

**Journal #2795**

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**2.25.13**

*Wanted*

*Eagle Rock*

*Tribes say feds haven't protected them from Las Vegas pipeline project*

**LAKE MEAD DWINDLES UNDER DRY CONDITIONS**

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Written by victim's mother:

My Son, who was a Brother, Father, Uncle, and Friend was taken from us...

Our family needs the help of the public in our fight for justice for my son, Sonny W. Lewis. Sonny was murdered in the early morning hours of January 27, 2013 just outside the doors of Wal-Mart at the Four Nations Plaza at 2425 E. Second Street Reno, NV 89502.

The Federal Bureau of Investigations and the Bureau of Indian Affairs responsible for the case have provided no support, solid information, nor any findings or evidence other than a sketch of the perpetrator based on the recollection of three witnesses that were present. Please take a good look at the sketch above. He fled the scene in a White 1995-2005 Chevrolet, model Venture



(according to authority's limited information & similar to the image on left). It took authorities almost two weeks to release this information to the media. Wal-Mart nor surrounding sources have not provided any sort of media footage that could have potentially lead to the arrest of this man.

No man hunt was initiated from the moment my son was shot or upon the suspects flee.

This killer is roaming free somewhere out there. My son did not deserve to get murdered. He deserves JUSTICE and our family deserves answers. The pain we're left with after my son's murder is without the peace of mind that his killer will be held accountable for taking the life of our loved one leaves my daughter and I so alone.

We're left to pursue this individual on our own. We hope to have the support and help of the public. Our plea is to anyone, public transportation, taxis, or surrounding businesses with any recollection, knowledge, video, audio, or any multimedia or witness statements of any kind for the day of January 27, 2013 11 p.m. - 2 a.m., we ask that you please bring it forward to help capture this murder who is still unknown. If you have any information, please contact Sheri Potts (mother) at 775.378.9635 or 775.240.1721, day or night.



Located on America's Historic Route 66, **Eagle Rock** is nestled between the communities of Pasadena and Glendale. Prior to being settled in the early 1900s, that valley was home to the Shoshone Indians who lived near the famous 'Eagle Rock' for which the town is named.

### **Tribes say feds haven't protected them from Las Vegas pipeline project**

- Jessica Ebelhar/Las Vegas Review-Journal  
Greg Anderson, representing the Moapa Paiute tribe, listens during a news conference Wednesday held by Indian tribes from three states at the Springs Preserve in Las Vegas. They issued a joint statement criticizing the federal government for not protecting them from the Southern Nevada Water Authority's proposed groundwater pipeline project.  
» [Buy this photo](#) Jessica Ebelhar/Las Vegas Review-Journal

Greg Anderson, representing the Moapa Paiute tribe, listens during a news conference Wednesday held by Indian tribes from three states at the Springs Preserve in Las Vegas. They issued a joint statement criticizing the federal government for not protecting them from the Southern Nevada Water Authority's proposed groundwater pipeline project.  
» [Buy this photo](#)

By [Henry Brean](#) [LAS VEGAS REVIEW-JOURNAL](#) [May 23, 2012](#)

Tribal leaders from Nevada, Utah and California blasted the federal government Wednesday for failing to protect them and their cultural heritage from a plan to pipe groundwater to Las Vegas from across the eastern part of the state.

Representatives from the tribes said the government has a legal obligation to consult with them and a trust responsibility to protect their interests. But federal officials have done neither as they negotiated mitigation agreements with the Southern Nevada Water Authority and conducted an environmental review of the proposed pipeline project, tribal members said.

"They're making decisions on our behalf without consulting the tribes," said Ed Naranjo, chairman of the Utah-based Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation. "It doesn't take that much to ask."

The statement from the leaders of eight different tribes in three states came during a Wednesday afternoon news conference at the Springs Preserve, the Las Vegas Valley Water District's monument to desert living, on Valley View Boulevard near U.S. Highway 95.

The tribal leaders met there earlier in the day with representatives from the U.S. Bureau of Land Management and the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Naranjo said the meeting didn't qualify as consultation, because the two agencies waited until the very end of the process and then sent some midlevel bureaucrats to talk to them.

"We're here, but yet there are no decision-makers here from the federal government," he said.

After more than six years of work, the BLM is wrapping up an environmental review of the water authority's multibillion-dollar project.

