Journal

OF THE

SENATE OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

THIRTY-FOURTH SPECIAL SESSION

THE FIRST DAY

CARSON CITY (Tuesday), June 6, 2023

Senate called to order at 9:29 p.m.

President Anthony presiding.

Prayer by Senator Pat Spearman.

God, Creator of the Universe and Giver of all that is good and Champion for the poor and downtrodden and those living on the social margins, we come this day thanking You for all the gifts of life we enjoy, but, Lord, let us not be complacent. Let us work for justice and equality for all of Your children. Agitate us to consider the plight of the poor, the sick, the weak, the infirm and vulnerable as we deliberate the different aspects of this budget legislation.

As You were present at the beginning of time and brought order out of chaos, be present with us today as we deliberate matters that affect all the lives of Nevadans. Let us do so without malice, selfishness or acrimony. Fill us with Your love, endow us with Your wisdom and give us the spiritual humility so that all that we do on this day reflects Your will for Your people and all of humanity.

This is our hope and petition. And we close this prayer with the firm belief that You have heard our concerns and now empower us to accomplish the task set before us with truthfulness and without deceitful motivation.

It is in the Name of the Creator who is concerned about all of creation and the God of the Universe we declare this prayer answered for all of Abraham's children.

And all those who follow the Jewish carpenter, we say,

AMEN.

For those who are descendants of Isaac, the Jewish blessing of,

SHALOM.

And for Ismael's descendants,

SALAM.

Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag.

MOTIONS, RESOLUTIONS AND NOTICES

Mr. President requested Mr. Brendan Bucy to serve as temporary Secretary of the Senate and Mr. Erich Kolbe to serve as temporary Sergeant at Arms.

Mr. President instructed the temporary Secretary to call the roll of the Senators.

Roll called.

All Senators present.

Senator Cannizzaro moved that the organization of the Senate of the Eighty-second Session of the Nevada Legislature be designated as the organization for the Thirty-fourth Special Session of the Nevada Legislature.

Motion carried unanimously.

Senator Cannizzaro moved that the Secretary of the Senate be instructed to insert the 34th Special Session organization in the Journal of the Senate.

Motion carried unanimously.

PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE OF THE SENATE—
SENATOR PAT SPEARMAN
MAJORITY FLOOR LEADER—
SENATOR NICOLE J. CANNIZZARO
ASSISTANT MAJORITY FLOOR LEADER—
SENATOR ROBERTA LANGE
MAJORITY WHIP—
SENATOR DALLAS HARRIS
CO-MAJORITY WHIPS—
SENATOR MELANIE SCHEIBLE
SENATOR FABIAN DOÑATE
MINORITY FLOOR LEADER—
SENATOR HEIDI SEEVERS GANSERT
ASSISTANT MINORITY FLOOR LEADER—
SENATOR CARRIE BUCK
CO-MINORITY WHIPS—
SENATOR LISA KRASNER
SENATOR JEFF STONE
SECRETARY OF THE SENATE—
BRENDAN BUCY
SERGEANT AT ARMS—
ERICH KOLBY

Mr. President appointed Senators Hammond and Harris as a committee to inform the Assembly that the Senate is organized and ready for business.

Mr. President appointed Senators Doñate and Scheible as a committee to inform the Governor that the Senate is organized and ready for business.

Senator Cannizzaro moved that the following persons be accepted as accredited press representatives, and that they be allowed the use of appropriate media facilities: Paul Boger of KNPR; Ben Marigott and Audrey Mayer of KRNV; April Corbin Girnus of the NEVADA CURRENT; Taylor Avery, Jessica Hill and Steve Sebelius of the LAS VEGAS REVIEW-JOURNAL; Sean Golonka, Tabitha Mueller and Jacob Solis of THE NEVADA INDEPENDENT.

Motion carried.

Mr. President announced that if there were no objections, the Senate would recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Senate in recess at 9:34 p.m.

SENATE IN SESSION

At 9:43 p.m.
President Anthony presiding.
Quorum present.

A committee from the Assembly composed of Assemblymen McArthur, Mosca and Torres appeared before the bar of the Senate and announced that the Assembly is organized and ready for business.

Senator Hammond reported that his committee had informed the Assembly that the Senate is organized and ready for business.

Senator Doñate reported that his committee had informed the Governor that the Senate is organized and ready for business.

MESSAGES FROM THE GOVERNOR

The Secretary of the Senate notified the Senate that no communications from the Office of the Governor regarding the 34th Special Session were received by the Senate.

Senator Cannizzaro moved that the Secretary of the Senate dispense with the reading of the Governor's proclamation.
Motion carried.

Senator Cannizzaro moved that the Secretary of the Senate be instructed to insert the Governor's proclamation in the Journal of the Senate.
Motion carried.

STATE OF NEVADA
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
A PROCLAMATION BY GOVERNOR JOE LOMBARDO
TO CONVENE A SPECIAL SESSION OF THE NEVADA LEGISLATURE

WHEREAS, Section 9 of Article V of the Constitution of the State of Nevada provides that, "the Governor may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the Legislature by Proclamation and shall state to both houses, when organized, the business for which they have been specially convened"; and

WHEREAS, at a special session convened pursuant to Section 9 of Article V of the Constitution of the State of Nevada, "the Legislature shall not introduce, consider or pass any bills except those related to the business for which the Legislature has been specially convened and those necessary to provide for the expenses of the session"; and

WHEREAS, the Legislature has not complied with the constitutional mandate to complete its business within 120 days following its commencement; and

WHEREAS, an extraordinary occasion now exists which requires immediate action by the Legislature;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, JOE LOMBARDO, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, pursuant to the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the State of Nevada, do hereby convene the Nevada State Legislature into a special session which shall begin at 8:00 p.m.

on Tuesday, June 6, 2023, and shall end not later than 11:59 p.m. The Legislature shall consider the following:

A capital improvement program for the 2024-2025 biennium consistent with the provisions of Assembly Bill 521 (as introduced) of the 82nd regular session of the Nevada Legislature.

The Legislature may also consider an appropriation to pay for the cost of the special session.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of Nevada to be affixed at the State Capitol in Carson City, this 6th day of June, in the year two thousand twenty-three.

