FILED
June 30, 2023
State of Nevada
E.M.R.B.

		9:00 a.m.	
2	COMPA ONTO ACADE ALIENTA A PARA		
3	STATE OF NEVADA		
4	GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEE-MANAGEMENT		
5	RELATIONS BOARD		
6	ASSOCIATION OF PROFESSIONAL- Case No. 2022-002		
7	TECHNICAL ADMINISTRATORS,		
8	Complainant, NOTICE OF ENTRY	OF ORDER	
9	V.		
10	WASHOE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT, PANEL C		
11	<u>ITEM NO. 886</u>		
12	Respondent.		
13			
14	TO: Complainant and its attorney, Ronald J. Dreher, Esq; and		
15	TO: Respondent and its attorneys, Kevin A. Pick, Esq. and the Office of the General Counsel		
16	Washoe County School District.		
17			
18	PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the ORDER TO DISQUALIF	Y COUNSEL AND	
19	GRANTING A CONTINUANCE was entered in the above-entitled matter on June 30, 2023.		
20	A copy of said order is attached hereto.		
21	DATED this 30 th day of June 2023.		
22	GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEE-		
23	MANAGEMENT RELATIONS BO	JAKU	
24	By loabe O Lance		
25	Isabel Franco, Administrative	Assistant II	
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CERTIFICATE OF MAILING I hereby certify that I am an employee of the Government Employee-Management Relations Board, and that on the 30th day of June 2023, I served a copy of the foregoing NOTICE OF ENTRY **OF ORDER** by mailing a copy thereof, postage prepaid to: Ronald J. Dreher, Esq. P.O. Box 40502 Reno, NV 89504 Kevin A. Pick, Esq. Washoe County School District Office of the General Counsel P.O. Box 30425 Reno, NV 89520-3425

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GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEE-MANAGEMENT

RELATIONS BOARD

ASSOCIATION OF PROFESSIONAL-TECHNICAL ADMINISTRATORS,

Complainant,

v.

WASHOE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT,

Respondent.

Case No. 2022-002

ORDER TO DISQUALIFY COUNSEL AND GRANTING A CONTINUANCE

PANEL C

ITEM NO. 886

On June 28, 2023, this matter came before the State of Nevada, Government Employee-Management Relations Board (the "Board") for consideration and decision on Respondent's Motions to Disqualify Complainant's Counsel and for a Continuance pursuant to the provision of the Employee-Management Relations Act (the Act), NRS Chapter 233B, and NAC Chapter 288. At issue is whether Complainant's legal counsel, Mr. Ron J. Dreher, Esq., should be disqualified as counsel for Complainant on the basis that he would be a necessary witness in the proceedings, and if so, whether a continuance is warranted.

The Board has broad authority over witnesses in proceedings before the Board. See NRS 288.120 and 288.210, and NAC 288.205(5), 288.265, 288.273, 288.280 and 288.301. The Board also has extensive authority to control its meetings and to decide preliminary matters under NRS Chapter 288 and NAC Chapter 288. Moreover, the Board is exercising "judicial functions" as a quasi-judicial entity when it conducts hearings such as the one implicated here. State, ex rel. Bd. of Parole Com'rs v. Morrow, 127 Nev. 265 (2011). The Morrow Court laid out a 4-part test to determine when an administrative body is acting "judicially." Id. At 273. The 4-part judicial test is as follows: (1) the

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ability to present and object to evidence, (2) the ability to cross-examine witnesses, (3) a written decision from the public body, and (4) an opportunity to appeal to a higher authority. *Id*.

The proceedings at issue before the Board include all the *Morrow* elements and therefore meet the "judicial test." In sum, when the Board conducts hearings it is acting judicially, and hence, can exercise the essential judicial functions necessary to ensure the proceedings follow the requisite due process requirements and are fair to all parties. Thus, the Board has the authority to decide whether to disqualify Complainant's counsel.