The authority wants to tap billions of gallons of groundwater a year from rural Clark, Lincoln and White Pine counties and send it to the Las Vegas Valley through a pipeline network stretching about 300 miles.

The final draft of BLM's review is now in the hands of top water authority officials and other involved parties who will make last-minute edits, authority spokesman J.C. Davis said. The document is expected to be released for public review in July, with a final decision to follow in September on whether to allow the pipeline to be built across federal land, Davis said.

No Indian reservations lie in the direct path of the pipeline, but the project does cut through what Naranjo called the "ancestral roaming areas" of several tribes. It also threatens a number of sites considered sacred by American Indians, including a grove of swamp cedars in White Pine County's Spring Valley where Naranjo said more than 300 Indian men, women and children were massacred by the U.S. Cavalry in the 1800s.

Davis said the water authority is committed to protect culturally sensitive sites and will not be allowed to harm the swamp cedars in Spring Valley.

Authority officials have said they are not committed to building the contro-versial pipeline project. They simply want to finish the permitting process and be ready to start construction should the need arise.

The agency considers the project a safety net for the Las Vegas Valley, which draws 90 percent of its drinking water supply from the Colorado River by way of Lake Mead.

Authority leaders say the pipeline is probably inevitable because the community will need rural groundwater once it outgrows its finite share of the Colorado.

Contact reporter Henry Brean at [hbrean@reviewjournal.com](mailto:hbrean@reviewjournal.com) or 702-383-0350.

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#### **LAKE MEAD DWINDLES UNDER DRY CONDITIONS**

Lake Mead is set to shrink some more. According to the latest projections from federal forecasters, the reservoir east of Las Vegas could drop by more than 13 feet over the next year, as dry conditions and disappointing snowfall reduce the Colorado River to just over half its normal flow. That would mark the second bad year on the river, which flowed at about 50 percent of average in 2012, resulting in roughly a 10-foot decline in Lake Mead. The Las Vegas Valley draws 90 percent of its water from behind Hoover Dam. The man-made lake is only

about half full right now, but it still ranks as the nation's largest reservoir. <http://erj.reviewjournal.com/ct/uz3688753Biz16084761>

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## **Water authority board moves to fewer meetings**

By **Henry Brean**

LAS VEGAS REVIEW-JOURNAL Feb. 21, 2013

Thursday's meeting of the Southern Nevada Water Authority board lasted less than 45 minutes, and the longest discussion involved whether board members really need to get together every month.

Their conclusion, based on the evidence at hand: No, they do not.

The board voted unanimously to start meeting every other month, except for the occasional budget hearing or special session.

The move is expected to save the authority a little money and staff time. It will also, in the words of County Commissioner Susan Brager, keep board members from having to "drive 40 minutes for a 5-minute meeting."

"It does seem like there are a lot of meetings that are very short," Henderson City Councilman Sam Bateman said.

Las Vegas City Councilman Bob Coffin said he was "not bitterly opposed" to the idea, but he cautioned that cutting the number of meetings might not play well with constituents.

"It's important for this board to stay active," he said, to combat the public perception that "the tail is wagging the dog" at the water authority.

Under the new schedule, the board will meet in March, April, May, July, September and November of this year. Special meetings will be held in between if needed.

The Southern Nevada Water Authority was formed in 1991 to serve as the wholesale water supplier for the Las Vegas Valley and surrounding area.

It is governed by a regional board made up of representatives from its member agencies: three county commissioners and one city council member each from Las Vegas, Henderson, North Las Vegas and Boulder City.

Contact reporter Henry Brean at [hbrean@reviewjournal.com](mailto:hbrean@reviewjournal.com) or 702-383-0350.

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**FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE**

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**Two special Northern California screenings of  
DAKOTA 38: a powerful documentary of healing and reconciliation  
at Delancey Street and Maidu Museum  
(March 27-28, 2013)**

“Impeccably produced...rich with imagery and important spiritual teachings.”  
—*Huffington Post*

**Berkeley, CA (February 21, 2013)**—Heyday, the American Indian Institute, and Kalliopeia Foundation announced today two **free screenings** of [DAKOTA 38](#), a **feature-length documentary film** by nonprofit film & video production group [Smoothfeather Productions](#).