JOE LOMBARDO _____
Governor

FRANCISCO V. AGUILAR _____
Secretary of State

GABRIEL DI CHIARA _____
Deputy

MOTIONS, RESOLUTIONS AND NOTICES

By Senators Cannizzaro and Seevers Gansert:

Senate Resolution No. 1—Adopting the Rules of the Senate for the 34th Special Session of the Nevada Legislature.

RESOLVED BY THE SENATE OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, That the following Rules of the Senate for the 34th Special Session of the Legislature are hereby adopted:

I. APPLICABILITY

Rule No. 1. Generally.

The Rules of the Senate for the 34th Special Session of the Legislature are applicable only during the 34th Special Session of the Legislature.

II. OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

DUTIES OF OFFICERS

Rule No. 2. President.

The President shall take the chair and call the Senate to order precisely at the hour appointed for meeting. The President shall preserve order and decorum, and in case of any disturbance or disorderly conduct within the Senate Chamber, shall order the Sergeant at Arms to suppress it, and may order the arrest of any person creating any disturbance within the Senate Chamber. The President may speak to points of order in preference to members, rising from the President's seat for that purpose, and shall decide questions of order without debate, subject to an appeal to the Senate by two members, on which appeal no member may speak more than once without leave of the Senate. The President shall sign all acts, addresses and joint resolutions, and all writs, warrants and subpoenas issued by order of the Senate; all of which must be attested by the Secretary. The President has general direction of the Senate Chamber.

Rule No. 3. President pro Tempore and Other Presiding Officers.

1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2:

(a) The President pro Tempore has all the power and shall discharge all the duties of the President during his or her absence or inability to discharge the duties of his or her office.

(b) If the President is unwilling to discharge the duties of his or her office, the Senate may, by majority vote of the Senate, call upon the President pro Tempore to serve as the President. Upon such call, the President pro Tempore has all the power and shall discharge all the duties of the President during his or her unwillingness to discharge the duties of his or her office.

(c) In the absence or inability of the President pro Tempore to discharge the duties of the President's office, the Senate shall elect one of its members as the presiding officer for that occasion. A member who is serving as the presiding officer has all the power and shall discharge all the duties of the President until the absence or inability which resulted in the member serving as the presiding officer has ended.

2. When the President pro Tempore or another member is serving as the presiding officer, the President pro Tempore or other member may vote on any question for which he or she is otherwise qualified to vote as a member. If the Senate is equally divided on the question, the President pro Tempore or other member may not give an additional deciding vote or casting vote pursuant to Senate Rule No. 14 of the 34th Special Session or Section 17 of Article 5 of the Nevada Constitution.

Rule No. 4. Secretary.

1. The Secretary of the Senate is elected by the Senate, and shall:

(a) Recruit, interview, select, train and supervise all staff employed to assist with the work of the Senate.

(b) See that these employees perform their respective duties.

(c) Administer the daily business of the Senate, including the provision of staff as needed.

(d) Adopt such administrative policies as the Secretary deems necessary to carry out the business of the Senate.

(e) Unless otherwise ordered by the Senate, transmit as soon as practicable those bills and resolutions upon which the next action is to be taken by the Assembly.

2. The Secretary is responsible to the Majority Leader.

3. The President and the Secretary are authorized to make any necessary corrections and additions to the final Journal, Daily History and committee minutes of the Senate.

4. In the absence of the Secretary and subject to the direction of the Majority Leader, the Assistant Secretary shall attest all writs, warrants and subpoenas issued by order of the Senate and certify as to the passage of Senate bills and resolutions; and in the absence of both officers, the Majority Leader shall designate a signatory.

Rule No. 5. Sergeant at Arms.

The Sergeant at Arms shall:

1. Attend the Senate during its sittings, and execute its commands and all process issued by its authority.

2. Keep the secrets of the Senate.

3. Superintend the upkeep of the Senate's Chamber, private lounge and meeting rooms for committees.

Rule No. 6. Deputy Sergeant at Arms and Assistant Sergeants at Arms.

The Deputy Sergeant at Arms and Assistant Sergeants at Arms shall serve as doorkeepers and shall preserve order in the Senate Chamber and shall assist the Sergeant at Arms. The Deputy Sergeant at Arms and Assistant Sergeants at Arms shall keep the secrets of the Senate. In the event that the Sergeant at Arms is incapacitated or absent for any reason, the Deputy Sergeant at Arms shall serve as the Sergeant at Arms until the incapacity or absence has ended.

III. SESSIONS AND MEETINGS

Rule No. 7. Call of Senate—Moved by Three Members.

1. A Call of the Senate may be moved by three Senators, and if carried by a majority of all present, the Secretary shall call the roll and note the absentees, after which the names of the absentees shall again be called over. The doors shall then be closed and the Sergeant at Arms directed to take into custody all who may be absent without leave, and all Senators so taken into custody shall be presented at the bar of the Senate for such action as the Senate may deem proper.

2. In the event an emergency occurs during a special session of the Legislature which requires a meeting of the Senate, the Majority Leader shall call the members back to order before the hour to which the Senate has adjourned.

Rule No. 8. Absence—Leave Required.

No Senator shall absent himself or herself from the service of the Senate without leave, except in case of accident or sickness, and if any Senator or officer shall so absent himself or herself, his or her per diem shall not be allowed.

Rule No. 9. Open Meetings.

1. Except as otherwise provided in the Constitution of the State of Nevada and in subsection 2, all meetings of the Senate and the Committee of the Whole, a standing committee or a select committee must be open to the public.

2. A meeting may be closed to consider the character, alleged misconduct, professional competence, or physical or mental health of a person.

IV. DECORUM AND DEBATE

Rule No. 10. Points of Order.

1. If any Senator, in speaking or otherwise, transgresses the Rules of the Senate, the President shall, or any Senator may, call him or her to order. If a Senator is so called to order, he or she shall not proceed without leave of the Senate. If such leave is granted, it must be upon the motion, "That he or she be allowed to proceed in order," and the Senator shall confine himself or herself to the proposal under consideration and avoid personality.

2. Every ruling on points of order made by the President is subject to appeal, and a discussion of a question of order may be allowed only upon the appeal of two Senators. In all cases of appeal, the question must be, "Shall the ruling of the Chair stand as the judgment of the Senate?"

Rule No. 11. Breaches of Decorum.

1. In cases of breaches of decorum or propriety, any Senator, officer or other person is liable to such censure or punishment as the Senate may deem proper.

