### ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 64–COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS

#### (ON BEHALF OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL)

#### PREFILED NOVEMBER 20, 2024

#### Referred to Committee on Government Affairs

# SUMMARY—Revises provisions relating to public meetings. (BDR 19-445)

FISCAL NOTE: Effect on Local Government: No. Effect on the State: No.

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

AN ACT relating to public meetings; revising the definition of "meeting" for purposes of the Open Meeting Law; requiring that each speaker during a period devoted to public comment be allowed a minimum time to provide public authorizing. under comment; certain circumstances, a public body to refuse to accept certain public comment relating to a contested case; revising provisions relating to requirements for meetings conducted by means of a remote technology system; revising provisions relating to privilege for certain statements and testimony made at a public meeting; revising provisions relating to the applicability of certain provisions of the Open Meeting Law to certain proceedings; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

#### Legislative Counsel's Digest:

The Open Meeting Law requires that meetings of public bodies be open to the public, with limited exceptions set forth specifically in statute. (NRS 241.020) Existing law defines the term "meeting" for purposes of the Open Meeting Law and provides that the term does not include certain gatherings by members of a public body to receive information from the attorney employed or retained by the public body regarding potential or existing litigation involving a matter over which the public body has supervision, control, jurisdiction or advisory power and to deliberate toward a decision on the matter, or both. (NRS 241.015) **Section 1** of this





9 bill provides instead that a "meeting" does not include certain gatherings by 10 members of a public body to: (1) receive legal advice from the attorney employed 11 or retained by the public body regarding a matter over which the public body has 12 supervision, control, jurisdiction or advisory power; and (2) deliberate on the 13 matter, provided such deliberation is limited to the legal advice.

Existing law requires a public body to take comments by the general public at certain times during a meeting. (NRS 241.021) Existing law further requires a public body to provide notice of all meetings at least 3 working days before the meeting which must include certain information, including any restrictions on comments by the general public. (NRS 241.020) **Section 3** of this bill provides that during each period devoted to public comment, each speaker must be allowed to provide at least 3 minutes of public comment.

Section 2 of this bill makes a conforming change to provide that any restriction relating to public comment on the agenda must be consistent with section 3. Section 3 additionally authorizes a public body to refuse to accept public comment relating to issues of fact or law in a contested case which is before the public body until after that case has reached a final decision and any petition for judicial review is concluded. With certain exceptions, existing law authorizes a public body to conduct a meeting by means of a remote technology system but prohibits a public body from

With certain exceptions, existing law authorizes a public body to conduct a meeting by means of a remote technology system but prohibits a public body from 29 holding a meeting to consider a contested case or a regulation by means of a remote  $\overline{30}$ technology system unless there is a physical location for the meeting where 31 members of the general public are permitted to attend and participate. (NRS 32 33 241.023) Section 4 of this bill prohibits instead a public body from holding a meeting by means of a remote technology system unless there is a physical location 34 for the meeting where members of the general public are permitted to attend and 35 participate if, at the meeting, the public body will adjudicate certain contested cases 36 or hold a workshop or a hearing on a regulation.

37 Existing law further requires that if a meeting is conducted using a remote 38 technology system, clear and complete instructions for a member of the general 39 public to be able to call in to the meeting to provide public comment must be read 40 verbally before the first period of the day devoted to public comment. (NRS 41 241.023) Section 4 provides instead that such a requirement applies if the meeting 42 is conducted using a remote technology system and a physical location is not 43 designated for the meeting where members of the general public are permitted to 44 attend and participate.

45 Existing law provides certain privileges for statements and testimony made at a 46 public meeting, including an authorization, subject to a qualified privilege, for a 47 witness who is testifying before a public body to publish defamatory matter as 48 a part of a public meeting. (NRS 241.0353) Section 5 of this bill provides instead 49 that: (1) a witness who, subject to certain penalties relating to perjury, testifies 50 under oath before a public body may publish defamatory matter as part of a public 51 meeting; and (2) in general, no provision of the Open Meeting Law shall be 52 53 construed to affect any civil cause of action for defamation, libel, slander or any similar cause of action arising from defamatory statements made by a member of 54 the public while he or she provides public comment to a public body.