DAKOTA 38 won a Special Jury Award at the Minneapolis St. Paul International Film Festival and has screened across the country.

The film will be shown at two separate free screenings at 7:00 p.m. on Wednesday, March 27 at the Delancey Street Foundation (600 Embarcadero, San Francisco) and at 7:00 p.m. on Thursday, March 28 at the Maidu Museum outside Sacramento (1970 Johnson Ranch Rd., Roseville).

Jim Miller, the Lakota spiritual leader and Vietnam veteran who inspired the film, and Eric Noyes, executive director of the American Indian Institute, will be present for a **post-film conversation and Q & A** after each screening.

**An inspiring quest for reconciliation and redemption**

"To be Dakota means to walk in peace and harmony with every living thing. That is our way." — Jim Miller

On December 26, 1862, 38 Dakota leaders of the U.S.-Dakota War of 1862, were hanged in the largest mass execution in U.S. history. In May 2005, Jim Miller, a Dakota spiritual leader, had a dream of riding across the great South Dakota plains to Minnesota and watching 38 of his ancestors being hanged. In December 2008, Silas Hagerty and members of Smooth Feather Productions filmed this 330-mile ride of healing and reconciliation from Lower Brule, South Dakota to arrive at Mankato, Minnesota on the anniversary of the execution.

Everyone, throughout the 6 years of the making of this 1 hour, 18 minute documentary film, provided their services as a gift to the project. The screening and distribution of DAKOTA 38 is offered as a gift to everyone.

To see a preview of the film, visit <http://smoothfeather.org/dakota38/>

**Ticket and venue information:**

Screenings are free, but RSVP is required online via the links below.

[Delancey Street Foundation](#) is located at 600 Embarcadero, San Francisco, CA 94107. Venue telephone number is (415) 512-5104.

**RSVP** for San Francisco event at [sf-dakota38.eventbrite.com](http://sf-dakota38.eventbrite.com).

[The Maidu Museum & Historic Site](#) is located at 1970 Johnson Ranch Drive, Roseville, CA 95661. Venue telephone number is (916) 774-5934.

**RSVP** for Roseville event at [roseville-dakota38.eventbrite.com](http://roseville-dakota38.eventbrite.com).

**About the American Indian Institute**

The mission of the [American Indian Institute](#) is to perpetuate the ancient wisdom and cultural heritage of North America’s Native people, and to promote a greater understanding of that wisdom among all people. The Institute achieves its mission by serving as the administrative agency and support source for the Traditional Circle of Indian Elders and Youth, a coalition of grassroots spiritual leaders from Indian nations throughout North America.

**About Kalliopeia Foundation**

[Kalliopeia Foundation](#) is a private grantmaking foundation that contributes to the evolution of communities and cultures that honor the unity at the heart of life's astounding diversity. Through their grantmaking they seek to strengthen a collective recognition of the oneness of humanity.

**About Heyday**

[Heyday](#) is an independent, nonprofit publisher and unique cultural institution that promotes widespread awareness and celebration of California’s many cultures, landscapes, and boundary-breaking ideas. Heyday has published more than forty books on [California Indian culture](#) and history and, since 1987, has also published a quarterly magazine, *News from Native California*, which is read avidly on Indian reservations and in universities alike, prompting the *Los Angeles Times* to characterize it as probably having “the widest literacy range of any periodical in the Western Hemisphere.” Heyday publishes about 25 new books a year, sponsors over 200 events, and participates vigorously in the cultural life of California. For more information visit [www.heydaybooks.com](http://www.heydaybooks.com).

**For images and more information, please contact Natalie Mulford at [natalie@heydaybooks.com](mailto:natalie@heydaybooks.com), or by phone at (510) 549-3564, ext. 309.**

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For Immediate Release February 21, 2013  
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**Citizen Groups File to Prevent the Immediate and Irreparable Impacts from the Mount Hope Molybdenum Mine**

Reno, Nevada. Great Basin Resource Watch (GBRW) and the Western Shoshone Defense Project filed yesterday a “Motion for Preliminary Injunction” following last Friday’s filed complaint challenging the decisions of the United States Department of the Interior and its Bureau of Land Management (BLM) to approve the Mount Hope Project. The proposed mine located in Eureka County, approximately 23 miles northwest of the town of Eureka, has been controversial.