2. If any Senator is called to order for offensive or indecorous language or conduct, the person calling the Senator to order shall report the offensive or indecorous language or conduct to the presiding officer. No member may be held to answer for any language used on the floor of the Senate if business has intervened before exception to the language was taken.

3. Indecorous conduct or boisterous or unbecoming language is not permitted in the Senate Chamber.

Rule No. 11.5. Legislative Ethics.

1. Each Legislator is subject, at all times, to the Legislative Code of Ethical Standards in the Joint Standing Rules and, in addition, must determine whether he or she has a conflict of interest upon any matter in question before the Legislator. In determining whether the Legislator has such a conflict of interest, the Legislator should consider whether the independence of judgment of a reasonable person in his or her situation upon the matter in question would be materially affected by the Legislator's:

(a) Acceptance of a gift or loan;

(b) Private economic interest; or

(c) Commitment to a member of his or her household or his or her immediate family.

➥ In interpreting and applying the provisions of this subsection, it must be presumed that the independence of judgment of a reasonable person in the Legislator's situation would not be materially affected by the Legislator's private economic interest or the Legislator's commitment to a member of his or her household or immediate family where the resulting benefit or detriment accruing to the Legislator, or if the Legislator has a commitment to a member of his or her household or immediate family, accruing to those other persons, is not greater than that accruing to any other member of the general business, profession, occupation or group that is affected by the matter.

2. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 3, if a Legislator knows he or she has a conflict of interest pursuant to subsection 1, the Legislator shall make a general disclosure of the conflict of interest on the record in a meeting of a committee or on the floor of the Senate, as applicable. Such a disclosure must be entered:

(a) If the Legislator makes the disclosure in a meeting of a committee, in the minutes for that meeting.

(b) If the Legislator makes the disclosure on the floor of the Senate, in the Journal.

3. If, on one or more prior occasions during the current session of the Legislature, a Legislator has made a general disclosure of a conflict of interest on the record in a meeting of a committee or on the floor of the Senate, the Legislator is not required to make that general disclosure at length again regarding the same conflict of interest if, when the matter in question arises on subsequent occasions, the Legislator makes a reference on the record to the previous disclosure.

4. In determining whether to abstain from voting upon, advocating or opposing a matter concerning which a Legislator has a conflict of interest pursuant to subsection 1, the Legislator should consider whether:

(a) The conflict impedes his or her independence of judgment; and

(b) His or her interest is greater than the interests of an entire class of persons similarly situated.

5. The provisions of this Rule do not under any circumstances and regardless of any conflict of interest:

(a) Prohibit a Legislator from requesting or introducing a legislative measure; or

(b) Require a Legislator to take any particular action before or while requesting or introducing a legislative measure.

6. If a Legislator who is a member of a committee declares on the record when a vote is to be taken by the committee that he or she will abstain from voting because of the requirements of this Rule, the necessary quorum to act upon and the number of votes necessary to act upon the matter is reduced as though the Legislator abstaining were not a member of the committee.

7. The standards and procedures set forth in this Rule which govern whether and to what extent a Senator has a conflict of interest, should disclose a conflict of interest or should abstain from voting upon, advocating or opposing a matter concerning which the Senator has a conflict of interest pursuant to subsection 1:

(a) Are exclusive and are the only standards and procedures that apply to Senators with regard to such matters; and

(b) Supersede and preempt all other standards and procedures with regard to such matters,

➥ *except that this subsection does not exempt any Senators from the Legislative Code of Ethical Standards in the Joint Standing Rules.*

8. For purposes of this Rule, "immediate family" means a person who is related to the Legislator by blood, adoption or marriage within the first degree of consanguinity or affinity.

V. QUORUM, VOTING, ELECTIONS

Rule No. 12. Action Required to Be Taken in Senate Chamber.

Any action taken by the Senate must be taken in the Senate Chamber.

Rule No. 13. Recorded Vote—Three Required to Call For.

1. A recorded vote must be taken upon final passage of a bill or joint resolution, and in any other case when called for by three members. Every Senator within the bar of the Senate shall vote "yea" or "nay" or record himself or herself as "not voting," unless excused by unanimous vote of the Senate.

2. The votes and names of those absent or recorded as "not voting" and the names of Senators demanding the recorded vote must be entered in the Journal.

Rule No. 14. President to Decide—Tie Vote.

A question is lost by a tie vote, but when the Senate is equally divided on any question except the passage of a bill or joint resolution, the President may give the deciding vote.

Rule No. 15. Manner of Election—Voting.

1. In all cases of election by the Senate, the vote must be taken viva voce. In other cases, if a vote is to be recorded, it may be taken by oral roll-call or by electronic recording.

2. When a recorded vote is taken, no Senator may:

(a) Vote except when at his or her seat;

(b) Explain his or her vote or discuss the question while the voting is in progress; or

(c) Change his or her vote after the result is announced.

3. The announcement of the result of any vote must not be postponed.

VI. LEGISLATIVE BODIES

Rule No. 16. Committee of the Whole.

1. All bills and resolutions may be referred only to the Committee of the Whole or to such standing committee or select committee as may be appointed pursuant to Senate Rule No. 16.5 of the 34th Special Session of the Legislature.

2. The Majority Leader shall preside as Chair of the Committee of the Whole or name a Chair to preside.

3. Any meeting of the Committee of the Whole may be conducted outside the Senate Chamber, as designated by the Chair of the Committee.

4. A member of the Committee of the Whole may speak on an item listed on the Committee's agenda, for a period of not more than 10 minutes, unless he or she is granted leave of the Chair to speak for a longer period. If a member is granted leave to speak for a longer period, the Chair may limit the length of additional time that the member may speak.

5. The Chair may require any vote of the Committee of the Whole to be recorded in the manner designated by the Chair.

6. All amendments proposed by the Committee of the Whole:
(a) Must first be approved by the Committee.
(b) Must be reported by the Chair to the Senate.
7. The minutes of the Committee's meetings must be entered in the final Journal.

Rule No. 16.5. Standing Committees and Select Committees.

In addition to the Committee of the Whole, such standing committees and select committees may be appointed by the Majority Leader as may be deemed necessary.

Rule No. 17. Rules Applicable to Standing Committees, Select Committees and Committee of the Whole.

