer, engages in various employment actions when such actions are not just routine and require the use of independent judgment. Existing law further provides that an employee organization which is negotiating on behalf of two or more bargaining units consisting of firefighters or police officers may select members of the units to negotiate jointly on behalf of each other, even if one of the units consists of supervisory employees and the other unit does not. This bill revises the definition of "supervisory employee" to prohibit a police officer or firefighter from being deemed a supervisory employee solely because he or she engages in some, but not all, of the employment actions of a supervisory employee under a paramilitary command structure.</p> <p>Status: Referred to Senate Government Affairs</p>	<p>Watch</p>

<p>SB 176</p>	<p>Revises provisions relating to workers' compensation. (BDR 53-179)</p> <p>Section 2 of this bill provides that the choice of a treating health care provider, defined as a physician, osteopathic physician, chiropractor, physical therapist or psychologist, is a substantive right of an injured employee who has a claim under the Nevada Industrial Insurance Act or the Nevada Occupational Diseases Act. Section 2 does not revise certain existing provisions to grant an injured employee the choice of physician or chiropractor in the performance of certain examinations or certifications or ratings of disability. Section 2 requires an insurer to: include in its list of health care providers from which an injured employee may choose to receive treatment a certain percentage or number of health care providers from the panel of health care providers established and maintained by the Administrator of the Division of Industrial Relations of the Department of Business and Industry; and update and file its list of health care providers with the Administrator annually. Section 2 also requires the Administrator to provide a copy of an insurer's list to any member of the public upon request or post a copy of each such list on an Internet website for viewing, printing or downloading by the public. Section 2 sets forth procedures and limitations governing the removal of a health care provider from an insurer's list. Finally, section 2 provides that, except under certain circumstances, an injured employee may continue to receive treatment from a health care provider who has been removed from a list. Sections 3-7, 9-25 and 28-35 of this bill revise provisions referencing treating physicians or chiropractors to instead reference treating health care providers for consistency with section 2. Existing law requires the Administrator to establish a panel of physicians and chiropractors to treat injured employees under chapters 616A to 616D, inclusive, or chapter 617 of NRS. Existing law also provides that an injured employee may receive treatment by more than one physician or chiropractor if the insurer provides written authorization. Section 8 of this bill revises these provisions to: (1) require the Administrator to annually update the panel; (2) require the inclusion of physicians, chiropractors, osteopathic physicians, physical therapists and psychologists on the panel maintained by the Administrator; and (3) provide that an injured employee may receive treatment by more than one health care provider if the insurer provides written authorization or by order of a hearing officer or appeals officer. Existing law sets forth procedures under which an insurer selects a physician or chiropractor to determine an injured employee's percentage of disability. Section 26 of this bill additionally authorizes an injured employee or his or her legal representative to request that the Administrator select a rating physician or chiropractor.</p> <p>Status: Referred to Senate Commerce and Labor</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>SB 187</p>	<p>Revises provisions governing prescriptions for controlled substances by a dentist, optometrists or physician for the treatment of pain. (NDR 54-39)</p> <p>Existing law requires a practitioner, other than a veterinarian, to perform an evaluation and risk assessment of a patient before issuing an initial prescription to the patient for a controlled substance listed in schedule II, III or IV for the treatment of pain. Existing law requires such an evaluation and risk assessment to include a physical examination and a good faith effort to obtain and review the medical records of the patient from any other provider of health care who has provided care to the patient. If the prescription is for the treatment of acute pain for less than 7 days, section 2 of this bill authorizes a dentist or optometrist to: (1) conduct a physical examination of only the oral cavity or eyes, as applicable, of the patient in lieu of conducting a full physical examination; and (2) forego the review of medical records. If the prescription is for less than 14 days, section 2 authorizes a physician to: (1) conduct a physical examination of the patient within the scope of practice of the physician and to the extent deemed appropriate by the physician; and (2) forego the review of medical records. Section 2 also authorizes a dentist, optometrist or physician to renew such a prescription without conducting a full physical examination or a review of medical records if the dentist, optometrist or physician determines the renewal is medically appropriate. Section 1 of this bill makes conforming changes.</p> <p>Status: Heard in Senator Commerce and Labor on March 8</p>	<p>Watch</p>

