

SUMMARY OF GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS RELATED LEGISLATION APPROVED BY THE 2021 LEGISLATURE

ASSEMBLY BILL 2

Assembly Bill 2 allows a gubernatorial appointee to serve on up to three boards, commissions, or similar bodies.

ASSEMBLY BILL 3

Assembly Bill 3 authorizes, subject to certain requirements, the electronic filing, submission, and presentation of maps and related documents for purposes of the division of land, except in circumstances where the county recorder does not accept electronic documents for recording.

ASSEMBLY BILL 13

Assembly Bill 13 revises the information that the state controller must include in the annual report of certain financial information that is provided to the governor and the Legislature. The bill requires that the report provide a complete statement of the change from the immediately preceding fiscal year in:

- The assets, liabilities, and resources of the state; and
- The amount of the expenditures and revenues for the programs provided by the state.

ASSEMBLY BILL 14

Assembly Bill 14 changes the required frequency of meetings of the Nevada Resilience Advisory Committee, the Nevada Tribal Emergency Coordinating Council, and the State Disaster Identification Coordination Committee (SDICC). The bill also removes the requirement that the SDICC or a subcommittee thereof perform certain duties upon activation. Finally, the bill makes certain reports submitted by a provider of health care to the State Disaster Identification Coordination Committee discretionary during a state of emergency, declaration of disaster, a public health emergency, or other health event.

ASSEMBLY BILL 21

Assembly Bill 21 authorizes a person for whom a fictitious address has been issued by the Division of Child and Family Services (DCFS) of the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), to request a county assessor or county recorder to maintain the personal information of the person contained in their records in a confidential manner without having to obtain a court order. The bill also prohibits the Secretary of State, a county, or a city clerk from making personal contact information available. Finally, the bill authorizes any person for whom a fictitious address has been issued by DCFS to also request that the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) display an alternate address on the person's driver's license, commercial driver's license, or identification card.

ASSEMBLY BILL 22

Assembly Bill 22 requires the director of the Nevada Department of Veterans Services (NVDS) to establish and maintain a program to assist veterans and servicemen and servicewomen in transitioning to life as civilians. The program is required to provide information and resources specific to this state concerning higher education, career development, physical and mental health care, and other benefits available to veterans and servicemen and servicewomen.

ASSEMBLY BILL 28

Assembly Bill 28 imposes an inverse preference on any bidder for a state purchasing contract with a principal place of business in another state if, for a similar contract, the other state: (1) grants a preference to a person with a principal place of business in that state; and (2) denies that preference to a person with a principal place of business in the State of Nevada. The inverse preference imposed on a bid or proposal for a state purchasing contract is equal to the amount of the preference that is denied by the other state to a person with a principal place of business in the State of Nevada. The bill also clarifies that the inverse preference must be imposed regardless of whether: (1) the preference of 5 percent was awarded to a Nevada-based business; or (2) the preference of 5 percent was awarded to a local business owned and operated by a veteran with a service-connected disability.

ASSEMBLY BILL 48

Assembly Bill 48 authorizes a retired public employee or officer or surviving spouse of a retiree to reinstate insurance under the Public Employees' Benefits Program if the retiree:

1. Did not have more than one period during which he or she was not covered by insurance under the Program on or after October 1, 2011;
2. Is enrolled in Medicare Parts A and B at the time of the request for reinstatement;
3. Retired from a local governmental agency that does not participate in the Program; and
4. Was enrolled in the Program as a retiree on November 30, 2008.

ASSEMBLY BILL 52

Assembly Bill 52 adds to the State Land Use Planning Advisory Council (SLUPA): (1) one voting member appointed by the governor from a list of nominees submitted by the Nevada Indian Commission; and (2) one nonvoting member appointed by the Nevada League of Cities and Municipalities. The bill also requires the Advisory Council to:

- Advise any federal or state agency or local government on land use planning and policy;
- Assist and advise in the resolution of inconsistencies in land use plans, if requested; and
- Make recommendations related to areas of critical environmental concern.

Finally, in addition to other provisions, the bill changes the minimum period required in existing law for notice of certain public hearings of the Advisory Council by publication in newspapers from 20 days to 10 days before the hearing.

ASSEMBLY BILL 55

Assembly Bill 55 revises the charter of the City of North Las Vegas. The bill creates a charter committee to prepare recommendations to be presented to the Legislature on behalf of the city concerning all necessary amendments to the charter. The bill also, in addition to other provisions:

- Specifies that the removal of the city attorney must be in accordance with the terms of his or her employment contract;
- Authorizes the city manager and city attorney to take certain legal action for the collection and disposition of certain money;
- Authorizes the City Council to hold an emergency meeting on the call of the mayor or by a majority of the Council; and
- Clarifies that the City Council is authorized to establish an animal shelter rather than a pound.

ASSEMBLY BILL 63

Assembly Bill 63 authorizes a local government to use money from its fund established to stabilize the operation of government and mitigate the effects of a natural disaster to also mitigate the effects of a declared emergency.

ASSEMBLY BILL 70

Assembly Bill 70 requires the Division of Welfare and Supportive Services of DHHS to deposit within two working days any child support payments it accumulates in excess of \$10,000 on any day, except money for which the Division is unable to identify the obligee within two working days. In such cases, the money must be deposited within five days if the Department identifies the obligee or returned to the payor within five days if the Division is unable to identify the obligee.

ASSEMBLY BILL 71

Assembly B3 71 makes confidential the specific location of a rare plant or animal species or ecological community that is included in data systems maintained by the Division of Natural Heritage of the State Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (DCNR). This bill also authorizes, under certain circumstances, the administrator of the Division to release this confidential information. Specifically, the bill provides that the administrator shall release this confidential information to a person engaged in conservation, environmental review, or scientific research upon entering into a written agreement with the administrator requiring the person to maintain the confidentiality of the information to the extent necessary to protect the rare plant or animal species or ecological community. Finally, the bill requires the administrator or his or her designee to make a reasonable effort to notify an owner of private property if the administrator or designee releases any confidential information related to the specific location of a rare plant or animal species or ecological community which is located on the owner's property.

ASSEMBLY BILL 76

Assembly Bill 76 authorizes the director of NVDS to establish and operate programs to provide adult day health care services to veterans. This service is limited to the extent that federal funding is available. The bill also eliminates certain obsolete requirements governing the location of veterans' homes.