The Rules of the Senate shall apply to proceedings in the Committee of the Whole and such standing committees and select committees as may be appointed, except that the previous question shall not be ordered nor the yeas and nays demanded, but the Chair may limit the number of times that any member may speak, at any stage of proceedings, during its sitting. Messages may be received by the President while the Committee is sitting; in which case the President shall resume the chair and receive the message. After receiving the message, the President shall vacate the chair in favor of the Chair of the Committee. The rules of parliamentary practice contained in Mason's Manual of Legislative Procedure shall govern such committees in all cases in which they are applicable and in which they are not inconsistent with the rules and orders of the Senate.

Rule No. 18. Motion to Rise Committee of the Whole.

A motion that the Committee of the Whole rise shall always be in order, and shall be decided without debate.

VII. RULES GOVERNING MOTIONS

A. MOTIONS GENERALLY

Rule No. 19. Entertaining.

1. No motion may be debated until it is announced by the President.
2. By consent of the Senate, a motion may be withdrawn before amendment or decision.

Rule No. 20. Precedence of Motions.

When a proposal is under debate, no motion shall be received but the following, which shall have precedence in the order named:

1. To adjourn.
2. For a call of the Senate.
3. To recess.
4. To lay on the table.
5. For the previous question.
6. To postpone to a day certain.
7. To refer to committee.
8. To amend.
9. To postpone indefinitely.

➥ The first three motions shall be decided without debate and a motion to lay on the table without question or debate.

Rule No. 21. When Not Entertained.

1. When a motion to postpone indefinitely has been decided, it must not be again entertained on the same day.

2. When a proposal has been postponed indefinitely, it must not again be introduced during the Special Session unless this Rule is suspended by a majority vote of the Senate.

3. There must be no reconsideration or rescission of a vote on a motion to postpone indefinitely.

B. PARTICULAR MOTIONS

Rule No. 22. To Adjourn.

A motion to adjourn shall always be in order unless a motion to rescind a final vote on a bill or resolution is pending. The name of the Senator moving to adjourn, and the time when the motion was decided, shall be entered in the Journal.

Rule No. 23. Lay on the Table.

A motion to lay on or take from the table shall be carried by a majority vote.

Rule No. 24. To Strike Enacting Clause.

A motion to strike out the enacting clause of a bill has precedence over a motion to refer to

committee or to amend. If a motion to strike out the enacting clause of a bill is carried, the bill is rejected.

Rule No. 25. Division of Proposal.

1. Any Senator may call for a division of a proposal.

2. A proposal must be divided if the Senate determines it embraces subjects so distinct that if one subject is taken away, a substantive proposition remains for the decision of the Senate.

3. A motion to strike out and insert must not be divided.

Rule No. 26. Explanation of Motion.

Whenever a Senator moves to change the usual disposition of a bill or resolution, he or she shall describe the subject of the bill or resolution and state the reasons for requesting the change in the processing of the bill or resolution.

VIII. DEBATE

Rule No. 27. Speaking on Proposal.

1. Every Senator who speaks shall, in his or her place, seated or standing, as determined by the Senate, address "Mr. or Madam President," in a courteous manner, and shall confine himself or herself to the proposal before the Senate.

2. Except as otherwise provided in Senate Rules Nos. 10 and 45 of the 34th Special Session, a Senator may speak only once on a proposal before the Senate, for a period of not more than 10 minutes, unless he or she is granted leave of the President to speak for a longer period or more than once. If a Senator is granted leave to speak for a longer period or more than once, the President may limit the length of additional time that the member may speak.

3. Incidental and subsidiary proposals arising during debate shall not be considered the same proposal.

Rule No. 28. Previous Question.

The previous question shall not be put unless demanded by three Senators, and it shall be in this form: "Shall the main question be put?" When sustained by a majority of Senators present, it shall put an end to all debate and bring the Senate to a vote on the proposal or proposals before it, and all incidental proposals arising after the motion was made shall be decided without debate. A person who is speaking on a proposal shall not while he or she has the floor move to put that question.

IX. CONDUCT OF BUSINESS

A. GENERALLY

Rule No. 29. Mason's Manual.

The rules of parliamentary practice contained in Mason's Manual of Legislative Procedure shall govern the Senate in all cases in which they are applicable and in which they are not inconsistent with the rules and orders of the Senate for the 34th Special Session of the Legislature, and the Joint Rules of the Senate and Assembly for the 34th Special Session of the Legislature.

Rule No. 30. Suspension, Rescission or Change of Rule.

No rule or order of the Senate for the 34th Special Session of the Legislature shall be suspended, rescinded or changed without a majority vote of the Senate.

Rule No. 31. Protest.

Any Senator, or Senators, may protest against the action of the Senate upon any question, and have such protest entered in the Journal.

Rule No. 32. Privilege of the Floor.

1. To preserve decorum and facilitate the business of the Senate, only the following persons may be present on the floor of the Senate during formal sessions:

(a) State officers;

(b) Officers and members of the Senate;

(c) Employees of the Legislative Counsel Bureau;

(d) Staff of the Senate; and

(e) Members of the Assembly whose presence is required for the transaction of business.

2. A majority of Senators may authorize the President to have the Senate Chamber cleared of all persons except Senators and officers of the Senate.

3. The Senate Chamber may not be used for any business other than legislative business during a legislative session.

Rule No. 33. Material Placed on Legislators' Desks.

1. Only the Sergeant at Arms and officers and employees of the Senate may place papers, letters, notes, pamphlets and other written material upon a Senator's desk. Such material must contain the name of the Legislator requesting the placement of the material on the desk or a designation of the origin of the material.

2. This Rule does not apply to books containing the legislative bills and resolutions, the daily whole and daily journals of the Senate or Assembly, or Legislative Counsel Bureau material.

Rule No. 34. Petitions.

The contents of any petition shall be briefly stated by the President or any Senator presenting it. It shall then lie on the table or be referred, as the President or Senate may direct.

Rule No. 35. Objection to Reading of Paper.

Where the reading of any paper is called for, and is objected to by any Senator, it shall be determined by a vote of the Senate, and without debate.

Rule No. 36. Questions Relating to Priority of Business.

All questions relating to the priority of business shall be decided without debate.

B. BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Rule No. 37. Requests for the Drafting of Bills, Resolutions and Amendments.

