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## **Incline Village General Improvement District legislative report (FINAL)**

After 120 days of work, the 81st Nevada legislative session ended late in the night on Monday, May 31. For general interest, the top five bills that garnered the most headlines include the following:

1. **Mining tax:** The legislature passed a mining tax package that allocates \$500 million to public education. (src. [AB495](#))
2. **Mail ballots:** All active registered voters will be sent a mail ballot starting in the 2022 election. (src. [AB321](#))
3. **Primary election:** Nevada's presidential caucus was replaced with a primary election, the first in the presidential primary calendar ahead of New Hampshire and Iowa. (src. [AB126](#))
4. **The Public Option:** The legislature adopted a state-managed public health insurance option, known as the Public Option. (src. [SB420](#))
5. **American Rescue Plan:** Lawmakers earmarked federal American Rescue Plan dollars for unemployment liabilities, public health and food insecurity programs, and other priorities for the impending \$2.7 billion in federal COVID relief funding coming into the state. (src. [SB461](#))

Note: Governor Sisolak is planning to call for a Special Legislative Session, which will charge the lawmakers with deploying the federal funds from The American Rescue Plan Act of 2021. Prior to scheduling the session, the governor's staff is awaiting final guidance of how the federal money can be spent.

**As for specific IVGID legislative affairs efforts, a status report of bills is as follows:**

### **Bills passed that impact IVGID**

**AB63:** This bill expands the use of a fund to include mitigating the effects of an emergency which is declared by the local government. (src. [AB63](#))

**AB154:** Authorizes a public utility to provide required notices by electronic transmission to customers, such as rate adjustments. (src. [AB154](#))

**AB280:** Is a bill requiring any future single-stall public restroom in the state to be designated as gender neutral. (src. [AB280](#))

**AB253:** Sets requirements for meetings of public bodies that use remote technology systems, revises the notice requirements, and revises provisions relating to the privilege of certain persons to publish defamatory matters. (src. [AB253](#))<sup>1</sup>

**AB363:** A bill that revises provisions governing transient lodging. (src. [AB363](#))

**AB410:** Requiring a contract between a public body and a construction manager as agent to be awarded through a competitive bidding process. (src. [AB410](#))

**AB448:** There will be a new interim legislative structure, with interim joint standing committees, a change aimed at increasing continuity and policy expertise between legislative sessions. (src. [AB448](#))

**SB77:** Exempting certain predecisional and deliberative meetings of public bodies from the requirements of the Open Meeting Law. (src. [SB77](#))

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<sup>1</sup> AB253: The Open Meeting Law authorizes a public body to conduct a meeting by means of teleconference or videoconference. (NRS 241.023) Section 3 of this bill authorizes, under certain circumstances, a public body to conduct a meeting using a remote technology system. Section 1 defines "remote technology system" as a system or other means of communication which uses electronic, digital or other similar technology to enable a person from a remote location to attend, participate, vote or take any other action in a meeting even though the person is not physically present at the meeting. Section 2 of this bill requires 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. The Open Meeting Law sets forth the minimum public notice requirements of a meeting, which include posting a copy of the notice at the principal office of the public body or, if there is no principal office, at the building in which the meeting is to be held, and at not less than three other separate, prominent places within the jurisdiction of the public body not later than 9 a.m. of the third working day before the meeting. (NRS 241.020) Section 2 of this bill requires, instead, that the public body post a copy of the notice at the principal office of the public body. Additionally, sections 2 and 3 require that if a public body holds a meeting using a remote technology system and does not have a physical location for the meeting, the public body is required to have an Internet website and post on its Internet website the notice of the meeting and any supporting material for the material. Section 3 of this bill: (1) sets forth certain requirements for a public body to hold a meeting using a remote technology system; and (2) prohibits a public body whose members are all required to be elected officials from holding a meeting using a remote technology system unless the public body designates a physical location where members of the public may attend and participate in the meeting. The Open Meeting Law provides that a witness who is testifying before a public body is absolutely privileged to publish defamatory matter as part of a public hearing. (NRS 241.0353) Section 5 of this bill provides, instead, that, subject to a qualified privilege, a witness who is testifying before a public body may publish defamatory matter as part of a public hearing. Existing law requires certain agencies of the Executive Department of the State Government, at the time of giving notice of intent to act upon a regulation, under certain circumstances, to deposit one copy of the notice and text of the proposed regulation with the librarian of the main public library in the county. (NRS 233B.0607) Section 6 of this bill requires, instead, that the agency post a copy of the notice and text on the Internet website of the agency. Section 6 also requires that the agency provide in print or an electronic format a copy of the notice and text to any person who requests a copy from the agency.

**SB109:** Requires governmental agencies to request information related to sexual orientation and gender identity and reporting the information annually. (src. [SB109](#))

**SB368:** Relates to the Lake Tahoe Basin, requiring the issuance of general obligation bonds to carry out certain environmental improvement projects. (src. [SB368](#))<sup>2</sup>

## **Bills tracked that failed:**

**ACR4:** A bill that creates an interim study of General Improvement Districts.

**AB39:** Clarifying the records of a governmental entity that are required to be made available to the public by defining “public book or record” as all recorded information, excluding notes or personal materials that do not have an official purpose.

**AB276:** Is a public records bill that allows the requester to recover an amount that is double the cost of the suit, in addition to his or her costs and attorney's fees.

**SB11:** Authorizes Washoe County to impose a supplemental governmental services tax of \$0.01 per \$1.00 of valuation of a vehicle. Proceeds from the tax are to be used for road construction, maintenance, homelessness and welfare programs.

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<sup>2</sup> SB368: *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 \$56.4 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. (Chapter 514, Statutes of Nevada 1999, at page 2626) 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 beginning on July 1, 2009, and ending on June 30, 2020. (Chapter 431, Statutes of Nevada 2009, at page 2417) In 2017, the Nevada Legislature extended the deadline for the issuance of the remainder of the general obligation bonds that were authorized in 2009 for the second phase of the Program from June 30, 2020, to June 30, 2030. (Chapter 32, Statutes of Nevada 2017, at page 137) Issuance of those bonds requires the approval of the Legislature or the Interim Finance Committee. (Chapter 431, Statutes of Nevada 2009, at page 2417) The Nevada Legislature in 2009 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. (Chapter 431, Statutes of Nevada 2009, at page 2416) 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. (Chapter 437, Statutes of Nevada 2011, at page 2638) In 2019, the Nevada Legislature required 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 Program. (Chapter 167, Statutes of Nevada 2019, at page 891) This bill requires the issuance of not more than \$4 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.*

**SB39:** Authorizing the State Treasurer and governmental entities to accept digital tokens, such as stablecoins.

**SB221:** Requirements of certain public employees bill,

**SB322:** A short-term rentals bill.

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**Thank you.**

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