About the Project:

- 1.7 billion tons of waste rock would be produced by the end of the 32-year mine life and 1.0 billion tons of tailings will be produced by the end of the 44 years of

ore processing. Waste rock would almost encircle the open pit at a total height ranging from 750 feet to 950 feet.

- Mining the open pit would result in an excavation of approximately 2,300 feet below the existing water table, which would be approximately 2,640 feet beneath the natural surface. The pit lake that is anticipated to form in the open pit is expected to fill slowly and eventually be over 1,100 feet deep. Water quality in the pit lake is predicted to exceed federal and state water quality standards for a number of pollutants.
- Pump groundwater at a rate of 11,250 to 12,050 acre-feet per year (afy) equivalent to 3.92 billion gallons per year. With the predicted pumping to last roughly 43 years, this means that, in total, up to 168.8 billion gallons of water will be removed from the Mt. Hope area by the Project's dewatering.
- The dewatering activities would lower (draw down) the water table to predicted maximum drawdown in the bedrock of the open pit area is approximately 2,250 feet, whereas in central Kobeh Valley, the predicted maximum drawdown is approximately 120 feet near the center of the pumping field after 44 years of pumping.
- As a result of this dewatering, the Final EIS predicts that "22 springs two perennial stream segments (Roberts Creek and Henderson Creek) and portions of four intermittent and ephemeral stream drainages" are within the area where at least a ten-foot drop in the water level will occur (the 10-foot drawdown cone).
- The Project will result in significant and irreparable adverse impacts to the springs, seeps, waterholes and streams affected by the Project's dewatering, especially those ground and surface waters within the 10-foot drawdown cone.
- The Project, including the new powerlines and Right-of-Ways ("ROWs") approved in the Record of Decision (ROD), would also significantly impact the Pony Express National Historic Trail, which was officially designated by Congress pursuant to the National Trails System Act. Portions of the Trail within the Project site have been determined to be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Sites.
- Other nationally-important cultural and historical sites will be either eliminated or significantly affected, including over 260 sites eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under the National Historic Preservation Act.

According to the Motion, "The Project will have immediate, irreparable, and permanent impacts to the local ranching and farming communities and families which have lived there since the 1860s and to the critical environmental, historical, cultural and wildlife resources that will be outright eliminated or significantly degraded by the Project."



One of the residents in Diamond Valley nearest to the proposed mine said, “We own the closest private property to the Project in two directions. Our ranch and farm are located close enough to Mount Hope to be adversely affected by the mining caused impairment of our air, increased heavy truck traffic, and the very real damage to our business from the massive pumping and resulting drawdown of groundwater. Our water is not infinite. Adding to our water over appropriation problem is very wrong. I believe it is wrong to break laws that are in place to protect us, in the name of progress.”

“The Western Shoshone that toured the Mount Hope site in 2007 all agreed that the impacts to the water resources, loss of mature piñon/juniper forest, and destruction of cultural sites to too high of a price for this mine,” said Larson Bill, Western Shoshone Defense Project. During the tour Western Shoshone Elder Bernice Lalo of Battle Mountain said, “I don’t understand this attitude of destruction.” Pauline Estevez, Timbisha Shoshone said as we passed a spring, “what is important is what is here now ... that spring is our ancestor, it is a cultural site.”

The legal challenge is based on on three causes: (1) Failure to Protect Federal Reserved Water Rights and Withdrawn Lands, Unauthorized Disposal of Federal Property in These Waters and Lands, Violation of Public Water Reserve No. 107 and Related Laws (2) Violation of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) (3) Violation of the Federal Land Policy Management Act (FLPMA).

The ground water withdrawals associated with the Project are predicted to cause many springs and/or waterholes to be eliminated or have substantially reduced flows. The BLM must ensure that these springs and/or waterholes are not impaired by the Project, particularly the dewatering. Springs and waterholes on public land in the West are reserved for public use by Public Water Reserve No. 107 (“PWR #107”), which was created by Executive Order by President Calvin Coolidge in 1926. PWR 107 provides:

**[I]t is hereby ordered that every smallest legal subdivision of public land surveys which is vacant, unappropriated, unreserved public land and contains a spring or water hole, and all land within one quarter of a mile of every spring or water hole located on unsurveyed public land, be, and the same is hereby, withdrawn from settlement, location, sale, or entry, and reserved for public use in accordance with the provisions of Section 10 of the Act of December 29, 1916.**

Under this Executive Order and related laws, BLM cannot authorize activities that will impair the public use of any reserved waters and/or lands. BLM’s approval of dewatering, and other activities associated with the Project, which could dry up or materially reduce springs and waterholes protected by PWR 107 is not in compliance with these requirements. BLM cannot dispose of federal property such as PWR 107 reserved water rights without congressional authorization, which authorization has not occurred here.