ASSEMBLY BILL 77

Assembly Bill 77 requires the director of NVDS to assist veterans experiencing homelessness by connecting them to housing and other support organizations and create, coordinate, and support veterans suicide prevention programs and resources.

The bill also increases from two years to three years the length of a term for members of the Nevada Veterans Services Commission; the Advisory Committee for a Veterans Cemetery in Northern Nevada; and the Advisory Committee for a Veterans Cemetery in Southern Nevada. The length of a term for members of the Women Veterans Advisory Committee is reduced from four years to three years. Finally, the bill includes provisions directing the appointment of new members and the reappointment of certain incumbent members of these entities.

ASSEMBLY BILL 84

Assembly Bill 84 authorizes the state forester firewarden, with the approval of the director of DCNR, to enter into certain public-private partnerships for the purpose of addressing the threat of catastrophic wildfires. The bill also authorizes the state forester firewarden to purchase, or acquire by donation, cameras or other equipment necessary for early warning or detection of wildfires.

ASSEMBLY BILL 86

Assembly Bill 86 authorizes the governing body of a county, city, or general improvement district created to furnish fire protection to bring an action against a person, firm, association, or agency that is responsible for willfully or negligently causing a wildfire to recover any expenses incurred in extinguishing the wildfire and reasonable attorney's fees and litigation expenses.

The bill also revises the circumstances under which a person, firm, association, or agency may be liable for the cost to extinguish a fire or meet an emergency to remove the requirement that the fire or other emergency must have threatened human life for expenses to be recovered.

Finally, the bill provides that, with certain exceptions, a person, firm, association, or agency may also be liable for the expenses incurred in extinguishing a fire or meeting an emergency by a city agency or general improvement district created to furnish fire protection.

ASSEMBLY BILL 87

Assembly Bill 87 authorizes the governing body of a city or county to establish by ordinance a simplified procedure for the vacation or abandonment of an easement without conducting a hearing on the vacation or abandonment. This bill also provides that unless the vacation or abandonment of the easement is for a public utility owned or controlled by the governing body, the simplified procedure must include certain provisions and must not apply to the vacation or abandonment of any street, drainage easement, sidewalk, or other pedestrian right of way.

ASSEMBLY BILL 100

Assembly Bill 100 authorizes the state forester firewarden to enter into a cooperative agreement with federal, state, and local agencies for the purpose of creating a fire board of directors to ensure that agencies in this state work collaboratively on fire suppression activities.

The bill also creates the Wildland Fire Protection Program (WFPP) in the Division of Forestry of DCNR and authorizes the state forester firewarden to enter into cooperative agreements with fire protection districts and boards of county commissioners to participate in the WFPP.

Finally, the bill authorizes the commissioner of insurance to create a program for insurers to provide incentives to promote and encourage property owners to take measures to mitigate the risk of property loss or damage caused by wildfire.

ASSEMBLY BILL 103

Assembly Bill 103 revises provisions relating to permits to excavate on private lands that are known to contain prehistoric Indian burial sites. Specifically, this bill provides that such a permit is not required to engage in certain lawful activities on such private lands if those activities are:

- Exclusively for purposes other than the excavation of a prehistoric Indian burial site; and
- Occur only on a portion of the private land that does not contain the known prehistoric Indian burial site.

ASSEMBLY BILL 111

Assembly Bill 111 adds two members to the Commission on Peace Officers' Standards and Training (POST), and requires the majority leader of the Senate and the speaker of the Assembly to each appoint one member who is not a peace officer and who has demonstrated experience in one or more of the following areas:

- Implicit and explicit bias;
- Cultural competency;
- Mental health as it relates to policing and law enforcement; and
- Experience working with certain vulnerable populations.

Finally, the bill requires the governor, the majority leader of the Senate, and the speaker of the Assembly to consider the ethnic, gender, and racial diversity of the Commission when making their appointments.

ASSEMBLY BILL 139

Assembly Bill 139 authorizes the governing body of a county or city to transfer money from an enterprise fund to pay for the capital costs of constructing one or more fire stations if: (1) the transfer does not cause the balance of the unreserved working capital in the enterprise fund to be less than 50 percent of the annual operating costs and capital expenditures for the program for the issuance of barricade permits, encroachment permits, and building permits; and (2) the governing body finds that the construction of the fire station is necessary based on an analysis of the need for infrastructure prepared between January 1, 2020, and December 31, 2021.

ASSEMBLY BILL 143

Assembly Bill 143 requires the administrator of the DCFS of the DHHS to:

- Designate a human trafficking specialist within the program for compensation for victims of crime;
- Ensure that a directory of services for victims of human trafficking is publicly accessible on the Internet;
- Develop a statewide plan for the delivery of services to victims of human trafficking; and
- Form the State of Nevada Human Trafficking Coalition to assist the designated human trafficking specialist in carrying out his or her duties and in maximizing resources for local human trafficking task forces.

Finally, the bill requires the administrator to periodically review the statewide plan and its implementation for compliance with the established requirements.

ASSEMBLY BILL 153

Assembly Bill 153 declares that it is the policy of the state to encourage using agencies to implement any operating cost-saving measures to reduce costs related to energy, water, or the disposal of waste. The bill also clarifies that any savings realized throughout the term of a performance contract may be used to make any payments required under the performance contract, including the payment of finance charges. Finally, the bill authorizes using agencies to request the reinvestment of savings realized under a performance contract as part of the process for the preparation of the proposed budget of the Executive Department.

ASSEMBLY BILL 184

Assembly Bill 184 temporarily creates the Office of Small Business Advocacy within the Office of the Lieutenant Governor to provide certain information to small businesses and to coordinate with certain state agencies and local governments to facilitate interactions between such entities and small businesses. The bill also authorizes the lieutenant governor to employ any necessary personnel within the limits of money available other than from the State General Fund. In addition to other provisions, the bill authorizes the Office of Small Business Advocacy to establish and maintain an education course for small businesses. Finally, the communications, files, and records of the Office are confidential and are not public records.

ASSEMBLY BILL 186

Assembly Bill 186 prohibits a law enforcement agency from requiring a peace officer to: (1) issue a certain number of traffic citations, or (2) make a certain number of arrests.