55 Existing law provides that: (1) certain requirements of the Open Meeting Law 56 do not apply to proceedings relating to an investigation conducted to determine 57 whether to proceed with disciplinary action against a licensee unless the licensee 58 requests that the proceedings be conducted in such a manner; and (2) if the 59 regulatory body decides to proceed with disciplinary action against the licensee, all 60 proceedings that are conducted after that decision and are related to that 61 disciplinary action are subject to such provisions of the Open Meeting Law. (NRS 62 622.320) A "licensee" is a person who holds any license, certificate, registration, 63 permit or similar type of authorization issued by a regulatory body which has





64 authority to regulate certain occupations or professions. (NRS 622.040, 622.060) 65 **Section 6** of this bill provides instead that: (1) the provisions of the Open Meeting 66 Law which require a meeting to be noticed and open to the public do not apply to 67 such proceedings unless the licensee requests that such proceedings be conducted 68 pursuant to those provisions; and (2) if the regulatory body decides to proceed with 69 disciplinary action against the licensee, all proceedings that are conducted after that 70 decision and are related to that disciplinary action are subject to all provisions of 71 the Open Meeting Law.

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

Section 1. NRS 241.015 is hereby amended to read as follows:
 241.015 As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise
 requires:

1. "Action" means:

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5 (a) A decision made by a majority of the voting members 6 present, whether in person, by use of a remote technology system or 7 by means of electronic communication, during a meeting of a public 8 body;

9 (b) A commitment or promise made by a majority of the voting 10 members present, whether in person, by use of a remote technology 11 system or by means of electronic communication, during a meeting 12 of a public body;

(c) If a public body may have a member who is not an elected
official, an affirmative vote taken by a majority of the voting
members present, whether in person, by use of a remote technology
system or by means of electronic communication, during a meeting
of the public body; or

(d) If all the members of a public body must be elected officials,
an affirmative vote taken by a majority of all the members of the
public body.

21 2. "Administrative action against a person" means an action 22 that is uniquely personal to the person and includes, without 23 limitation, the potential for a negative change in circumstances to 24 the person. The term does not include the denial of any application 25 where the denial does not change the present circumstance or 26 situation of the person.

3. "Deliberate" means collectively to examine, weigh and
reflect upon the reasons for or against the action. The term includes,
without limitation, the collective discussion or exchange of facts
preliminary to the ultimate decision.

31 4. "Meeting":

32 (a) Except as otherwise provided in paragraphs (b) and (c), 33 means:





1 (1) The gathering of members of a public body at which a 2 quorum is present, whether in person, by use of a remote technology 3 system or by means of electronic communication, to deliberate 4 toward a decision or to take action on any matter over which the 5 public body has supervision, control, jurisdiction or advisory power.

6 (2) Any series of gatherings of members of a public body at 7 which:

8 (I) Less than a quorum is present, whether in person, by 9 use of a remote technology system or by means of electronic 10 communication, at any individual gathering;

11 (II) The members of the public body attending one or 12 more of the gatherings collectively constitute a quorum; and

13 (III) The series of gatherings was held with the specific 14 intent to avoid the provisions of this chapter.

(b) Does not include any gathering or series of gatherings of
members of a public body if the members do not deliberate toward a
decision or take action on any matter over which the public body
has supervision, control, jurisdiction or advisory power.