It cannot be overstated that the October 22, 2021, conversation between Mr. Listinsky and Mr. Ronald Dreher is the key component of the Complaint in this case. Complaint at Paragraph 26. Since Complainant's legal counsel was a participant in the conversation on October 22, 2021, the Board finds that his testimony is necessary to corroborate what occurred during that conversation. The question then becomes whether it is necessary to disqualify Complainant's legal counsel as a matter of due process and fairness.

Nevada RPC Rule 3.7 precludes a lawyer from acting as an advocate at trial when the lawyer is likely to be a necessary witness. In analyzing this provision, the Nevada Supreme Court noted that "the rule is meant to eliminate any confusion and prejudice that could result if an attorney appears before a jury as an advocate and as a witness. DiMartino v. Eighth Judicial Dist. Court, 119 Nev. 119, 122, 66 P.3d 945, 947 (2003). The Board members are acting as a jury in the proceeding to determine which party prevails and on what basis.

Nevada RPC Rule 3.7 does not mandate complete disqualification of an attorney who may be called as a witness; rather it simply prohibits the attorney from appearing as trial counsel. *DiMartino* at 946. Thus, the attorney can continue to handle both pretrial and post-trial proceedings. Many pretrail filings have been made by Complainant's counsel and the Board will take those into account when making its decision on the matter. All that is required if disqualification is granted is for someone else to handle the matter at trial.

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Notably, this issue is one of first impression for the Board. In other cases where attorneys have been called as witnesses during a hearing before the Board, the attorneys who were testifying recused themselves and allowed other attorneys to handle the matter. For example, Mr. Adam Levine recused himself from questioning witnesses and allowed another attorney to handle the matter when he was called as a witness in Nye County v. Nye County Association of Sheriff's Supervisors and Counterclaim of Nye County Association of Sheriff's Supervisors and David Boruchowitz v. Nye County, EMRB Case No. 2022-009. The Board found this arrangement to be just and proper.

Some courts have found that quasi-judicial tribunals such as arbiters have the power to disqualify attorneys having conflicts of interest and have thus not overruled instances where such tribunals have examined motions to disqualify. See Malik v. Ruttenberg, 942 A.2d 136, 142 (N.J. Super. Ct. App. Div. 2008); see also SOC-SMG, Inc. v. Day & Zimmermann, Inc., No. 5375-VCS, 2010 WL 3634204 (Del. Ch. Sept. 15, 2010) at 2; Wurttembergisch Fire Ins. Co. v. Republic Ins. Co., No. 86 CIV. 2696-CSH, 1986 WL 7773, at 1 (S.D.N.Y. July 9, 1986) Hyatt Franchising v. Shen Zhen New World I, 2017 WL 1397553, at 2 (N.D. Ill. Apr. 19, 2017); Moore v. Olson, 351 P.3d 1066, 1074 (Alaska 2015); Cook Chocolate Co. v. Salomon Inc., No. 87 CIV. 5705 (RWS), 1988 WL 120464, at 2 (S.D.N.Y. Oct. 28, 1988). The Board is quasi-judicial in nature and should possess the same authority as any other judicial body to ensure the proceedings are not tainted due to a potential conflict of interest.

The Board engages in the adjudication of disputes which quite naturally involve the resolution of questions about privilege and issues regarding attorney responsibility and conduct. Thus, it is not surprising that quasi-judicial entities have ruled on disqualification and privilege motions and that courts have refused to intervene to second-guess those rulings. The interests of justice are served by the Board using its authority to decide the matter overall, including the impact of allegations of conflicts of interest.

Based on the foregoing, it is hereby **ORDERED** that Respondent's Motion to Disqualify Complainant's legal counsel, Mr. Ron J. Dreher, Esq., is hereby **GRANTED**.

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It is further **ORDERED** that this matter will be continued until such time as Complainant can obtain representation, at which time, the Commissioner shall set the matter for a hearing.

Dated this 30th day of June 2023.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEE-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS BOARD

By:_______BRENT ECKERSLEY, ESC., Chair

By:______SANDRA MASTERS, Vice-Chair

By: MICHAEL A. URBAN, Board Member