<p>SB 190</p>	<p>Creates the Nevada 2020 Census Commission. (BDR S-727)</p> <p>The United States Constitution mandates that a census of the population of the United States be conducted every 10 years to apportion congressional representation among the states. The 24th federal decennial census, which is conducted by the Bureau of the Census of the United States Department of Commerce, will be taken April 1, 2020. This bill creates the Nevada 2020 Census Commission to develop and coordinate an outreach program to increase awareness about and encourage the full participation of Nevadans in the 2020 decennial census in order to ensure a complete and accurate count of all Nevadans in the 2020 decennial census.</p> <p><i>Status: Refereed to Senate Finance from Senate Legislative Operations and Elections on March 13</i></p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>SB 228</p>	<p>Revises provisions relating to marijuana and industrial hemp. (BDR 54-180)</p> <p>Existing law exempts a person who holds a valid registry identification card from state prosecution for the possession, delivery and production of marijuana. Section 1 of this bill authorizes a provider of health care, massage therapist, nail technologist, reflexologist, structural integration practitioner or person who provides wellness services to: (1) administer a marijuana-infused product or a similar product containing industrial hemp to a patient or client if the patient or client provides the product for administration; and (2) recommend the use of marijuana or industrial hemp by a patient or client to treat a condition. Section 1 also exempts such licensed professionals from certain crimes for making such an administration or recommendation. Finally, section 1 prohibits a professional licensing board from taking disciplinary action against a provider of health care, massage therapist, nail technologist, reflexologist or structural integration practitioner for making such an administration or recommendation. Section 2 of this bill makes a conforming change. Existing law imposes various requirements on a medical practitioner, other than a veterinarian, who prescribes or dispenses to a patient certain controlled substances for the treatment of pain. Section 3 of this bill prohibits a practitioner, other than a veterinarian, from refusing to prescribe or dispense certain controlled substances for the treatment of pain solely because the patient uses marijuana or any other cannabinoid compound. Existing law requires the Department of Taxation to issue a medical marijuana establishment registration certificate authorizing its holder to operate a medical marijuana establishment to an applicant who submits an application, submits certain fees and meets certain criteria. Existing law imposes similar requirements for a license to operate a marijuana establishment. Section 6 of this bill creates the Cannabis Control Commission and prescribes its membership, consisting of five members appointed by the Governor, the Majority Leader of the Senate and the Speaker of the Assembly. Sections 8 and 12 of this bill require the Commission to approve or deny any application for a certificate or license to operate a medical marijuana establishment or marijuana establishment, respectively, and prohibit the Department from issuing such a certificate or license without the approval of the Commission. Sections 10 and 14 of this bill require the Department to submit a recommendation for each application for such a certificate or license to the Commission recommending the approval or denial of the application.</p> <p><i>Status: Heard in Senate Health and Human Services on March 20</i></p>	<p>Watch</p>

<p>SB 237</p>	<p>Revises provisions relating to the security of elections. (BDR 24-970)</p> <p>Sections 2-4 of this bill define the terms “information system,” “risk-limiting audit” and “security of an information system.” Section 5 of this bill requires the Secretary of State to adopt regulations for conducting a risk-limiting audit of an election. Section 17 of this bill requires the Secretary of State to establish a pilot program to conduct a risk-limiting audit of the results of the 2020 general election. Section 6 of this bill requires, effective January 1, 2022, each county clerk to conduct a risk-limiting audit of elections in accordance with the regulations adopted by the Secretary of State. Section 7 of this bill requires each county clerk, each city clerk and all staff of the county and city clerk whose duties include administering elections to complete an annual training class in cybersecurity. Section 7 also requires a county clerk, city clerk or any other local election official to immediately notify the Secretary of State if there has been an attack or attempted attack on the security of an information system used by the county clerk, city clerk or other local election official. Sections 8 and 14 of this bill require that in a county or city which uses electronic rosters, the county and city clerks must complete a test of the electronic rosters to ensure the functionality of the rosters before the first day of early voting. Existing law declares any record of a state agency identifying the detection of, investigation of or response to a suspected or confirmed threat or attack on the security of an information system to be confidential. Section 9 of this bill provides that any record of the Secretary of State which relates to the security of an information system used for elections, including records relating to the preparation for or prevention of a threat or attack on the security of an information system is not a public record and may only be disclosed under certain circumstances. Existing law prohibits a county or city clerk from disclosing certain voter information, including the voter's social security information, driver's license or identification card number or the electronic mail address. Sections 10 and 13 of this bill provide that, under certain circumstances, any signature or facsimile thereof of a voter or a candidate provided to the Secretary of State, county clerk or city clerk is not a public record.</p> <p><i>Status: Scheduled to be heard in Senate Legislative Operations and Election on March 11</i></p>	<p>Watch</p>
