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# OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL STATE OF NEVADA

In the Matter of:

A.G. FILE NO.:13897-455

PAHRUMP COMMUNITY LIBRARY DISTRICT BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

## FINDINGS OF FACT AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

Marcia Peznowski and Christy J. Stevens filed Complaints with the Office of the Attorney General ("OAG") pursuant to Nevada Revised Statutes ("NRS") 241.039 alleging violations of the Nevada Open Meeting Law ("OML") by the Pahrump Community Library District Board of Trustees ("Board") regarding its August 8, 2022, meeting. The Complaints allege that the Board treated public commenters differently depending on the speaker's viewpoint by giving speakers Board members didn't agree with less time to speak, interrupting them and verbally attacking them.

The OAG has statutory enforcement powers under the OML and the authority to investigate and prosecute violations of the OML. NRS 241.037; NRS 241.039; NRS 241.040. The OAG's investigation of the Complaints included a review of the Complaints; the Response on behalf of the Board; and the agenda, minutes and audio recording for the Board's August 8, 2022, meeting. The OAG finds that the Board violated the OML by applying public comment restrictions based upon viewpoint.

#### FINDINGS OF FACT

1. The Board held a public meeting on August 8, 2022. The agenda for the meeting listed the following public comment statement:

Members of the public who wish to address the Library Board of Trustees may come forward and speak on any topic that is relevant to or within the authority of the Library Board. The Board respects the rights of citizens to present differing opinions and views. The public comment period at library district board meeting (sic) shall be limited to a maximum of forty-five (45) minutes for both general public comment items.

Remarks by speakers during any public comment period shall be limited to three (3) minutes each. Additionally, public comment of up to three minutes per person may be heard during individual action items. The Chairman reserves the right to reduce the time allowed for public comment. The Chairman may prohibit comment if the content of the comments is a topic that is not relevant to, or within the authority of the Board, or if the content of the comments is willfully disruptive of the meeting by being irrelevant, repetitious, slanderous, offensive, inflammatory, irrational or amounting to personal attacks or interfering with the rights of other speakers. If you believe your item requires extended discussion or action, you may ask a member of the Board to place it on the Board's agenda for a future meeting. No action may be taken on a matter raised under general public comment of the agenda unless the matter is noticed on a Board agenda as an item on which action may be taken.

- 2. During the first general public comment period of the meeting, Complainant Stevens began her comments by criticizing the methods of timekeeping for public comment during meetings. Trustee Brian Shoemake, who was keeping time for the meeting, interrupted Ms. Stevens multiple times and argued with her, including stating "Go f\*\*k yourself." Chair John Shewalter cautioned Trustee Shoemake multiple times. Despite the interruptions, Complainant Stevens was permitted to complete her comments.
- 3. Three other public commenters spoke, two in support of Complainant Steven's comments and one disagreeing with her statements and while interrupted by Trustee Shoemake at various times, all were able to complete their comments.
- 4. The two speakers in support of Complainant Steven's comments were met with hostile comments from Trustee Shoemake while the one disagreeing with her was met with favorable comments. The last commenter, Steve Bacus, argued with Trustee Shoemake. Chair Shewalter attempted to quiet Trustee Shoemake and then called for a five-minute recess. Upon returning from recess, Chair Shewalter announced that public comment was closed and moved to the next agenda item.
  - 5. The entire first public comment period lasted for about 6 minutes.
- 6. The Board called for additional public comment on most action items, after discussion, but prior to the Board's vote. The only interruptions to commenters during these periods were to ascertain whether the comments were relevant to the particular agenda item. Complainant Stevens offered comments at one of these periods uninterrupted.

- 7. The Board held a final general public comment period at the end of the meeting. Complainant Stevens spoke first and was interrupted twice, including once by the Chair threatening to cut off her time when she challenged her treatment during public comment.
- 8. Other commenters, including ones who had previously supported Complainant Steven's critical statements were able to comment uninterrupted. One speaker noted that the altercation during the first public comment period had made her nervous to speak, but she was glad she decided to make her comments.
  - 9. The second general public comment period lasted for approximately 15 minutes.
- 9. Trustee Shoemake made a statement during "member comments" that he is not a scary guy but "Marxist rabble rousers just don't crack me up like they used to."

### LEGAL STANDARDS AND CONCLUSION OF LAW

The Pahrump Community Library District Board of Trustees is a "public body" as defined in NRS 241.015(4); therefore, the Board is subject to the OML.