Except as otherwise provided in this Rule, the Legislative Counsel shall not honor a request for the drafting of a bill, resolution or amendment to be introduced in the Senate unless it is submitted by the Committee of the Whole, a standing committee, a select committee or a Conference Committee. The Majority Leader may:

1. Request the drafting of five legislative measures for the 34th Special Session of the Legislature; and

2. Request the drafting of an amendment,

➥ without seeking the approval of the Committee of the Whole or any other committee that may be appointed for the 34th Special Session.

Rule No. 38. Skeleton Bill Prohibited.

Skeleton bills may not be introduced.

Rule No. 39. Reading of Bills.

1. Every bill must receive three readings before its passage, unless, in case of emergency, this Rule is suspended by a two-thirds vote of the Senate. The reading of a bill is by number, sponsor and summary.

2. The first reading of a bill is for information, and if there is opposition to the bill, the question must be, "Shall this bill be rejected?" If there is no opposition to the bill, or if the question to reject is defeated, the bill must then take the usual course.

3. No bill may be referred to committee until once read, nor amended until twice read.

4. The third reading of every bill must be by sections.

Rule No. 40. Second Reading File—Consent Calendar.

1. All bills reported by the Committee of the Whole, a standing committee or a select committee must be placed on a Second Reading File unless recommended for placement on the Consent Calendar.

2. The Committee of the Whole, a standing committee or a select committee shall not recommend a bill for placement on the Consent Calendar if:

(a) An amendment of the bill is recommended;

(b) It contains an appropriation;

(c) It requires a two-thirds vote of the Senate; or

(d) It is controversial in nature.

3. A bill must be removed from the Consent Calendar at the request of any Senator, without question or debate. A bill so removed must be immediately placed on the Second Reading File for consideration in the usual order of business.

4. When the Consent Calendar is called:

(a) The bills remaining on the Consent Calendar must be read by number and summary, and the vote must be taken on their final passage as a group.

(b) No remarks or questions are in order and the bills remaining on the Consent Calendar must be voted upon without debate.

Rule No. 41. Reading of Bills—General File.

1. Upon reading of bills on the Second Reading File, Senate and Assembly bills reported

without amendments must be placed on the General File.

2. Only amendments proposed by the Majority Leader, Committee of the Whole, a standing committee, a select committee or a conference committee may be considered.

3. Amendments proposed by the Committee of the Whole, a standing committee or a select committee and reported with bills, or proposed by the Majority Leader, may be adopted by a majority vote of the members present. Bills so amended must be reprinted, engrossed or reengrossed, and placed on the General File. The File must be made available to members of the public each day by the Secretary.

Rule No. 42. Reconsideration of Vote on Bill.

No motion to reconsider a vote is in order.

Rule No. 42.5. Vetoed Bills.

Bills which have passed the Legislature, and forwarded by letter, to the Senate by the Governor and which are accompanied by a message of the Governor's disapproval, or veto of the same, shall become a special order and, at which time, the said message shall be read, together with the bill or bills so disposed or vetoed; and the message and the bill shall be read without interruption, consecutively, one following the other, and not upon separate occasions; and no such bill or message shall be referred to any committee, or otherwise acted upon, save as provided by rule, custom and law; that is to say, that immediately following such reading the only question (except as hereinafter stated) which shall be put by the Chair is, "Shall the bill pass, notwithstanding the objections of the Governor?" It shall not be in order, at any time, to vote upon such vetoed bill without the same having first been read; the merits of the bill itself may be debated and the only motion entertained after the Chair has stated the question are a motion for "The previous question," or a motion for "No further consideration" of the vetoed bill.

C. RESOLUTIONS

Rule No. 43. Joint Resolutions.

1. Joint resolutions must be used to address Congress, or either House thereof, or the President of the United States, or the heads of any of the national departments, or to propose amendments to the State Constitution. A roll call vote must be taken upon final passage of a joint resolution and entered into the Journal.

2. Upon introduction, the reading of a joint resolution is for informational purposes and referral to committee, unless the joint resolution is rejected or a member moves to immediately consider the joint resolution for final passage. The motion to immediately consider the joint resolution for final passage may be adopted by a majority vote of the Senate.

3. Committee amendments reported with joint resolutions may be adopted by a majority vote of the members present. Joint resolutions so amended must be reprinted, engrossed or reengrossed, and ordered to the Resolution File.

4. Any member may move to amend a joint resolution and the motion to amend may be adopted by a majority vote of the members present. Joint resolutions so amended must be treated the same as joint resolutions with committee amendments. Any joint resolution so amended must be reprinted and engrossed or reengrossed, and ordered to the Resolution File.

5. Committee amendments and all other amendments must be available to members of the public after the amendments are submitted to the Secretary for processing in order to be considered for the Resolution File.

6. The Secretary shall make the Resolution File available to members of the public each day.

7. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the State Constitution must be entered in the Journal in its entirety.

8. An appropriate number of copies of all amended joint resolutions must be printed.

Rule No. 43.3. Memorial Resolutions.

Once the sponsor has moved for the adoption of a memorial resolution, not more than one member from each caucus, and, upon request of a member of the body and the approval of the Majority Leader, one additional member may speak on the resolution.

Rule No. 44. Certain Resolutions Treated as Motions.

Resolutions, other than those referred to in Senate Rules Nos. 43 and 43.3 of the 34th Special Session of the Legislature, must be treated as motions in all proceedings of the Senate.

Rule No. 44.5. Return From the Secretary of State.

A Senate resolution may be used to request the return from the Secretary of State of an enrolled

Senate resolution for further consideration.

Rule No. 45. Order of Business, Special Orders and Other Matters.

1. Roll Call.

2. Prayer and Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag.

3. Reading and Approval of the Journal.

4. Reports of Committees.

5. Messages from the Governor.

6. Messages from the Assembly.

7. Communications.

8. [Reserved.]

9. Motions, Resolutions and Notices.

10. Introduction, First Reading and Reference.

11. Consent Calendar.

12. Second Reading and Amendment.

13. General File and Third Reading.

14. Unfinished Business.

15. Special Orders of the Day.

16. Remarks from the Floor; Introduction of Guests. A Senator may speak under this order of business for a period of not more than 5 minutes each day.

Rule No. 46. Privilege.

Any Senator may explain a matter personal to himself or herself by leave of the President, but the Senator shall not discuss any pending proposal in such explanation.

Rule No. 47. Preference to Speak.

When two or more Senators request to speak at the same time, the President shall name the one who may first speak—giving preference, when practicable, to the mover or introducer of the subject under consideration.