In addition, this Executive Order, related laws, and FLPMA prevents the federal government from allowing a mining operation to diminish any of the reserved waters. These waters are held pursuant to a federal reserved water right and are to be used (and protected by BLM) for the purposes of the reservation—i.e. public watering uses. Federal reserved water rights derive from federal reservations. Removing the water from these springs and/or



waterholes, as a result of groundwater withdrawals from the Project or any other related activity, is prohibited.

Springs and/or waterholes that will be affected by the Project's dewatering and other operations are utilized by livestock grazing on public land. Public lands at and near the Project, and public land and waters covered by the 1926 Executive Order and potentially affected by groundwater pumping, are covered by grazing allotments and permits issued by the BLM. The elimination or reduction of water flow at springs and/or waterholes would adversely affect the ability of livestock to utilize those water sources in the future. Reduction or loss of water flow in springs and/or waterholes used by livestock would result in the displacement of livestock from the site, and/or concentrating livestock at water sources not affected by dewatering. Destruction or loss of the reserved waters and withdrawn lands under PWR 107, including the location of Project facilities within the withdrawn lands, and/or the preclusion of public access via fencing, is prohibited under PWR 107, FLPMA, and the SRHA.

When approving the Project, BLM did not ensure that the lands would be kept and held open to the public for watering purposes. At a minimum, the lands at and around the PWR 107 springs that will be buried or significantly compromised have not been held open as required. This is true for those lands/waters directly buried and adjacent to the mine facilities, but also any such lands/waters where access will be precluded by the Project's fence.

NEPA requires the BLM to fully analyze all mitigation measures, their effectiveness, any impacts that might result from their implementation, and consider all direct, indirect, and cumulative environmental impacts of the proposed action. Overall, BLM failed to take the required "hard look" at the Project's direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts, as required by NEPA.

For example, BLM failed to analyze any mitigation (let alone its effectiveness) for the pit lake water quality violations and ground water impacts/loss as well as many of the air pollution emissions. The purported analysis of "mitigation" (and its effectiveness) for surface water rights, was also inadequate. The mitigation "treatment plan" for impacts to historical and cultural resources, as admitted by BLM, was also not analyzed in the draft EIS (DEIS) or final EIS (FEIS), nor subject to public review during the NEPA process. It was impossible for the public to review and comment upon this plan, as it has a right to do under NEPA, when it was only produced by the company after the FEIS was completed.

NEPA requires that BLM review, and the public have the opportunity to review and comment, on all material aspects of the Project and its impacts before decisions are made and before actions are taken, including before issuance of the FEIS. That has not occurred in this case. For example, the FEIS disavows any consideration of the impacts from the "toll roasting" of concentrates/ores at the Project. There is no mention, let alone analysis, of the impacts from these off-site mines, or a full analysis of the transportation and other impacts from the mining, hauling, and roasting of these ores. Thus, BLM failed to review the direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts associated with the toll roasting.

The Financial Guarantees (FGs) for reclamation, water and other mitigation were also not subject to the mandated public process under NEPA. The public never had the opportunity to review or comment upon the FGs, which violates NEPA's mitigation requirements, as well as the even more fundamental requirement that the public be involved in the review of all aspects of the Project under consideration by BLM.