19 (c) Does not include a gathering or series of gatherings of members of a public body at which a quorum is actually or 20 21 collectively present, whether in person, by use of a remote 22 technology system or by means of electronic communication, to 23 receive *[information] legal advice* from the attorney employed or 24 retained by the public body regarding [potential or existing litigation 25 involving] a matter over which the public body has supervision, 26 control, jurisdiction or advisory power and to deliberate [toward a 27 decision] on the matter, for both.] provided such deliberation is 28 *limited to the legal advice.* 

5. Except as otherwise provided in NRS 241.016, "publicbody" means:

31 (a) Any administrative, advisory, executive or legislative body 32 of the State or a local government consisting of at least two persons 33 which expends or disburses or is supported in whole or in part by 34 tax revenue or which advises or makes recommendations to any 35 entity which expends or disburses or is supported in whole or in part 36 by tax revenue, including, but not limited to, any board, 37 commission, committee, subcommittee or other subsidiary thereof 38 and includes a library foundation as defined in NRS 379.0056 and 39 an educational foundation as defined in subsection 3 of NRS 40 388.750, if the administrative, advisory, executive or legislative 41 body is created by:

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(1) The Constitution of this State;

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(2) Any statute of this State;

44 (3) A city charter and any city ordinance which has been45 filed or recorded as required by the applicable law;





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(4) The Nevada Administrative Code;

2 (5) A resolution or other formal designation by such a body 3 created by a statute of this State or an ordinance of a local 4 government;

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(6) An executive order issued by the Governor; or

6 (7) A resolution or an action by the governing body of a 7 political subdivision of this State;

8 (b) Any board, commission or committee consisting of at least 9 two persons appointed by:

10 (1) The Governor or a public officer who is under the 11 direction of the Governor, if the board, commission or committee 12 has at least two members who are not employees of the Executive 13 Department of the State Government;

14 (2) An entity in the Executive Department of the State 15 Government, if the board, commission or committee otherwise 16 meets the definition of a public body pursuant to this subsection; or

17 (3) A public officer who is under the direction of an agency 18 or other entity in the Executive Department of the State 19 Government, if the board, commission or committee has at least two 20 members who are not employed by the public officer or entity;

(c) A limited-purpose association that is created for a rural
 agricultural residential common-interest community as defined in
 subsection 6 of NRS 116.1201;

(d) A subcommittee or working group consisting of at least two
persons who are appointed by a public body described in paragraph
(a), (b) or (c) if:

(1) A majority of the membership of the subcommittee or
working group are members or staff members of the public body
that appointed the subcommittee; or

30 (2) The subcommittee or working group is authorized by the 31 public body to make a recommendation to the public body for the 32 public body to take any action; and

33 (e) A university foundation as defined in subsection 3 of 34 NRS 396.405.

6. "Quorum" means a simple majority of the voting
membership of a public body or another proportion established by
law.

7. "Remote technology system" means any system or other means of communication which uses any 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. The term includes, without limitation, teleconference and videoconference systems.





"Supporting material" means material that is provided to at 1 8. 2 least a quorum of the members of a public body by a member of or 3 staff to the public body and that the members of the public body 4 would reasonably rely on to deliberate or take action on a matter 5 contained in a published agenda. The term includes, without limitation, written records, audio recordings, video recordings, 6 7 photographs and digital data.

8 9. "Working day" means every day of the week except 9 Saturday, Sunday and any day declared to be a legal holiday pursuant to NRS 236.015. 10

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**Sec. 2.** NRS 241.020 is hereby amended to read as follows:

12 241.020 1. Except as otherwise provided by specific statute, 13 all meetings of public bodies must be open and public, and all 14 persons must be permitted to attend any meeting of these public 15 bodies at a physical location or by means of a remote technology 16 system. A meeting that is closed pursuant to a specific statute may 17 only be closed to the extent specified in the statute allowing the 18 meeting to be closed. All other portions of the meeting must be open 19 and public, and the public body must comply with all other 20 provisions of this chapter to the extent not specifically precluded by 21 the specific statute. Public officers and employees responsible for 22 these meetings shall make reasonable efforts to assist and 23 accommodate persons with physical disabilities desiring to attend.