ASSEMBLY BILL 187

Assembly Bill 187 designates the month of September of each year as "Ovarian and Prostate Cancer Prevention and Awareness Month" and requires the governor to issue annually a proclamation encouraging the observance of Ovarian and Prostate Cancer Prevention and Awareness Month.

ASSEMBLY BILL 196

Assembly Bill 196 requires, with certain exceptions, each courthouse to contain a lactation room that may be used by members of the public to express breast milk. The bill defines "lactation room" as a hygienic place, other than a bathroom, that: (1) is shielded from view; (2) is free from intrusion; and (3) contains a chair, a working surface, and an electrical outlet. Finally, the bill appropriates from the State General Fund to the Administrative Office of the Courts \$50,000 for allocation as grants to municipal, justice, and district courts for the costs of providing a lactation room.

ASSEMBLY BILL 211

Assembly Bill 211 requires tentative maps for the subdivision of land to be forwarded to the Department of Wildlife (NDOW) for review of potential impacts to wildlife and wildlife habitat unless: (1) the governing body has adopted a habitat conservation plan for multiple species that includes a determination of the impact to wildlife and wildlife habitat and that the habitat conservation plan was approved by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior; or (2) the proposed subdivision is infill development which is proposed on a vacant or substantially vacant tract of land that is surrounded by developed land. The bill also authorizes the Board of Wildlife Commissioners to establish by regulation certain fees for the review of a tentative map by the Department. Finally, the measure requires the governing body or planning commission to consider the potential impact to wildlife and wildlife habitat before taking final action on a tentative map.

ASSEMBLY BILL 220

Assembly Bill 220 requires each law enforcement agency to adopt a written policy establishing standards of conduct for the use of a mobile device issued by the law enforcement agency to any peace officer employed by the agency and set forth specific requirements relating to the policy.

ASSEMBLY BILL 236

Assembly Bill 236 revises the eligibility qualifications for the Office of Attorney General by increasing the minimum age required from 25 to 30 years at the time of an election; increasing the residency requirement from 2 to 3 years; and adding a requirement that the person be a member of the State Bar of Nevada in good standing.

ASSEMBLY BILL 245

Assembly Bill 245 increases the fees a public notary is authorized to charge for certain activities. The bill also increases the application and renewal fee for a person who wishes to engage in the business of a document preparation service. Application and renewal fees for registration to engage in the business of document preparation services must be placed in a special fund that can only be used to administer and enforce the document preparation services program. Finally, the bill authorizes the secretary of state to impose a civil penalty upon persons registered to engage in the business of document preparation service and persons who are engaged in the business but have not registered. Any determination by the secretary of state that a violation has occurred is public record.

ASSEMBLY BILL 249

Assembly Bill 249 prohibits the executive board and the governing documents of a common-interest community from restricting the hours in which construction may begin during the period beginning on May 1 and ending on September 30 to any hours other than those authorized by the governing body of a county or city.

ASSEMBLY BILL 253

Assembly Bill 253 makes various changes to the Open Meeting Law, including but not limited to:

- Authorizing, under certain circumstances, a public body to conduct a meeting using a remote technology system and requiring the notice of a public meeting that uses a remote technology system to include information about how a member of the public may hear, observe, participate in, and provide public comment at the meeting through the remote technology system;
- Requiring that if a public body that holds a meeting using a remote technology system does not have a physical location for the meeting, it must have an Internet website and post on its Internet website the notice of the meeting and any supporting material for the meeting;
- Prohibiting a public body whose members are all required to be elected officials from holding a meeting using a remote technology system unless a physical location where members of the public may attend and participate is designated; and
- Revising notice and posting requirements applicable to certain state agencies that intend to act upon regulations.

ASSEMBLY BILL 258

Assembly Bill 258 requires the trustees of a consolidated library district to appoint an executive director, consistent with the statutorily prescribed duties of the trustees of a consolidated library district. For a consolidated library district that serves a population of more than 1,000,000 (currently the Las Vegas-Clark County Library District), the bill requires the trustees to: (1) establish the educational qualifications of the executive director, which may include, without limitation, holding a master's degree in library and information science; and (2) appoint, evaluate the performance of, and, if necessary, dismiss an internal auditor.

ASSEMBLY BILL 270

Assembly Bill 270 requires the museum director of the Stewart Indian School Cultural Center and Museum to enter into an agreement with the State Land Registrar or any other state agency that receives an assignment of the buildings and grounds of the former Stewart Indian School to: (1) designate which buildings and grounds of the former Stewart Indian School under the management of the museum director are appropriate for special events; and (2) authorize the museum director to grant special use permits to hold special events at or on the designated buildings and grounds.

The bill also revises the allocation of money in the Silver State Industries Endowment Fund for administrative costs and maintenance of the modern structures, buildings, and other property of the Nevada State Prison (NSP), and eliminates the prohibition on spending or transferring the reserved principal of the Fund. Additionally, the measure authorizes the sale or consumption of beer and wine at certain events held within the historic structures, buildings, and other property of the NSP. Finally, the bill eliminates the trust fund used for further study and development of the NSP and requires that any money remaining in the fund on July 1, 2021, be deposited in the Endowment Fund for the Historic Preservation of the NSP.

ASSEMBLY BILL 280

Assembly Bill 280 requires that any single-stall restroom located in a place of public accommodation be as inclusive and accessible as possible to a person of any gender identity or expression. The bill also requires each county, city, and any other governmental entity that adopts a building code to include a requirement that any single-stall restroom made available to the public that is constructed on or after October 1, 2021, be as inclusive and accessible as possible to a person of any gender identity or expression. The bill prohibits the owner or operator of a place of public accommodation from labeling a single-stall restroom with signage that indicates the restroom is for a specific gender, and instead, authorizes the labeling of the single-stall restroom as available for use by any person.

Further, the measure authorizes a person to report a violation committed by a public body to the attorney general, who is required to take the necessary action to ensure compliance. Finally, the bill appropriates \$40,320 from the State General Fund to the Division of State Parks of DCNR to replace signage on restroom stalls throughout the state parks system.

ASSEMBLY BILL 304

Assembly Bill 304 requires the POST Commission to expand its regulations requiring all peace officers to annually complete not less than 12 hours of continuing education to address crisis intervention as part of topics related to mental health.

ASSEMBLY BILL 307

Assembly Bill 307 requires the Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation to prepare one or more notices concerning job training or employment programs conducted by the Department and to provide the notices to the labor commissioner. The labor commissioner must make each such notice available to each employer in private employment in this state and require each employer to post and maintain each notice in a conspicuous location at the workplace.