Rule No. 48. Special Order.

The President shall call the Senate to order on the arrival of the time fixed for the consideration of a special order, and announce that the special order is before the Senate, which shall be considered, unless it be postponed by a majority vote of the Senate, and any business before the Senate at the time of the announcement of the special order shall go to Unfinished Business.

The next rule is 50.

D. Remote-Technology Systems

Rule No. 50. Short Title; Precedence of Rules; Applicability of Rules During the Interim Between Sessions.

1. Rules Nos. 50 to 54, inclusive, may be cited as the Remote-Technology Rules.

2. The Remote-Technology Rules supersede, take precedence and control over any other rule, provision or principle of law to the extent of any conflict with the Remote-Technology Rules.

3. The Remote-Technology Rules remain in full force and effect throughout the interim between regular sessions of the Legislature and until new Standing Rules are adopted as part of the organization of a newly-constituted Senate at the commencement of a session.

Rule No. 51. Public Purposes and Construction of Rules.

1. The Remote-Technology Rules are intended to serve the following public purposes:

(a) To protect the health, safety and welfare of Legislators, members of legislative staff and others who participate in the legislative process amid the ongoing and widespread public-health crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, the Remote-Technology Rules are intended to authorize necessary protective and safety measures intended to keep the legislative process as safe and free as reasonably possible from the extraordinary danger, risk, harm, injury and peril posed by the COVID-19 pandemic.

(b) To enable the members of the Senate to represent their constituents and carry out their official powers, functions, duties and responsibilities in the legislative process amid the ongoing and widespread public-health crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, the Remote-Technology Rules are intended to authorize members of the Senate, under certain circumstances, to use remote-technology systems to attend, participate, vote and take any other action in legislative proceedings when determined to be necessary as a protective or safety measure to keep the legislative process as safe and free as reasonably possible from the extraordinary danger, risk,

harm, injury and peril posed by the COVID-19 pandemic.

(c) To safeguard the workings of the Legislative Department of Nevada's State Government and preserve and protect the continuity and efficacy of its legislative operations amid the ongoing and widespread public-health crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, the Remote-Technology Rules are intended to ensure that the Senate may efficiently and effectively carry out its official powers, functions, duties and responsibilities which are expressly and exclusively assigned to the Senate by the Nevada Constitution and which cannot be exercised or performed by any other body or branch of Nevada's State Government.

2. Because of the extraordinary danger, risk, harm, injury and peril posed by the COVID-19 pandemic, the Remote-Technology Rules must be liberally construed to achieve their intended public purposes, and if there is any uncertainty or doubt regarding the interpretation or application of the Remote-Technology Rules, that uncertainty or doubt must be resolved in favor of carrying out the intended public purposes of the Remote-Technology Rules.

Rule No. 52. Definitions.

As used in the Remote-Technology Rules, unless the context otherwise requires, "remote-technology system" means any system or other means of communication that is:

1. Approved by the Majority Leader and uses any electronic, digital or other similar technology to enable a member of the Senate from a remote location to attend, participate, vote and take any other action in any proceedings of the Senate or the Committee of the Whole even though the member is not physically present within the Senate Chambers or at a meeting of the Committee of the Whole.

2. Approved by the chair of a committee, other than the Committee of the Whole, and uses any electronic, digital or other similar technology to enable a member of the Senate from a remote location to attend, participate, vote and take any other action in any proceedings of the committee even though the member is not physically present at a meeting of the committee.

Rule No. 53. Authorized Use of Remote-Technology Systems to Carry Out Public Purposes.

1. Upon request by a member of the Senate:

(a) The Majority Leader may authorize the member to use a remote-technology system to attend, participate, vote and take any other action in any proceedings of the Senate or the Committee of the Whole if the Majority Leader determines that such use by the member is necessary as a protective or safety measure to carry out the public purposes of the Remote-Technology Rules. If the Majority Leader grants such authorization, it must be entered in the Journal of the Senate.

(b) The chair of a committee, other than the Committee of the Whole, may authorize the member to use a remote-technology system to attend, participate, vote and take any other action in any proceedings of the committee if the chair determines that such use by the member is necessary as a protective or safety measure to carry out the public purposes of the Remote-Technology Rules. If the chair grants such authorization, it must be entered in the records of the committee.

2. If a member of the Senate uses a remote-technology system to attend, participate, vote and take any other action in any proceedings pursuant to the Remote-Technology Rules, the member shall be deemed to be present and in attendance at the proceedings for all purposes.

3. For the purposes of voting in proceedings of:

(a) The Senate or the Committee of the Whole, the Secretary of the Senate, or an authorized assistant, shall call the roll of each member who is authorized to use a remote-technology system for the proceedings and, in accordance with the procedures of the Senate, cause the member's vote to be entered into the record for the purposes of the Journal of the Senate or the records of the Committee of the Whole, as applicable.

(b) A committee, other than the Committee of the Whole, the committee secretary shall call the roll of each member who is authorized to use a remote-technology system for the proceedings and, in accordance with the procedures of the committee, cause the member's vote to be entered into the record for the purposes of the records of the committee.

Rule No. 54. Authority to Adopt Rules.

1. The Senate hereby finds and declares that:

(a) The Nevada Constitution invests each House of the Legislature with certain plenary and exclusive constitutional powers which may be exercised only by that House and which cannot be

usurped, infringed or impaired by the other House or by any other branch of Nevada's State Government. (Heller v. Legislature, 120 Nev. 456 (2004); Commission on Ethics v. Hardy, 125 Nev. 285 (2009); Mason's Manual of Legislative Procedure §§ 2-3 & 560-564 (2010) (Mason's Manual))

(b) Section 6 of Article 4 of the Nevada Constitution invests each House with plenary and exclusive constitutional powers to determine the rules of its proceedings and to govern, control and regulate its membership and its internal organization, affairs and management, expressly providing that: "Each House shall judge of the qualifications, elections and returns of its own members, choose its own officers (except the President of the Senate), determine the rules of its proceedings and may punish its members for disorderly conduct, and with the concurrence of two thirds of all the members elected, expel a member."