24 If any portion of a meeting is open to the public, the public 2. 25 officers and employees responsible for the meeting must make 26 reasonable efforts to ensure the facilities for the meeting are large 27 enough to accommodate the anticipated number of attendees. No 28 violation of this chapter occurs if a member of the public is not 29 permitted to attend a public meeting because the facilities for the 30 meeting have reached maximum capacity if reasonable efforts were 31 taken to accommodate the anticipated number of attendees. Nothing 32 in this subsection requires a public body to incur any costs to secure 33 a facility outside the control or jurisdiction of the public body or to 34 upgrade, improve or otherwise modify an existing facility to 35 accommodate the anticipated number of attendees.

36 Except in an emergency, written notice of all meetings must 3. 37 be given at least 3 working days before the meeting. The notice must include: 38

39 (a) The time, place and location of the meeting. If the meeting is 40 held using a remote technology system pursuant to NRS 241.023 41 and has no physical location, the notice must include information on 42 how a member of the public may:

43 (1) Use the remote technology system to hear and observe 44 the meeting; 45

(2) Participate in the meeting by telephone; and





- 1 (3) Provide live public comment during the meeting and, if 2 authorized by the public body, provide prerecorded public comment. 3 (b) A list of the locations where the notice has been posted.
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(c) The name, contact information and business address for the person designated by the public body from whom a member of the public may request the supporting material for the meeting described in subsection 7 and:

8 (1) A list of the locations where the supporting material is 9 available to the public; or

10 (2) Information about how the supporting material may be 11 found on the Internet website of the public body.

(d) An agenda consisting of:

13 (1) A clear and complete statement of the topics scheduled to 14 be considered during the meeting.

15 (2) A list describing the items on which action may be taken 16 and clearly denoting that action may be taken on those items by 17 placing the term "for possible action" next to the appropriate item 18 or, if the item is placed on the agenda pursuant to NRS 241.0365, by 19 placing the term "for possible corrective action" next to the 20 appropriate item.

21 (3) Periods devoted to comments by the general public, if 22 any, and discussion of those comments.

(4) If any portion of the meeting will be closed to consider
the character, alleged misconduct or professional competence of a
person, the name of the person whose character, alleged misconduct
or professional competence will be considered.

(5) If, during any portion of the meeting, the public body will
consider whether to take administrative action regarding a person,
the name of that person.

30 31 (6) Notification that:

(I) Items on the agenda may be taken out of order;

32 (II) The public body may combine two or more agenda 33 items for consideration; and

(III) The public body may remove an item from the
agenda or delay discussion relating to an item on the agenda at any
time.

(7) Any restrictions on comments by the general public. Any
such restrictions must be reasonable *and consistent with NRS*241.021 and may restrict the time, place and manner of the
comments, but may not restrict comments based upon viewpoint.

41 (8) If the meeting is being held using a remote technology 42 system pursuant to NRS 241.023 and does not have a physical 43 location designated for the meeting where members of the general 44 public are permitted to attend and participate, clear and complete 45 instructions for a member of the general public to be able to call in





to the meeting to provide public comment, including, without
 limitation, a telephone number and any necessary identification
 number of the meeting or other access code.

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4. Minimum public notice is:

5 (a) Posting a copy of the notice at the principal office of the 6 public body or, if the meeting has a physical location, at the building 7 in which the meeting is to be held. If the meeting is held using a remote technology system pursuant to NRS 241.023 and has no 8 9 physical location, the public body must also post the notice to the Internet website of the public body not later than 9 a.m. of the third 10 working day before the meeting is to be held unless the public body 11 12 is unable to do so because of technical problems relating to the 13 operation or maintenance of the Internet website of the public body.

14 (b) Posting the notice on the official website of the State 15 pursuant to NRS 232.2175 not later than 9 a.m. of the third working 16 day before the meeting is to be held, unless the public body is 17 unable to do so because of technical problems relating to the 18 operation or maintenance of the official website of the State.

19 (c) Providing a copy of the notice to any person who has 20 requested notice of the meetings of the public body. A request for 21 notice lapses 6 months after it is made. The public body shall inform 22 the requester of this fact by enclosure with, notation upon or text 23 included within the first notice sent. The notice must be:

(1) Delivered to the postal service used by the public body
not later than 9 a.m. of the third working day before the meeting for
transmittal to the requester by regular mail; or

(2) Transmitted to the requester by electronic mail sent notlater than 9 a.m. of the third working day before the meeting.