ASSEMBLY BILL 315

Assembly Bill 315 requires an employer of a correctional officer, firefighter, or police officer to make certain information available to such employees regarding mental health issues and treatment. While still employed, the employer must provide ongoing information relating to the awareness, prevention, mitigation, and treatment of certain mental health issues including acute stress, anxiety, depression, and post-traumatic stress disorder. Within three months after the retirement of a correctional officer, firefighter, or police officer, the employer must provide up to two hours of counseling with a mental health professional to discuss the symptoms, prevention, mitigation, and treatment of such mental health issues.

ASSEMBLY BILL 316

Assembly Bill 316 makes the following requirements concerning veterans' benefits, with certain exceptions:

- Any person who advertises or promotes any event or other public gathering relating to benefits or entitlements for veterans must disclose certain information, including that the event is not associated with the United States Department of Veterans Affairs or the NDVS and that the veteran may qualify for benefits other than those discussed at the event;
- Any person who advertises or promotes services to represent or assist veterans in matters relating to benefits or entitlements must disclose certain information regarding compensation and the availability of free services; and
- Any person who provides services to obtain veterans' benefits in exchange for compensation must provide a written disclosure before entering into an agreement with a client for the provision of those services.

Finally, this measure authorizes the attorney general to collect a civil penalty of up to \$10,000 for each violation of the provisions of the bill. The bill specifies that such a violation constitutes consumer fraud, and a victim may bring a civil action.

ASSEMBLY BILL 325

Assembly Bill 325 authorizes the submission of a certified paper copy of an electronic document for recording to a county recorder who has elected to receive and record electronic documents. The bill also prescribes a certificate sufficient for certifying that a paper copy is a true and correct copy of an electronic document.

ASSEMBLY BILL 333

Assembly Bill 333 provides that, in a county whose population is less than 700,000 (currently all counties other than Clark County), certain requirements related to the appropriation of water do not apply to the retention or detention of developed stormwater flow for the purpose of flood control or stormwater management, if such retention or detention:

- Is required by the governing body of the county or city as a condition of approval of the development; and
- Does not impair the predevelopment recharge of relevant sources of groundwater or the offsite predevelopment flow of relevant sources of surface water.

The bill also establishes deadlines relating to judicial review of certain land use planning decisions of a governing body, commission, or board. The court is authorized to extend the deadlines and requires all memoranda of points and authorities to comply with [Rule 28 of the Nevada Rules of Appellate Procedure](#).

ASSEMBLY BILL 335

Assembly Bill 335 reorganizes existing requirements for an employment plan that applies to a redevelopment project undertaken in a redevelopment area of a city whose population is 500,000 or more (currently the City of Las Vegas). The bill requires the employment plan to include a description of how the developer will seek the participation in the redevelopment project of local small business contractors and subcontractors who are licensed in this state and whose place of business is located within 100 miles of the project. Additionally, the bill requires that a redevelopment agency submit the employment plan and progress reports to the Nevada Commission on Minority Affairs (NCMA) of the Department of Business and Industry (B&I) and the Southern Nevada Enterprise Community Board.

The bill also requires developers and businesses that receive incentives from an agency for a redevelopment project undertaken in a redevelopment area of a city whose population is 500,000 or more (currently the City of Las Vegas) to submit progress reports on the employment plan to the agency. These provisions also apply to a public agency that uses redevelopment funds for the design or construction of a redevelopment project being built as a public work in a redevelopment area of a city whose population is 500,000 or more.

Additionally, the bill requires that a redevelopment plan, and any amendments to the plan, for a county whose population is 700,000 or more (currently Clark County) terminates not later than 45 years after the original redevelopment plan is adopted. The bill allows a community, either a city or county, to enact its own procedural ordinance and exercise certain powers related to redevelopment.

Finally, the bill provides that the Southern Nevada Enterprise Community Board must include two members who are residents of the community or an area that is located within ten miles of the community.

ASSEMBLY BILL 336

Assembly Bill 336 requires POST Commission to adopt regulations establishing standards for an annual behavioral wellness visit for peace officers to aid in preserving the emotional and mental health of the peace officer and assessing conditions that may affect the performance of duties by the peace officer.

ASSEMBLY BILL 338

Assembly Bill 338 authorizes the investment of certain public funds in foreign bonds, notes, or other obligations that are not publicly traded and reduces from "AA" to "A" the minimum rating by a nationally recognized rating service required for those obligations to be an authorized investment.

ASSEMBLY BILL 357

Assembly Bill 357 creates the Consumer Protection Legal Account in the Office of the Attorney General and the Consumer Protection Administrative Account in the Bureau of Consumer Protection in the Office of the Attorney General. In addition to other provisions, the bill:

- Allocates money in the Consumer Protection Legal Account to legal aid organizations, in certain percentages, to be used for consumer protection and efforts to prevent fraud; and
- Requires the deposit of certain money from settlements and litigation into the Consumer Protection Administrative Account and provides that any balance of more than \$500,000 in the Account at the end of a fiscal year, at the end of the calendar year, and at any other time in the discretion of the consumer's advocate, reverts to the Consumer Protection Legal Account.

Finally, the bill reallocates money collected in certain actions brought by the attorney general involving deceptive trade practices or unfair trade practices and provides the money must be deposited in the Consumer Protection Administrative Account rather than the State General Fund or the Attorney General's Special Fund.

ASSEMBLY BILL 362

Assembly Bill 362 requires the board of trustees of the College Savings Plans of Nevada to adopt and, as necessary, revise a policy for the use of any money in the Nevada Higher Education Prepaid Tuition Trust Fund that is in excess of the amount of money determined by the board to be required to establish a guaranteed rate for tuition under a prepaid tuition contract. The bill also authorizes the use of money in the Trust Fund for the payment of qualified higher education expenses for qualified beneficiaries.

ASSEMBLY BILL 365

Assembly Bill 365 declares that it is the public policy of this state that persons employed by the state be afforded equity, dignity, and respect in the workplace. The bill requires the departments of the state government to prepare and submit to the governor and the Legislature an annual report concerning equity in the workplace, which includes: (1) a summary of each complaint filed by an employee in the immediately preceding calendar year that alleges conduct that is not unlawful but is against the declared public policy of the state; and (2) any action taken in response to such a complaint. The annual report relating to the judicial branch of state government must also be submitted to the chief justice of the Supreme Court of Nevada.