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<p>SB 238</p>	<p>Revises provisions relating to marijuana. (BDR 32-133)</p> <p>Existing law creates the Nevada Tax Commission and requires a majority of the commissioners to have experience in certain fields. Section 1 of this bill requires one of the commissioners to have at least 5 years' experience in the field of legalized marijuana. Sections 4-8 of this bill create the Responsible Use of Marijuana Public Education Committee and establish its powers and duties. Sections 9 and 16 of this bill require the Bureau of Consumer Protection in the Office of the Attorney General to establish a statewide hotline and Internet website by which a person may file a complaint relating to a suspect sale of marijuana or related products without the appropriate certificate or license. Existing law requires the Department to transfer a medical marijuana establishment registration certificate to a party acquiring ownership of a medical marijuana establishment and requires the Department to provide by regulation for the transfer of a license to operate a marijuana establishment. Sections 10 and 15 of this bill provide for the transfer of a medical marijuana establishment registration certificate and a license to operate a marijuana establishment in certain additional circumstances. Sections 12 and 17 of this bill prohibit a medical marijuana dispensary or retail marijuana store from selling marijuana or related products through, or accepting a sale from, any business that does not hold a medical marijuana establishment registration certificate or license to operate a marijuana establishment. Also prohibit a medical marijuana dispensary or retail marijuana store from contracting with a third party to advertise delivery to consumers. Existing law authorizes a medical marijuana establishment to transport medical marijuana in certain circumstances. Section 13 of this bill prohibits a medical marijuana dispensary from transporting marijuana and related products to a person unless: (1) the person holds a valid registry identification card or letter of approval; (2) the transportation is performed by a person who holds a valid medical marijuana establishment agent registration card and is employed by the medical marijuana dispensary or an independent contractor who contracted with the medical marijuana dispensary; and (3) the name of the medical marijuana dispensary and each independent contractor who transports marijuana and related products for the medical marijuana dispensary are published on the Internet website maintained by the Department. Section 17 prohibits a retail marijuana store from delivering marijuana and related products to a consumer using an independent contractor unless the name of the retail marijuana store and each independent contractor who transports marijuana and related products for the retail marijuana store are published on the Internet website maintained by the Department.</p> <p>Status: Heard in Senate Revenue and Economic Development on March 19</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>SB 250</p>	<p>Revises provisions relating to the dedication of water rights. (BDR 48-664)</p> <p>Existing law authorizes the State Engineer to require the dedication of a right to appropriate water in certain circumstances before approving a parcel map. Existing law also authorizes the governing body of a county or city to adopt ordinances to regulate land, which may include an ordinance that requires the dedication of a right to appropriate water before approving the development, division or subdivision of a parcel of land. Sections 1 and 3 of this bill provide that any right to appropriate water that has been dedicated to a public entity in order to ensure a sufficient supply of water to certain parcels must remain so dedicated and must not be sold, leased or otherwise used for a purpose other than ensuring a sufficient water supply for such parcels until the modification or redevelopment of such parcels.</p> <p>Status: Scheduled to be heard in Senate Natural Resources on March 26</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>SB 278</p>	<p>Authorizes medical marijuana establishments and associations of medical marijuana establishments to participate in programs of workforce development.</p> <p>Sections 1, 6 and 7 of this bill authorize a medical marijuana establishment or an association of medical marijuana establishments to participate in a program of workforce development for the purposes of recruiting, assessing and training medical marijuana establishment agents. Section 4 of this bill requires the Office of Economic Development, to the extent practicable, to ensure minority-owned business enterprises, woman-owned business enterprises and disadvantaged business enterprises are involved in programs of workforce development in which medical marijuana establishments or associations of medical marijuana establishments participate.</p> <p>Status: Pulled from hearing in Senate Revenue and Economic Development on March 21</p>	<p>Watch</p>