(c) In addition to its plenary and exclusive constitutional powers, each House possesses certain inherent powers of institutional self-protection and self-preservation to govern, control and regulate its membership and its internal organization, affairs and management. (In re Chapman, 166 U.S. 661, 668 (1897); Mason's Manual § 2; Luther S. Cushing, Elements of the Law & Practice of Legislative Assemblies § 533 (1856) (Cushing's Legislative Assemblies))

(d) The inherent powers of each House are considered "so essential to the authority of a legislative assembly, that it cannot well exist without them; and they are consequently entitled to be regarded as belonging to every such assembly as a necessary incident." (Cushing's Legislative Assemblies § 533)

(e) The inherent powers of each House authorize it to take all necessary and proper institutional actions that are "recognized by the common parliamentary law." (Cushing's Legislative Assemblies § 684)

(f) Thus, it is well established that each House is "vested with all the powers and privileges which are necessary and incidental to a free and unobstructed exercise of its appropriate functions. These powers and privileges are derived not from the Constitution; on the contrary, they arise from the very creation of a legislative body, and are founded upon the principle of self-preservation." (Ex parte McCarthy, 29 Cal. 395, 403 (1866))

(g) Under the Nevada Constitution, there are no constitutional provisions establishing a particular method for determining whether a member of either House is present at legislative proceedings.

(h) The United States Supreme Court has held that when there are no constitutional provisions establishing a particular method for determining whether a member of a legislative house is present at legislative proceedings, "it is therefore within the competency of the house to prescribe any method which shall be reasonably certain to ascertain the fact." (United States v. Ballin, 144 U.S. 1, 6 (1892))

(i) The United States Supreme Court has also held that when a legislative house adopts a rule establishing a reasonable method for determining whether a member is present at legislative proceedings, that rule must be given great deference by the courts because:

> *Neither do the advantages or disadvantages, the wisdom or folly, of such a rule present any matters for judicial consideration. With the courts the question is only one of power. The constitution empowers each house to determine its rules of proceedings. It may not by its rules ignore constitutional restraints or violate fundamental rights, and there should be a reasonable relation between the mode or method of proceeding established by the rule and the result which is sought to be attained. But within these limitations all matters of method are open to the determination of the house, and it is no impeachment of the rule to say that some other way would be better, more accurate, or even more just. It is no objection to the validity of a rule that a different one has been prescribed and in force for a length of time. The power to make rules is not one which once exercised is exhausted. It is a continuous power, always subject to be exercised by the house, and, within the limitations suggested, absolute and beyond the challenge of any other body or tribunal.*

(United States v. Ballin, 144 U.S. 1, 5 (1892))

2. The Senate hereby exercises its constitutional and inherent powers and privileges and adopts the Remote-Technology Rules to:

(a) Govern, control and regulate its membership and its internal organization, affairs and

management;

(b) Ensure its institutional self-protection and self-preservation; and

(c) Establish a reasonable method for determining whether a member of the Senate is present at legislative proceedings amid the ongoing and widespread public-health crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic in order to keep the legislative process as safe and free as reasonably possible from the extraordinary danger, risk, harm, injury and peril posed by the COVID-19 pandemic.

And be it further

RESOLVED, That this resolution becomes effective upon adoption.

Senator Cannizzaro moved the adoption of the resolution.

Resolution adopted.

By Senators Cannizzaro and Seevers Gansert:

Senate Resolution No. 2—Providing that no allowances will be paid for the 34th Special Session of the Nevada Legislature for periodicals, stamps, stationery or communications.

RESOLVED BY THE SENATE OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, That for the 34th Special Session of the Nevada Legislature, no allowances will be paid for members of the Senate for periodicals, stamps, stationery or the use of telephones and no allowances will be paid for the President Pro Tempore, Majority Leader, Minority Leader or chair of a committee of the Senate for postage, telephone tolls or other charges for communications; and be it further

RESOLVED, That this resolution becomes effective upon adoption.

Senator Cannizzaro moved the adoption of the resolution.

Resolution adopted.

Senator Cannizzaro moved that, for the remainder of the 34th Special Session, the Secretary of the Senate read all bills and resolutions by number, sponsor and summary.

Motion carried unanimously.

Senator Cannizzaro moved that, for the remainder of the 34th Special Session, the reading of the Journal be dispensed with, and the President and Secretary be authorized to make the necessary corrections and additions.

Motion carried.

Senator Cannizzaro notified the body that, pursuant to Rule 16.5, the members of the Committee on Finance from the 82nd Legislative Session were appointed to serve as a select committee on finance for the 34th Special Session.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON FINANCE—

Dondero Loop, Cannizzaro, Goicoechea, Harris, Neal, Nguyen, Seevers Gansert, Titus

Mr. President announced that if there were no objections, the Senate would recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Senate in recess at 9:47 p.m.

SENATE IN SESSION

At 10:07 p.m.

President Anthony presiding.

Quorum present.

MESSAGES FROM THE ASSEMBLY

ASSEMBLY CHAMBER, Carson City, June 6, 2023

To the Honorable the Senate:

I have the honor to inform your honorable body that the Assembly on this day adopted Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 1.

SUSAN FURLONG
Chief Clerk of the Assembly

MOTIONS, RESOLUTIONS AND NOTICES

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 1—Adopting the Joint Rules of the Senate and Assembly for the 34th Special Session of the Nevada Legislature.

RESOLVED BY THE ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, THE SENATE CONCURRING, That the following Joint Rules of the Senate and Assembly for the 34th Special Session of the Legislature are hereby adopted:

APPLICABILITY OF JOINT RULES

Rule No. 1. Generally.

The Joint Rules for the 34th Special Session of the Legislature are applicable only during the 34th Special Session of the Legislature.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEES

Rule No. 2. Procedure Concerning.

1. In every case of an amendment of a bill, or joint or concurrent resolution, agreed to in one House, dissented from in the other, and not receded from by the one making the amendment, each House may appoint a committee to confer with a like committee to be appointed by the other; and, if appointed, the committee shall meet publicly at a convenient hour to be agreed upon by their respective chairs and announced publicly, and shall confer upon the differences between the two Houses as indicated by the amendments made in one and rejected in the other and report as early as convenient the result of their conference to their respective Houses.

2. The report shall be made available to all members of both Houses. The whole subject matter embraced in the bill or resolution shall be considered by the committee, and it may recommend recession by either House, new amendments, new bills or resolutions, or other changes as it sees fit. New bills or resolutions so reported shall be treated as amendments unless the bills or resolutions are composed entirely of original matter, in which case they shall receive the treatment required in the respective Houses for original bills, or resolutions, as the case may be. A conference committee shall not recommend any action which would cause the creation of more than one reprint or more than one bill or resolution.