The bill also requires the administrator of the Division of Human Resource Management (DHRM) of the Department of Administration to evaluate annually the effectiveness of any policy of the Division intended to encourage equity in the workforce for persons of color and other persons of marginalized identities and to prepare and submit a report to the governor and the Legislature concerning the results of the evaluation.

Finally, the bill requires the Personnel Commission within the DHRM to adopt regulations for the training of supervisors and managerial employees concerning implicit bias.

ASSEMBLY BILL 376

Assembly Bill 376 creates the Keep Nevada Working Task Force within the Office of the Lieutenant Governor. The Task Force is required to:

- Develop strategies to support current and future industries across this state;
- Conduct research on methods to strengthen career pathways for immigrants;
- Support the efforts of business and other groups to provide stability to the workforce; and
- Recommend approaches to attract and retain immigrant business owners.

The attorney general is required to publish model policies that provide recommendations to limit immigration enforcement at public schools, institutions of higher education, certain health care facilities, courthouses, and other state and local governmental agencies. The bill also requires the attorney general to publish model policies that provide guidance and training recommendations to state or local law enforcement agencies and requires each state or local law enforcement agency to: (1) adopt policies that are consistent with the model policies of the attorney general; or (2) notify the attorney general that the state or local law enforcement agency is not adopting policies consistent with the model policies.

Finally, the bill appropriates \$500,000 from the State General Fund to the Immigration Clinic at the William S. Boyd School of Law of the University of Nevada, Las Vegas, for the purpose of providing pro bono legal services relating to immigration law.

ASSEMBLY BILL 378

AB 378 revises the purpose of the State Land Office to include managing state lands and, where appropriate, disposing of state lands. The bill eliminates the definition of "public lands" for the purposes of state planning for the use of certain lands and eliminates from the list of priorities of SLUPA: (1) activities relating to federal lands in this state; and (2) the investigation and review of proposals for the designation of areas of critical environmental concern and the development of standards and plans. Additionally, the measure revises various other duties of the administrator of the Division of State Lands of DCNR and SLUPA. Finally, the bill repeals various provisions relating to the acquisition, management, and regulation of public lands.

ASSEMBLY BILL 385

Assembly Bill 385 prohibits a public body from entering into an employment contract that entitles an officer or employee of the public body to receive: (1) any fringe benefit unless the public body has adopted a policy authorizing all persons employed in a similar position to receive the benefit; (2) any bonus unless the bonus is based on merit and awarded at a public meeting; and (3) certain wages or other payments upon the termination of the employment of the officer or employee for cause or resignation of the officer or employee when an investigation relating to his or her employment is pending. This bill also prescribes certain payments and benefits to which an officer or employee of a public body is entitled or remains entitled upon termination of employment.

ASSEMBLY BILL 397

Assembly Bill 397 revises provisions related to the payment and use of marriage license fees and fees charged for the filing and recording or issuing certain bonds, declarations, and certificates. In addition to other provisions, the bill revises the permitted uses of these proceeds by providing that the fees may be used in the office of the county clerk to: (1) acquire, improve, support, or maintain technology; (2) train employees in the operation of the technology; and (3) acquire temporary or permanent staff or professional services to implement, support, or maintain technology that enhances customer service, improves efficiency, or promotes transparency in government.

ASSEMBLY BILL 409

Assembly Bill 409 requires POST Commission to adopt regulations concerning the recruitment and selection of peace officers, which must include evaluations to identify implicit bias on the part of a peace officer on the basis of color, expression, gender identity, national origin, physical or mental disability, race, religion, or sexual orientation.

ASSEMBLY BILL 410

Assembly Bill 410 revises the qualifications of a construction manager as agent and requires the selection of a construction manager as agent to be made on the basis of competence and qualifications and not on the basis of competitive fees. The bill also requires that a construction manager at risk must not have entered into a contract with a public body to act as a construction manager as agent during the four years immediately preceding the date of an advertisement for proposals. Finally, the bill removes the prospective sunset of the authority to enter into a contract with a construction manager at risk to construct a public work.

ASSEMBLY BILL 437

Assembly Bill 437 revises certain educational qualifications for a license to practice embalming. The bill also allows for the issuance of a license by reciprocity to practice the profession of embalming to an applicant who has practiced embalming successfully for at least five years and practiced actively for at least two of the previous five years. Finally, the bill authorizes a student enrolled in an accredited embalming college or school of mortuary science to enter an embalming room without the express permission of the immediate family of the deceased.

ASSEMBLY BILL 445

Assembly Bill 445 transfers the Office of Grant Procurement, Coordination and Management of the Department of Administration into the Office of the Governor and renames it the Office of Federal Assistance. In addition to administering the office, the director is required to develop and carryout a State Plan for Maximizing Federal Assistance and consult with the Nevada Advisory Council on Federal Assistance (NACFA). Among other provisions, the bill also extends the existing grant matching pilot program, creates the Nevada Grant Matching Program within the Office of Federal Assistance to serve the same purpose the pilot program served, and provides for the transfer of \$1 million from the Abandoned Property Trust Account to the Grant Matching Account at the end of each fiscal year. The bill expands the membership of the NACFA to include two members appointed by the speaker of the Assembly and the majority leader of the Senate who represent nonprofit organizations, a local agency, or a tribal government; the state treasurer; and the state controller. Finally, the bill appropriates from the State General Fund a total of \$1,576,298 over the 2021–2023 Biennium to implement the provisions of this bill.

ASSEMBLY BILL 485

Assembly Bill 485 transfers the Division of Emergency Management (DEM) and its powers and duties from the Department of Public Safety (DPS) to the Office of the Military and grants the adjutant general authority over DEM. The bill also makes several changes regarding the authority and service of—and eligibility for appointment to—certain positions in the office of the adjutant general.

SENATE BILL 4

Senate Bill 4 clarifies that criminal or civil penalties, or both, may be imposed for violation of an ordinance that regulates the sale, use, storage, and possession of fireworks. The bill provides that a civil penalty imposed must not be less than \$250 or more than \$10,000 depending on the amount of fireworks in possession and requires the consideration of certain factors in determining the amount and category of civil and criminal penalties. Finally, the bill provides that civil penalties may not be imposed on a person who has received a license or permit pursuant to the ordinance and that the ordinance does not apply to a child under 18 years of age unless the child has been emancipated.