Public bodies in Nevada must include periods devoted to comments by the general public during their meetings. NRS 241.020(3)(d)(3). Once the right to speak has been granted by the Legislature, the protections of free speech in the U.S. Constitution and the Nevada Constitution attach. *In re Las Vegas City Council*, OMLO 13897-381 at 5-6 (Apr. 14, 2021). Generally, "the right to criticize public officials" is protected by the First Amendment. *Jenkins v. Rock Hill Local Sch. Dist.*, 513 F.3d 580, 588 (6th Cir. 2008). Article 1, Section 9 of the Nevada Constitution also expressly protects a citizen's freedom of speech.<sup>1</sup>

Despite these constitutional safeguards, an individual's right to speak at a public meeting is not unfettered. Reasonable time, place and manner restrictions may be placed on public comment periods, but public bodies may not restrict comments based upon viewpoint. NRS 241.020(3)(d)(7). Restrictions on speech during public meetings are permitted to

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> **Sec. 9: Liberty of speech and the press.** Every citizen may freely speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects being responsible for the abuse of that right; and no law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press. In all criminal prosecutions and civil actions for libels, the truth may be given in evidence to the Jury; and if it shall appear to the Jury that the matter charged as libelous is true and was published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted or exonerated.

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maintain decorum and order in the proceeding. *Reza v. Pearce*, 806 F.3d 497, 504 (9th Cir. 2015).

Here, the issues are whether the interruptions to public commenters rose to the level of a public comment restriction and if so, whether that restriction was applied based upon viewpoint. The OAG finds that the Board's interruption of speakers both rose to the level of a public comment restriction and was applied based upon the speakers' identity and viewpoint. Kindt v. Santa Monica Rent Control Bd., 67 F.3d 266, 272 (1995) (a public body may neither place unreasonable restrictions upon speakers nor enforce restrictions in a manner that is not content neutral).

Where there is an intent to suppress speech based on viewpoint or identity, the suppression is not viewpoint neutral. *Galena v. Leone*, 638 F.3d 186, 205 (3rd Cir. 2011) (finding no First Amendment violation where there was no evidence of an improper motive or intent in the chair's ejection of a member of the public from a meeting). A speaker may not be stopped from speaking because the moderator disagrees with the viewpoint he or she is expressing. *Acosta v. City of Costa Mesa*, 718 F.3d 800, 816 (9th Cir. 2013); *Dowd v. City of Los Angeles*, 2013 WL 4039043 at 19-20 (finding a free speech violation where a public commenter was stopped from criticizing the performance of the Council president).

Trustee Shoemake repeatedly interrupted Complainant Stevens and Mr. Bacus during their comments at the beginning of the meeting in such a hostile manner that they were compelled to defend themselves and their statements. The altercations repeatedly caused the Chair to caution Trustee Shoemake regarding his behavior and ultimately take a recess during the public comment period. While the OML permits, and the Board's public comment statement echoes, the Board's ability to halt comment or remove a person who disrupts the meeting such that its orderly conduct is made impractical, this disruption cannot be the reaction of a public body member to criticism. NRS 241.030(4)(a); Norse v. City of Santa Cruz,

629 F.3d 966, 979 (9th Cir. 2010).2

Complainant Stevens and Mr. Bacus were directly criticizing Trustee Shoemake's actions in his role as a Board Trustee at Board meetings. Trustee Shoemake's interruptions were directly in response to this criticism. Trustee Shoemake's statements at the end of the meeting support this. While the Chair attempted to tame the altercation during the first public comment period, he was decidedly hostile in his treatment of Complainant Stevens during the final public comment period. Finally, the comments of another member of the public at the end of the meeting that she was uncomfortable and nervous to speak indicate that the interruptions had a chilling effect on the public's right to speak. Thus, the OAG finds that the interruptions during public comment at the Board's August 8, 2022, meeting rose to the level of a public comment restriction that was applied based upon viewpoint in violation of NRS 241.020(3)(d)(7).

#### **SUMMARY**

Upon investigating the present Complaints, the OAG makes findings of fact and conclusions of law that the Pahrump Community Library District Board of Trustees violated the OML as described above. While the OAG finds that OML violations occurred, it is the OAG's position that the violations were not willful, and that action was taken by the Board to mitigate the severity of the violations. Accordingly, the OAG determines that

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> The OAG cautions the Board that abruptly closing a public comment period without checking to see if there are additional commenters, as occurred after the brief recess was taken, could lead to an OML violation. However, the OAG does not possess evidence that there were additional public commenters wishing to speak at that time. Further, the additional public comment periods taken during the meeting appear to have offered opportunity for all to speak that desired to.

1	foregoing prosecution would be in the best interests of the public.
2	Dated: January 8, 2024
3	AARON FORD
4	Attorney General
5	By: /s/ Rosalie Bordelove
6	ROSALIE BORDELOVE Chief Deputy Attorney General
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#### CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on the 8<sup>th</sup> day of January 2024, I served the foregoing **FINDINGS OF FACT AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW** by depositing a copy of the same in the United States mail, properly addressed, postage prepaid, CERTIFIED MAIL addressed as follows:

7 || Marcia A. Peznowski

Christy J. Stevens

Pahrump Community Library District Board of Trustees c/o Michelle J. Nelson, Senior Deputy District Attorney - Civil Nye County Office of the District Attorney P.O. Box 39 Pahrump, Nevada 89041 Certified Mail No.: 7020 2450 0001 1950 7191

/s/ Debra Turman

An employee of the Office of the Nevada Attorney General