NEVADA'S OPEN MEETING LAW

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Legislative Intent of "OML"

NRS 241.010 sets forth a legislative declaration:

- Public bodies exist to aid in the conduct of the people's business.
- -It is the intent of the OML that board deliberations and board actions be conducted openly.

When Does the OML Apply?

 In general, OML applies to all meetings of a <u>public body</u> at which deliberation takes place and/or action may occur.

Public Body

NRS 241.015(4)

- Any administrative, advisory, executive or legislative body of the state or local government
- which expends or disburses or is supported in whole or in part by tax revenue
- or which advises or makes
 recommendations to an entity which
 expends or disburses or is supported in
 whole or in part by tax revenue
- includes any board, commission, committee, subcommittee or other subsidiary thereof



Meeting NRS 241.015(4)

- In general, a "meeting" is:
 - The gathering of members of a public body at which a quorum is present to deliberate toward a decision or to take action on any matter over which the public body has supervision, control, jurisdiction or advisory power.



What is a Quorum? NRS 241.015(6)

- A simple majority of the public body's membership
 - Unless otherwise provided by law, non-voting members are not counted for purposes of determining a quorum (2023 AB 52)
- Or another proportion as required by specific statute
 - If vacancy occurs for a voting member's position, reduce the quorum & number of votes to take action by number of vacancies (2023 AB 52)
 - Exceptions: All members are required to be elected officials OR otherwise provided by statute

Methods of Holding Meetings

- If properly noticed and open to the public, meetings may be held:
 - In person
 - Via "remote technology system" (teleconference or videoconference)
 - Hybrid (both in person & remote option)

 Exception: If public body comprised of all elected officials, need physical meeting space

Special Considerations for Virtual Meetings

- If using "remote technology system" only, the public must be able to:
 - Hear/observe the meeting
 - Provide live public comment during the meeting
 - Have option to attend meeting via telephone
 - ◆ Requires web-based link + phone number
- ◆ Additional Requirements: "Clear and complete" instructions for how member of public can call-in and provide public comment must be read verbally (2023 AB 219)

Special Note

- Serial Electronic communication must not be used to circumvent the spirit or letter of the Open Meeting Law
 - (NRS 241.016(4))
- So be careful when communicating over email



Watch Out for "Walking Quorum" NRS 241.015(4)(2)

- If a public body's members engage in a series of gatherings at which:
 - (I) Less than a quorum is present at any individual gathering;
 - (II) But, the members of the public body attending one or more of the gatherings collectively constitute a quorum; and
 - (III) The series of gatherings was held with the specific intent to avoid the OML= OML violation

Exception: Attorney-Client Communications

- Quorum of board members may gather to:
 - Receive information from the public body's attorney regarding potential or existing litigation, and to deliberate toward a decision=
 NOT a meeting (NRS 241.015(4)(c))
- E-mail communication with the board's attorney= generally NOT a meeting
 - But do not hit "Reply All"

Notice of Meeting & Agenda

NRS 241.020

- Drafted by staff
- Content reviewed by Board Chair & legal to ensure that:
 - Notice comports with Open Meeting Law; and
 - Agenda gives "clear & complete" notice to public of topics to be considered & what possible action Board may take (stringent standard).
- Types of Agenda items:
 - [Non-action item] = Informational Discussion
 - [For possible action] = Deliberation OR Action
 - Deliberation:
 - Collectively examining, weighing and reflecting upon the reasons for or against an action
 - Includes collective exchange of facts preliminary to ultimate decision
 - Action:
 - Decision; commitment or promise; affirmative vote



Action—Voting Minimums

- ◆ If a public body may have a member who is not an elected official, an affirmative vote taken by a majority of the members present during a meeting of the public body
 - NRS 241.015(1)(c)

Public Comment

NRS 241.020

- Public Comment Periods (2023 AB 219 moved public comment into a separate NRS section- TBD).
 - Block of time at beginning and end of meeting; or
 - During each action item
 - (After public body has discussed item, but before public body has taken any action on that item)
 - Cannot restrict a speaker's viewpoint
 - However, conduct that disrupts the meeting's order, efficiency or safety may be limited
 - Board cannot deliberate or take action in response to public comment, unless item is already on the agenda

OML Violations

◆ AG may bring a legal proceeding to void an action taken in violation of the Open Meeting Law; or to obtain an injunction to prevent violations of the Open Meeting Law

 A private citizen may also bring a legal proceeding

Corrective Action

If an OML violation occurs, the public body may take corrective action within 30 days

If appropriate corrective action taken, Attorney General's Office may elect not to prosecute the OML violation.

OML Violations

- Action taken in violation of the Open Meeting Law is void - NRS 241.036
- OML violations may result in administrative fines against board members
 - 1st offense: \$500; 2nd: \$1,000; 3rd: \$2,500
- Serious violations of the OML (member has knowledge of violation & participates in violation) can result in misdemeanor charges
- However, if a board member violates the OML because the board member is relying on legal advice of board counsel= no administrative fir criminal penalty.

Sources of Information

- NRS Chapter 241
- Open Meeting Law Manual published by the Attorney General's Office
 - Available online at http://ag.state.nv.us
- Opinions from the Attorney General's Office relating to the OML
 - Available online at http://ag.state.nv.us



Any Questions



Where can I find the Code of Ethical Standards?

The Ethics Code is a series of rules governing the conduct of certain public officers and employees

♦ NRS Chapter 281A

NRS 281A.400

- No gifts or services that would tend to improperly influence
- No use of position to get <u>unwarranted</u> <u>privileges</u>
- No negotiation by employee or officer of contract between government agency and employee's or officer's business
- No payment from private source for performance of duties

NRS 281A.400, cont...

- No use of confidential information obtained through position to benefit personal interests
- No suppression of government info that would tend to be unfavorable to employee or officer
- No attempts to benefit personal interests through use of <u>subordinate</u>.

NRS 281.400, cont...

- No seeking of employment or contracts thru use of government job
- No improper use of government property
 - Exception for de minimis use

Conflicts of Interest

◆ DISCLOSE

- If, at the time a matter is called, a member has a conflict of interest, it must be disclosed
- Conflicts include commitments in a private capacity to the interests of others in the matter, pecuniary interest in the matter, receipt of a gift or loan in connection with a matter, etc.

Recusal

 Recusal is generally disfavored because of the importance of public official in carrying out their duties.

Recusal nonetheless is necessary in clear cases where the independence of judgment of a reasonable person in the public officer's situation would be materially affected by the conflict

Any Questions