SENATE BILL 12

Senate Bill 12 requires the owner of any housing that has been financed by the Federal Low-Income Housing Tax Credit or other money subject to affordability restrictions to provide certain written notice prior to the termination, expiration, or ending of an affordability restriction. The bill requires the notice to be provided to each tenant, the Housing Division of B&I, and certain other persons at least 12 months before either: (1) the owner submits a request to the Division for a qualified contract; or (2) if such request is not applicable, the date upon which the affordability restriction will expire. The bill also authorizes the Division to impose an administrative penalty upon an owner who fails to provide the required notice and prohibit an owner who terminates an affordability restriction from applying for an allocation of federal low-income tax credits for a period not to exceed five years. Additionally, the bill provides that an owner of housing that will voluntarily maintain affordability restrictions after expiration of the restrictions shall provide written notice to the Division not less than 12 months before the expiration and, thereafter, submit an annual report to the Division for as long as the affordability restrictions are voluntarily maintained.

SENATE BILL 14

Senate Bill 14 requires the DEM of the DPS to post its guide regarding the preparation of emergency response plans on its website and requires that a copy of the guide be provided to certain persons or entities only upon request. In addition, SB 14 requires the Division to coordinate with the Public Utilities Commission of Nevada, the Division of Environmental Protection (NDEP) of DCNR, and the Office of Energy of the Office of the Governor to annually compile a list of each utility and provider of new electric resources required to submit a vulnerability assessment and an emergency response plan.

SENATE BILL 15

Senate Bill 15 applies the standard of “the greatest extent practicable” to certain duties of the administrator of the Office of Grant Procurement, Coordination and Management. In addition, SB 15 authorizes the administrator to develop a manual of policies relating to grant procurement, coordination, and management for state agencies.

SENATE BILL 16

Senate Bill 16 transfers the duty to provide staff assistance to the NCMA of B&I from the Department of Administration to B&I.

SENATE BILL 28

Senate Bill 28 establishes the offense of sexual harassment within the Nevada Code of Military Justice and provides that a person who is guilty of sexual harassment shall be punished by way of nonjudicial punishment or as a court-martial may direct. The bill also makes the existing Code regarding sexual assault consistent with the provisions of the Uniform Code of Military Justice of the Armed Forces of the United States and a directive from the U.S. Department of Defense.

SENATE BILL 37

Senate Bill 37 provides that a district attorney is not required to: (1) present the reasons for requesting the presence of the attorney general, deputy attorney general, or special investigator to provide assistance in criminal cases to the board of county commissioners of his or her county; or (2) have the board adopt a resolution joining in the request, unless the attorney general intends to seek reimbursement for any expenses incurred in providing assistance to the district attorney.

SENATE BILL 38

Senate Bill 38 authorizes the attorney general, or any other officer, agency, or employee of the Executive Department, to enter into a pro bono contract with an attorney or law firm engaged in private practice for legal services, if the attorney general determines that the provision of such legal services is necessary. The bill:

- Requires the attorney general to retain final authority over the course and conduct of any matter that is the subject of a pro bono contract;
- Provides that any law firm or attorney offering pro bono legal services is deemed ineligible for outside counsel contracts with the Office of the Attorney General for a period of one year from the end date of the pro bono contract; and
- Delineates certain requirements associated with such pro bono contracts.

SENATE BILL 45

Senate Bill 45 changes the name of the Office of Ombudsman for Victims of Domestic Violence within the Office of the Attorney General to the Office of Ombudsman for Victims of Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault and Human Trafficking to reflect the expanded scope of the Office to include the crimes of sexual assault and human trafficking and makes conforming changes to the name, duties, and qualifications of the Ombudsman. In addition, the bill revises the composition and duties of the Committee on Domestic Violence.

The bill also revises the punishment imposed upon a person convicted of a first offense of domestic violence against a pregnant victim to require that the offender be imprisoned in county jail for not less than 20 days and may be further punished by a fine of between \$500 and \$1,000.

SENATE BILL 46

Senate Bill 46 authorizes any person employed by the Office of the Attorney General, who prosecutes or defends actions on behalf of the State of Nevada or the Executive Branch, to obtain a court order to require a county assessor, county recorder, secretary of state, or a city or county clerk to maintain personal information contained in their records in a confidential manner. In addition, SB 46 authorizes certain persons employed by the Office of the Attorney General to request that the DMV display an alternate address on their driver's license or identification card. Finally, SB 46 authorizes the Office of the Attorney General to obtain permits from the DPS to own and operate emergency vehicles in the performance of their duties.

SENATE BILL 47

Senate Bill 47 authorizes the State Board of Finance to continue to issue certain interim debentures to pay for the general operations of the state beyond the current expiration date of June 30, 2021.

The bill permits the Board to issue not more than \$150 million in interim debentures if the state treasurer:

- Determines that the balance in the State General Fund is insufficient to meet upcoming obligations;
- Notifies the Interim Finance Committee (IFC) of the insufficiency and its amount; and
- Includes a request to the IFC to allow the issuance of interim debentures by the Board.

Finally, the bill authorizes the IFC to consider the request and make a determination regarding whether to approve or disapprove the request within 15 days. If the IFC does not consider or disapproves the request, the Board is prohibited from issuing the interim debentures.

SENATE BILL 67

Senate Bill 67 establishes a four-year pilot program to gather data on the use of job order contracts for certain public works in Clark County, the City of Henderson, the City of Las Vegas, the City of North Las Vegas, and the Clark County Water Reclamation District and provides certain requirements for the solicitation and fulfillment of job order contracts. The Labor Commissioner is required to enforce existing law governing public works for a job order contract in the same manner as a contract for public works with the same estimated cost as a job order contract. The bill requires a public body to submit an annual report on the job order contracts pilot program to the director of the Legislative Counsel Bureau (LCB).

SENATE BILL 68

Senate Bill 68 revises various provisions governing the investment of certain money held by the state. Specifically, the bill:

- Eliminates the prohibition against investment of the state's money in a reverse-repurchase agreement and authorizes the state treasurer to enter into reverse-repurchase agreements if certain conditions are met;
- Increases from \$50 million to \$75 million the maximum amount of money the state treasurer is authorized to transfer from the State Permanent School Fund to a corporation for public benefit to provide private equity funding to businesses engaged in certain industries that are located or seeking to locate in Nevada; and
- Increases from \$40 million to \$60 million the maximum allowable amount the state treasurer is authorized to use from the State Permanent School Fund to guarantee outstanding bonds issued by a school district.