5. For each of its meetings, a public body shall document in writing that the public body complied with the minimum public notice required by paragraph (a) of subsection 4. The documentation must be prepared by every person who posted a copy of the public notice and include, without limitation:

(a) The date and time when the person posted the copy of thepublic notice;

36 (b) The address of the location where the person posted the copy37 of the public notice; and

38 (c) The name, title and signature of the person who posted the 39 copy of the notice.

40 6. Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (a) of subsection 41 4, if a public body maintains a website on the Internet or its 42 successor, the public body shall post notice of each of its meetings 43 on its website unless the public body is unable to do so because of 44 technical problems relating to the operation or maintenance of its 45 website. Notice posted pursuant to this subsection is supplemental to





and is not a substitute for the minimum public notice required 1 pursuant to subsection 4. The inability of a public body to post 2 3 notice of a meeting pursuant to this subsection as a result of technical problems with its website shall not be deemed to be a 4 5 violation of the provisions of this chapter.

6 Upon any request, a public body shall provide, at no charge, 7. 7 at least one copy of: 8

(a) An agenda for a public meeting;

9 (b) A proposed ordinance or regulation which will be discussed at the public meeting; and 10

(c) Subject to the provisions of subsection 8 or 9, as applicable, 11 12 any other supporting material provided to the members of the public 13 body for an item on the agenda, except materials:

14 (1) Submitted to the public body pursuant to a nondisclosure 15 confidentiality agreement which relates to proprietary or 16 information;

17 (2) Pertaining to the closed portion of such a meeting of the 18 public body; or

(3) Declared confidential by law, unless otherwise agreed to 19 20 by each person whose interest is being protected under the order of 21 confidentiality.

22 → The public body shall make at least one copy of the documents 23 described in paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) available to the public at the 24 meeting to which the documents pertain. As used in this subsection, "proprietary information" has the meaning ascribed to it in 25 26 NRS 332.025.

27 8. Unless it must be made available at an earlier time pursuant 28 to NRS 288.153, a copy of supporting material required to be 29 provided upon request pursuant to paragraph (c) of subsection 7 30 must be:

31 (a) If the supporting material is provided to the members of the 32 public body before the meeting, made available to the requester at 33 the time the material is provided to the members of the public body; 34 or

35 (b) If the supporting material is provided to the members of the 36 public body at the meeting, made available at the meeting to the 37 requester at the same time the material is provided to the members 38 of the public body.

39 → If the requester has agreed to receive the information and material 40 set forth in subsection 7 by electronic mail, the public body shall, if feasible, provide the information and material by electronic mail. 41

42 9. Unless the supporting material must be posted at an earlier 43 time pursuant to NRS 288.153, and except as otherwise provided in 44 subsection 11, the governing body of a county or city whose 45 population is 52,000 or more shall post the supporting material





1 described in paragraph (c) of subsection 7 to its website not later 2 than the time the material is provided to the members of the 3 governing body or, if the supporting material is provided to the 4 members of the governing body at a meeting, not later than 24 hours 5 after the conclusion of the meeting. Such posting is supplemental to 6 the right of the public to request the supporting material pursuant to 7 subsection 7. The inability of the governing body, as a result of 8 technical problems with its website, to post supporting material 9 pursuant to this subsection shall not be deemed to be a violation of the provisions of this chapter. 10

11 Except as otherwise provided in subsection 11, a public 10. 12 body may provide the public notice, information or supporting 13 material required by this section by electronic mail. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, if a public body makes such 14 15 notice, information or supporting material available by electronic 16 mail, the public body shall inquire of a person who requests the 17 notice, information or supporting material if the person will accept receipt by electronic mail. If a public body is required to post the 18 19 public notice, information or supporting material on its website pursuant to this section, the public body shall inquire of a person 20 21 who requests the notice, information or supporting material if the 22 person will accept by electronic mail a link to the posting on the 23 website when the documents are made available. The inability of a 24 public body, as a result of technical problems with its electronic 25 mail system, to provide a public notice, information or supporting 26 material or a link to a website required by this section to a person 27 who has agreed to receive such notice, information, supporting 28 material or link by electronic mail shall not be deemed to be a 29 violation of the provisions of this chapter.