As noted by EPA, in urging BLM to comply with NEPA in the review and establishment of the FGs:

**The Draft EIS states that drain-down solutions from the tailings storage facilities are expected to contain aluminum, antimony, cadmium, fluoride, manganese, molybdenum, and sulfate concentrations that exceed water quality standards, and will become acidic over time. Waste rock seepage will contain high concentrations of aluminum, arsenic, cadmium, fluoride, manganese, nickel, zinc, copper, iron, lead, beryllium, thallium, selenium, sulfate, and total dissolved solids. If tailings and waste rock disposal facilities, fluid collection systems, and evapotranspiration cells are not properly managed over the long-term, the project could result in significant and long-term degradation of surface water and/or groundwater quality, as well as wildlife exposure to these waters. - March 28, 2012 EPA letter to BLM.**

And in its November 13, 2012 letter to BLM EPA stated, the FEIS failed to comply with NEPA, as did the Draft EIS:

**With regard to a number of other important issues, EPA finds that the Final EIS does not contain revisions responsive to the comments provided on the Draft EIS. In particular, the discussion regarding post-closure financial assurance requirements remains far too general and the EIS continues to lack a quantitative discussion of the trust fund requirement. As a result, the Final EIS does not adequately disclose information critical to determining the project's long term environmental consequences. For this reason, EPA finds the Final EIS to be unresponsive to our comments and we continue to recommend that the EIS be formally supplemented to address our previous comments.**

In their comments on the Draft EIS, the Eureka County Commissioners highlighted the Project's severe impacts on ground and surface waters and BLM's failure to fully review and protect these resources:

**The affected natural resource that pervades the entire project and its surrounding environment is water. The DEIS's failure to treat this resource with requisite attention, detail, and quantification affects the sustainability of this resource on its own; but perhaps more importantly, the failure to protect water produces a failure to protect resources critical to Eureka County agriculture and recreation and the health and wellbeing of the County's residents. The County highlights as an example the superficial treatment of proposed dewatering of Roberts Creek (including the corollary of increasing groundwater extraction to pipe that substitute supply into the creek as a mitigation measure). The County questions the DEIS's assertion that reduction in creek flow will not become significant until the stream is completely dewatered; and the corollary suggestion that expanding groundwater extraction, beyond that already specified for direct application to mining operations, and lacing the landscape**

**with pipes, would provide worthy or effective mitigation. - February 28, 2012  
letter from Eureka County to BLM.**

"The Mt. Hope Mine Project would be one of the largest open pit mines in the nation. Mt. Hope and its environs will be obliterated if this project goes forward as planned, and given the inadequate environmental analysis long-term impacts to the land, air, and water could deliver a significant blow to the nearby ranching and farming community," said John Hadder, Director, Great Basin Resource Watch.

"Some are leaving the area and others are wondering if they will have a livelihood in the shadow of this huge mine project. Its time for the public to challenge the Nevada Mining Association's PR slogan, 'Mining is Good for Nevada,' If Nevadans are going to shoulder the brunt of huge mining projects then the least the industry can do is not violate our laws, and the federal and state agencies need to enforce them," Hadder said.

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I think this is what happened to the **proposed bill to reorganize the Nevada Historical Society.**

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FEBRUARY 18, 2013

SENATE BILL NO. 145—SENATORS HARDY; BROWER AND SETTELMEYER

Referred to Committee on Government Affairs

SUMMARY—Establishes provisions authorizing certain public private partnerships. (BDR 22-471)

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

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AN ACT relating to public-private partnerships; authorizing a public agency to enter into certain public-private partnerships; setting forth requirements for such public private partnerships; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

**Legislative Counsel's Digest:**

Existing law sets forth standards and requirements for the public procurement of goods and services and for public works projects. (Chapters 332, 333, 334 and 338 of NRS) **Section 9** of this bill provides an alternative to current standards and requirements by authorizing the State and certain local governments to enter into public-private partnerships. **Sections 5, 7 and 10** of this bill [provide that a public private partnership is a contract entered into by a private partner](#)

and the State or a local government under which the private partner assumes responsibility for: (1) planning, designing, financing, constructing, equipping, operating, maintaining or improving a museum, or any portion thereof, but where the State or local government retains ownership of the museum; (2) providing mental health services or pharmaceuticals to offenders in a prison or jail which the State or a local government is authorized to operate; or (3) providing mental health or telemedicine services that are included in a group insurance system, plan or program established, offered, carried out, managed, operated or maintained by the State or a local government. **Sections 10-16** of this bill set forth the requirements for entering into a public-private partnership, including the solicitation of proposals, requirements for and authority of private partners, and the financing of the public-private partnership.

<http://leg.state.nv.us/Session/77th2013/Bills/SB/SB145.pdf>