SENATE BILL 72

Senate Bill 72 revises several provisions concerning common-interest communities. The bill:

- Provides that a limited-purpose association must comply with requirements of the Uniform Common-Interest Ownership Act pertaining to the establishment and foreclosure of a lien for assessments;
- Eliminates the requirement that an executive board may only meet in executive session with an attorney for the association on matters relating to proposed or pending litigation if the contents of the discussion are protected by attorney-client privilege. It provides instead that the board may meet in executive session with an attorney on matters that are protected by attorney-client privilege;
- Provides that a person who may be sanctioned for an alleged violation is entitled to receive written notice of the executive board's decision regarding the alleged violation within a reasonable time after the decision is made and that the period to cure a violation before it becomes a continuing violation does not commence until the date on which the notice of the board's decision is provided to the person; and
- Requires the Commission for Common-Interest Communities and Condominium Hotels to adopt regulations establishing criteria to be used in determining whether a violation poses an imminent threat to health, safety, or welfare, the severity of such a violation, and limitations on the amount of fines an association may impose.

SENATE BILL 77

Senate Bill 77 exempts from the requirements of the Open Meeting Law certain meetings conducted by a public body for the purpose of engaging in predecisional and deliberative discussions relating to an action under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969.

The bill requires that any such closed meeting discussions must: (1) not include any item in the discussions for the closed meeting other than the subject of the memorandum or agreement entered into with the federal agency; (2) occur before the federal agency publicly releases the document addressing the action under NEPA and begins the corresponding public comment period; and (3) be required by the federal agency to be kept confidential under the memorandum of understanding or other agreement.

SENATE BILL 109

Senate Bill 109 requires a governmental agency that requests information related to a person's race or ethnicity to also request information related to a person's sexual orientation and gender identity or expression. The bill also:

- Provides, with limited exception, that such information is confidential;
- Authorizes the agency to use such information only for certain purposes; and
- Provides that no person shall be required to provide information related to the person's sexual orientation and gender identity or expression.

Finally, the bill requires a governmental agency to submit to the director of the LCB an annual report, or progress report if necessary, regarding information received regarding sexual orientation and gender identity or expression.

SENATE BILL 127

Senate Bill 127 revises the charter of the City of Mesquite regarding the appointment of the city manager and city attorney by providing that if the person first nominated by the mayor is not confirmed by the requisite number of votes of the mayor and members of the City Council, then any member of the City Council may submit a nominee for consideration and confirmation.

SENATE BILL 138

Senate Bill 138 provides that a county or city may only exercise powers relating to planned unit developments if the county or city enacts an ordinance for planned unit development in conformance with certain requirements. The ordinance must: (1) require the plan to be set forth in written and graphic materials; (2) set forth certain procedures for reviewing an application for a plan; and (3) set forth procedures for reviewing an application to modify, remove, or release any provision of a plan.

The bill also revises requirements for minimum site areas and parking for a planned unit development, eliminates a requirement for tentative approval of a plan for a planned unit development under certain circumstances, and makes various other changes relating to provisions affecting planned unit developments.

SENATE BILL 150

Senate Bill 150 requires the governing body of a county whose population is 100,000 or more, or a city whose population is 150,000 or more, to designate zoning districts where a tiny house may be located, as follows: (1) at least one zoning district in which a tiny house may be located and classified as an accessory dwelling unit; (2) at least one zoning district in which a tiny house may be located and classified as a single-family residence; and (3) at least one zoning district in which a tiny house may be located in a tiny house park. The bill also provides that all smaller counties and cities must designate at least one of these zoning districts where a tiny house may be located. Finally, the bill (1) requires the governing body of a county or city to consider certain health and environmental effects of the locations of tiny houses in the zoning districts designated in the ordinance on certain populations; and (2) authorizes the governing body of a county or city to set forth additional requirements for tiny houses and tiny house parks.

SENATE BILL 205

Senate Bill 205 provides that existing standards governing boilers do not apply to water heaters that do not exceed certain limitations, and it authorizes the Division of Industrial Relations of the B&I to adopt regulations that apply to equipment and apparatuses used in connection with water heaters.

SENATE BILL 222

Senate Bill 222 requires state agencies to collaborate with minority groups on policies, agreements, and programs that affect minority groups and ensure that programs and services are accessible and inclusive. The bill also requires state agencies to designate a diversity and inclusion liaison and sets forth certain duties of the liaison. Finally, the bill requires the Office of Minority Health and Equity of the DHHS, the NCMA of the B&I, and the Office for New Americans in the Office of the Governor to facilitate a meeting between the liaisons and minority groups at least once a year and submit an annual report regarding findings and recommendations to the governor and the Legislative Commission.

SENATE BILL 237

Senate Bill 237 makes a legislative declaration that LGBTQ-owned businesses are important to the welfare of this state as well as its intent to provide equal access and opportunities for the formation and growth of LGBTQ-owned businesses in Nevada in relation to the business of the Department of Transportation (NDOT) similar to the access and opportunities provided to other disadvantaged businesses. The bill adds these businesses to the list of disadvantaged and emerging small businesses that are entitled to receive certain business financing information through the state business portal and obtain loans through programs run by the Office of Economic Development in the Office of the Governor.

The Nevada Department of Transportation, the Cannabis Advisory Commission, and the Regional Business Development Advisory Council for Clark County are each directed to include LGBTQ-owned businesses in their planning and programming related to business ownership and development by disadvantaged persons, and the definition of "disadvantaged persons" is updated to include a person who identifies as LGBTQ.

SENATE BILL 254—Vetoed

Senate Bill 254 revises various provisions relating to discrimination in housing. Specifically, the bill establishes new procedures and requirements with respect to investigations and hearings regarding complaints to the Nevada Equal Rights Commission alleging an unlawful discriminatory practice in housing and revises the prohibited practices that constitute an unlawful discriminatory practice in housing in Nevada.