11. If a public body holds a meeting using a remote technology
system pursuant to NRS 241.023 and has no physical location for
the meeting, the public body must:
(a) Have an Internet website; and

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(b) Post to its Internet website:

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(1) The public notice required by this section; and

(2) Supporting material not later than the time the material is
provided to the members of the governing body or, if the supporting
material is provided to the members of the governing body at a
meeting, not later than 24 hours after the conclusion of the meeting.

40  $\rightarrow$  The inability of the governing body, as a result of technical 41 problems with its Internet website, to post supporting material 42 pursuant to this subsection shall not be deemed to be a violation of 43 the provisions of this chapter.





1 12. As used in this section, "emergency" means an unforeseen 2 circumstance which requires immediate action and includes, but is 3 not limited to:

4 (a) Disasters caused by fire, flood, earthquake or other natural 5 causes; or

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(b) Any impairment of the health and safety of the public.

7 Sec. 3. NRS 241.021 is hereby amended to read as follows:

8 241.021 1. Except as otherwise provided in this section, 9 comments by the general public must be taken by a public body:

10 (a) At the beginning of the meeting before any items on which 11 action may be taken are heard by the public body and again before 12 the adjournment of the meeting; or

(b) After each item on the agenda on which action may be takenis discussed by the public body, but before the public body takesaction on the item.

16 2. Regardless of whether a public body takes comments from 17 the general public pursuant to paragraph (a) or (b) of subsection 1, the public body must allow the general public to comment on any 18 matter that is not specifically included on the agenda as an action 19 20 item at some time before adjournment of the meeting. No action 21 may be taken upon a matter raised during a period devoted to 22 comments by the general public until the matter itself has been 23 specifically included on an agenda as an item upon which action 24 may be taken pursuant to subparagraph (2) of paragraph (d) of 25 subsection 3 of NRS 241.020.

3. The provisions of subsections 1 and 2 do not prohibit a public body from taking comments by the general public in addition to what is required pursuant to subsection 1 or 2.

4. If the agenda for a meeting authorizes the continuation of the
meeting of a public body to one or more other calendar days, the
public body must have a period devoted to comments by the general
public:

(a) At the beginning of each day that the meeting is held before
any item on which action may be taken is heard by the public body
and again before the meeting recesses for the day or the
adjournment of the meeting; or

(b) After each item on the agenda on which action may be taken
is discussed by the public body, but before the public body takes
action on the item.

40 5. During each period devoted to public comment, each 41 speaker must be allowed to provide to the public body at least 3 42 minutes of public comment.

43 6. A public body may refuse to accept public comment 44 relating to issues of fact or law in a contested case, as defined in 45 NRS 233B.032, which is before the public body until after that





case has reached a final decision and any pending petition for 1 2 iudicial review is concluded. 3

**Sec. 4.** NRS 241.023 is hereby amended to read as follows:

4 241.023 1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, a 5 public body may conduct a meeting by means of a remote 6 technology system if:

7 (a) A quorum is actually or collectively present, whether in 8 person, by using the remote technology system or by means of 9 electronic communication. 10

(b) Members of the public are permitted to:

11 (1) Attend and participate at a physical location designated 12 for the meeting where members of the public are permitted to attend 13 and participate; or

14 (2) Hear and observe the meeting, participate in the meeting 15 by telephone and provide live public comment during the meeting 16 using the remote technology system. A public body may also allow 17 public comment by means of prerecorded messages.

