

Public Comment

I would like to address the remarks made by Commissioner Mc Ninch yesterday on his Bear Committee report:

Yesterday you accused us, the public, of manipulating the system with the Open Meeting Law to stop your Bear Committee from having a meeting.

How arrogant you are when you ignore the law and yet you accuse and blame us the public of using the law to stop your committee.

You bet you must follow the law!

Its amazing you think you are above the law and then blame us the public for making you obey the law!

Yet you set laws that we the public have to abide by, Example seasons and limits, yet you think you are above the law and don't have to abide by the Open Meeting Law.

Why should we obey the laws you make for us then!

You totally forget why you exist in the first place, NRS 241.010 states all public bodies exist to aid in the conduct of the people's business, openly in a public forum, properly noticed and agendaized so we know

what you will be meeting on, so we can attend if we want to.

Obviously you think you are above the law when you accuse us the public of stopping your committee meeting because you and only you did not follow the law and we the public are the bad guys you claimed we were yesterday and we are manipulating the system.

Well, you are trying to manipulate the system by going around the Open Meeting Law!

You forget - the only reason you exist is for us the public - you work for us!

Obviously you don't believe this and that you are above the laws of the State of Nevada and you can ignore the Open Meeting Law.

You don't deserve to be a public servant and should resign immediately!

- NRS 241.010 Legislative declaration and intent; requirements for meetings held by teleconference or videoconference.**
1. In enacting this chapter, the Legislature finds and declares that all public bodies exist to aid in the conduct of the people's business. It is the intent of the law that their actions be taken openly and that their deliberations be conducted openly.
 2. If any member of a public body is present by means of teleconference or videoconference at any meeting of the public body, the public body shall ensure that all the members of the public body and the members of the public who are present at the meeting can hear or observe and participate in the meeting.
(Added to NRS by 1960, 25; A 1977, 1099, 2013, 727)

NRS 241.010 Legislative declaration and intent. In enacting this chapter, the Legislature finds and declares that all public bodies exist to aid in the conduct of the people's business. It is the intent of the law that their actions be taken openly and that their deliberations be conducted openly.

(Added to NRS by 1960, 25; A 1977, 1099)

(Act of June 17, 2005, ch. 267, §1, 2005 Nev. Stat. 2242-2243) Section 1. Chapter 241 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section to read as follows:

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

2. A witness who is testifying before a public body is absolutely privileged to publish defamatory matter as part of a public meeting, except that it is unlawful to misrepresent any fact knowingly when testifying before a public body.

NRS 241.015 Definitions. As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. "Action" means:

(a) A decision made by a majority of the members present during a meeting of a public body;

(b) A commitment or promise made by a majority of the members present during a meeting 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 members present 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.

2. "Meeting":

(a) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (b), means:

(1) 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.

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

(I) Less than a quorum is present at any individual gathering;

(II) 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 provisions of this chapter.

(b) Does not include a gathering or series of gatherings of members of a public body, as described in paragraph (a), at which a quorum is actually or collectively present:

(1) Which occurs at a social function 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.

(2) 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.

3. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, "public body" means any administrative, advisory, executive or legislative body of the State or a local government which expends or disburses or is supported in whole or in part by tax revenue or which advises or makes recommendations to any entity which expends or disburses or is supported in whole or in part by tax revenue, including, but not limited to, any board, commission, committee, subcommittee or other subsidiary thereof and includes an educational foundation as defined in subsection 3 of NRS 388.750 and a university foundation as defined in subsection 3 of NRS 396.405. "Public