The bill prohibits, with certain exceptions, a person seeking to rent or lease a dwelling from:

- Inquiring into the arrest record, conviction record, or record of criminal history of an applicant or tenant;
- Refusing to rent or lease to an applicant on the basis of the applicant's arrest record, conviction record, or record of criminal history;
- Making or publishing any notice or advertisement that indicates a preference based on the arrest, conviction, or criminal history record of an applicant; and
- Evicting a tenant on the basis of his or her arrest record, conviction record, or record of criminal history for a misdemeanor offense unless the offense occurred on the premises of the dwelling.

The bill also prohibits a person from refusing to:

- Allow a person with a disability to make reasonable modifications to a dwelling provided the individual pays for the modifications; or
- Make reasonable accommodations in rules, policies, practices, or services that may be necessary to afford a person with a disability equal opportunity to use and enjoy the property.

SENATE BILL 283

Senate Bill 283 authorizes the governing body of a municipality to create a district to finance or refinance qualified improvement projects for energy efficiency, renewable energy, resiliency, or water efficiency if:

- The governing body makes a finding that the creation of the district serves a public purpose; and
- The governing body adopts by resolution certain procedures for the creation and administration of the district.

The bill requires that each owner of a tract on which a qualified improvement project will be located enter into a voluntary assessment agreement in which the owner consents in writing to the location of the project, the specific amount of the assessment against the tract provided by a financing agreement, and the placement of an assessment lien on the property.

The bill also sets forth certain liability protections for a municipality and its governing body, officers, and employees for the creation of a district and certain construction and financing requirements for a qualified improvement project.

SENATE BILL 294

Senate Bill 294 provides that in a labor dispute between a government employer and an employee organization that represents employees other than educational support personnel, firefighters, police officers, and teachers, where the parties do not agree whether to make the findings and recommendations of a fact finder final and binding, either party may submit the findings and recommendations of the fact finder to a second fact finder to serve as an arbitrator and issue a decision which is final and binding on the parties.

The bill also repeals provisions relating to the formation of a panel to determine whether the findings and recommendations of a fact finder on certain issues are to be final and binding.

SENATE BILL 297

Senate Bill 297 provides that the urban agricultural element of a master plan prepared by a planning commission may include an inventory of other real property owned by the city or county and requires the Council on Food Security to research and develop recommendations on community gardens and urban farms. The bill authorizes a board of county commissioners to approve a partial abatement of ad valorem taxes, equal to 10 percent of the taxes that would otherwise be imposed on a parcel, if the property owner's application to allow the property to be used as a community garden or urban farm for a period of not less than five years is approved.

The bill authorizes a county or city to use vacant or blighted land or other real property owned by the county or city for urban farming and authorizes NDOT to lease certain property for \$1 per year for use as community gardens and urban farms. A local government that leases such land from the Department must prioritize community gardens and urban farms that meet certain criteria.

SENATE BILL 311

Senate Bill 311 authorizes the Nevada Rural Housing Authority to create a for-profit business entity to:

- Prepare, carry out, operate, and otherwise manage housing projects;
- Provide for the construction, reconstruction, improvement, extension, alteration, or repair of housing projects;
- Enter into a public-private partnership to finance a housing project;
- Construct or operate a housing project for profit; and
- Make certain payments in lieu of taxes relating to the development, operation, and management of housing projects.

The bill also authorizes the business entity created by the Authority to rent or lease accommodations to persons with a higher income, provided the housing project primarily serves persons of low or moderate income.

SENATE BILL 327

Senate Bill 327 provides that for the purposes of prohibited discrimination the term “race” includes traits associated with race, including hair texture and protective hairstyles. The bill also sets forth certain requirements governing testing used by a county, city, or school district for a decision regarding the promotion of an employee and makes it a category E felony to tamper with the test score of an employee. Finally, SB 327 requires the Nevada Equal Rights Commission to provide complainants with certain information.

SENATE BILL 360

Senate Bill 360 adds one member to the Board of the Public Employees’ Benefit Program who must be appointed by the governor from a list of nominations of ten classified state employees submitted by the labor organization representing the largest number of classified state employees participating in the Program.

SENATE BILL 368

Senate Bill 368 requires the State Board of Finance to issue not more than \$4 million in general obligation bonds to fund certain environmental improvement and conservation projects included in the second phase of the Environmental Improvement Program (EIP) for the Lake Tahoe Basin.

SENATE BILL 372

Senate Bill 372 limits to those caused by an open flame, explosion, or flash fire the types of burn injuries for which a health care provider is required to report to either local or state fire authorities for investigation. The bill also extends the timeline for submitting such reports from three to seven working days, requires that in counties with populations under 100,000 such reports are to be submitted to the State Fire Marshall on a form approved by the State Fire Marshall, and provides that a fire department may, rather than shall, investigate such a report.

SENATE BILL 409

Senate Bill 409 requires the DHRM of the Department of Administration to charge an annual fee to the Executive Department for each employee position in the Executive Department that falls within a designated bargaining unit to carry out the duties of the Division to support the Executive Department in collective bargaining negotiations.

SENATE BILL 421

Senate Bill 421 changes the employment status of the director of the Office of Science, Innovation and Technology in the Office of the Governor from nonclassified to unclassified status.

SENATE BILL 422

Senate Bill 422 creates a Mail Services Division within the Department of Administration and makes conforming changes concerning approval of claims against the Communications Fund and the establishment of a central mailing room.

SENATE BILL 445

Senate Bill 445 makes several revisions related to the State Purchasing Act, including prohibiting any contract under the Act from: (1) requiring that any dispute that arises from the contract be instituted or heard in another state or nation; or (2) requiring the state to indemnify another party against liability for damages. Additionally, the bill increases from \$50,000 to \$100,000 the maximum amount of the contracts that the clerk of the State Board of Examiners may be authorized to approve.

SENATE BILL 447

Senate Bill 447 makes the Consumer Affairs Unit permanent in the B&I and eliminates the Consumer Affairs Division of the Department. The bill provides that the Unit and the Commissioner of Consumer Affairs will carry out the powers and duties relating to deceptive trade practices, as well as those relating to consumer reporting, dance studios, health clubs, organizations for buying goods or services at a discount , sightseeing tours, and solicitation by telephone.

SENATE BILL 450

Senate Bill 450 revises provisions relating to the financing of school facilities by authorizing the board of trustees of a school district to issue general obligation bonds for an additional period of ten years, without any further approval of the voters.