18 (c) The public body reasonably ensures that any person who is 19 not a member of the public body or a member of the public but is 20 otherwise required or allowed to participate in the meeting is able to 21 participate in the portion of the meeting that pertains to the person 22 using the remote technology system. The public body shall be 23 deemed to have complied with the requirements of this paragraph if 24 the public body provides the person with a web-based link and a 25 telephone number, in case of technical difficulties, that allows the 26 person in real time to attend and participate in the meeting. Nothing 27 in this paragraph requires a public body to provide a person with 28 technical support to address the person's individual hardware, 29 software or other technical issues.

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2. If all members of a public body:

31 (a) Are required to be elected officials, the public body shall not 32 conduct a meeting by means of a remote technology system without 33 a physical location designated for the meeting where members of 34 the public are permitted to attend and participate.

35 (b) Are not required to be elected officials, the public body shall 36 not conduct a meeting by means of a remote technology system without a physical location designated for the meeting where 37 38 members of the public are permitted to attend and participate unless 39 the public body complies with the provisions of subsection 11 of NRS 241.020. 40

41 If any member of a public body attends a meeting by means 3. 42 of a remote technology system, the chair of the public body, or his 43 or her designee, must make reasonable efforts to ensure that:





1 (a) Members of the public body and members of the public 2 present at the physical location of the meeting can hear or observe 3 each member attending by a remote technology system; and

4 (b) Each member of the public body in attendance can 5 participate in the meeting.

6 Notwithstanding the provisions of subsections 1, 2 and 3, a 4. 7 public body may not hold a meeting [to consider] by means of a remote technology system unless there is a physical location for 8 9 the meeting where members of the general public are permitted to attend and participate if, at the meeting, the public body will: 10

11 (a) Adjudicate a contested case [, as defined in NRS 233B.032] 12 for which notice is required pursuant to NRS 233B.121; or

13 (b) Hold a workshop or a hearing on a regulation fast defined in 14 NRS 233B.038 by means of a remote technology system unless there is a physical location for the meeting where members of the 15 16 general public are permitted to attend and participate.] pursuant to 17 NRS 233B.040 to 233B.120, inclusive.

18 5. If a meeting is conducted pursuant to this section using a 19 remote technology system [+] and a physical location is not 20 designated for the meeting where members of the general public 21 are permitted to attend and participate, before the first period of the 22 day devoted to public comment, the clear and complete instructions 23 for a member of the general public to be able to call in to the 24 meeting to provide public comment, including, without limitation, a 25 telephone number or any necessary identification number of the 26 meeting or other access code, must be read verbally. 27

**Sec. 5.** NRS 241.0353 is hereby amended to read as follows:

28 241.0353 1. Any statement which is made by a member of a 29 public body during the course of a public meeting is absolutely 30 privileged and does not impose liability for defamation or constitute 31 a ground for recovery in any civil action.

32 [Subject to a qualified privilege, a] A witness who [is 2. 33 testifying] testifies under oath, subject to the penalties set forth in **NRS** 199.120, before a public body may publish defamatory matter 34 35 as part of a public meeting. It is unlawful to misrepresent any fact 36 knowingly when testifying before a public body.

37 3. Except as otherwise provided by law, nothing in this 38 chapter shall be construed to affect any civil cause of action for defamation, libel, slander or any similar cause of action arising 39 40 from defamatory statements made by a member of the public while 41 he or she provides public comment to a public body.

42 Sec. 6. NRS 622.320 is hereby amended to read as follows:

43 622.320 The provisions of *chapter 241 of* NRS [241.020] 1. 44 requiring a meeting to be noticed and open to members of the 45 *public* do not apply to proceedings relating to an investigation





conducted to determine whether to proceed with disciplinary action 1 against a licensee, unless the licensee requests that the proceedings 2

- be conducted pursuant to those provisions. 3
- 2. If the regulatory body decides to proceed with disciplinary action against the licensee, all proceedings that are conducted after 4
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- that decision and are related to that disciplinary action are subject to 6
- the provisions of *chapter 241 of* NRS. [241.020.] 7