3. The report of a conference committee may be adopted by acclamation. The report is not subject to amendment.

4. There shall be but one conference committee on any bill or resolution. A majority of the members of a conference committee from each House must be members who voted for the passage of the bill or resolution.

MESSAGES

Rule No. 3. Procedure Concerning.

1. Proclamations by the Governor convening the Legislature in special session must be filed and entered in the Journal of proceedings.

2. Whenever a message from the Governor is received, it shall be entered in full in the Journal of proceedings.

3. Messages from the Senate to the Assembly shall be delivered by the Secretary of the Senate or a person designated by the Secretary and messages from the Assembly to the Senate shall be delivered by the Chief Clerk of the Assembly or a person designated by the Chief Clerk.

NOTICE OF FINAL ACTION

Rule No. 4. Communications.

Each House shall communicate its final action on any bill or resolution, or matter in which the other may be interested, by written notice. Each such notice sent by the Senate must be signed by the Secretary of the Senate, or a person designated by the Secretary. Each such notice sent by the Assembly must be signed by the Chief Clerk of the Assembly, or a person designated by the Chief Clerk.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

Rule No. 5. Signature.

Each enrolled bill or joint resolution shall be presented to the presiding officers of both Houses for signature. The presiding officer of the Senate shall sign the bill or joint resolution and the presiding officer of the Assembly, after an announcement of his or her intention to do so is made in open session, shall sign the bill or joint resolution. Their signatures shall be followed by those of the Secretary of the Senate and Chief Clerk of the Assembly.

Rule No. 6. Joint Sponsorship.

1. A bill or resolution introduced by a committee of the Senate or Assembly may, at the direction of the chair of the committee, set forth the name of a committee of the other House as a joint sponsor, if a majority of all members appointed to the committee of the other House votes in favor of becoming a joint sponsor of the bill or resolution. The name of the committee joint sponsor must be set forth on the face of the bill or resolution immediately below the date on which the bill or resolution is introduced.

2. The Legislative Counsel shall not cause to be printed the name of a committee as a joint sponsor on the face of a bill or resolution unless the chair of the committee has signed his or her name next to the name of the committee on the colored back of the introductory copy of the bill or resolution that was submitted to the front desk of the House of origin or the statement required by subsection 4.

3. Upon introduction, any bill or resolution that sets forth the names of primary joint sponsors must be numbered in the same numerical sequence as other bills and resolutions of the same House of origin are numbered.

4. Once a bill or resolution has been introduced, a primary joint sponsor or nonprimary joint sponsor may only be added or removed by amendment of the bill or resolution. An amendment which proposes to add or remove a primary joint sponsor must not be considered by the House of origin of the amendment unless a statement requesting the addition or removal is attached to the copy of the amendment submitted to the front desk of the House of origin of the amendment. If the amendment proposes to add or remove a committee as a primary joint sponsor, the statement must be signed by the chair of the committee. A copy of the statement must be transmitted to the Legislative Counsel if the amendment is adopted.

5. An amendment that proposes to add or remove a primary joint sponsor may include additional proposals to change the substantive provisions of the bill or resolution or may be limited only to the proposal to add or remove a primary joint sponsor.

PUBLICATIONS

Rule No. 7. Ordering and Distribution.

1. The bills, resolutions, journals and histories will be provided electronically to the officers and members of the Senate and Assembly, the staff of the Legislative Counsel Bureau, the press and the general public on the Nevada Legislature's Internet website.

2. Each House may order the printing of bills introduced, reports of its own committees, and other matters pertaining to that House only; but no other printing may be ordered except by a concurrent resolution passed by both Houses. Each Senator is entitled to the free distribution of four copies of each bill introduced in each House, and each Assemblyman and Assemblywoman to such a distribution of two copies. Additional copies of such bills may be distributed at a charge to the person to whom they are addressed. The amount charged for distribution of the additional copies must be determined by the Director of the Legislative Counsel Bureau to approximate the cost of handling and postage for the entire session.

RESOLUTIONS

Rule No. 8. Types, Usage and Approval.

1. A joint resolution must be used to:

(a) Propose an amendment to the Nevada Constitution.

(b) Ratify a proposed amendment to the United States Constitution.

(c) Address the President of the United States, Congress, either House or any committee or member of Congress, any department or agency of the Federal Government, or any other state of the Union.

2. A concurrent resolution must be used to:

(a) Amend these Joint Standing Rules which requires a majority vote of each House for adoption.

(b) Request the return from the Governor of an enrolled bill for further consideration.

(c) Request the return from the Secretary of State of an enrolled joint or concurrent resolution for further consideration.

(d) Resolve that the return of a bill from one House to the other House is necessary and appropriate.

(e) Express facts, principles, opinions and purposes of the Senate and Assembly.

(f) Establish a joint committee of the two Houses.

(g) Direct the Legislative Commission to conduct an interim study.

3. A concurrent resolution or a resolution of one House may be used to memorialize a former member of the Legislature or other notable or distinguished person upon his or her death.

4. A resolution of one House may be used to request the return from the Secretary of State of an enrolled resolution of the same House for further consideration.

5. A resolution of one House may be used for any additional purpose determined appropriate by the Majority Leader of the Senate or the Speaker of the Assembly, respectively.

AMENDMENTS

Rule No. 9. Germaneness Required.

1. The Legislative Counsel shall not honor a request for the drafting of an amendment to a bill or resolution if the subject matter of the amendment is independent of, and not specifically related and properly connected to, the subject that is expressed in the title of the bill or resolution.

2. For the purposes of this Rule, an amendment is independent of, and not specifically related and properly connected to, the subject that is expressed in the title of a bill or resolution if the amendment relates only to the general, single subject that is expressed in that title and not to the specific whole subject matter embraced in the bill or resolution.

3. This Rule must be narrowly construed.

ADJOURNMENT

Rule No. 10. Limitations and Calculation of Duration.

1. In calculating the permissible duration of an adjournment for 3 days or less, Sunday must not be counted.

2. The Legislature may adjourn for more than 3 days by motion based on mutual consent of the Houses or by concurrent resolution. One or more such adjournments may be taken to permit a committee or the Legislative Counsel Bureau to prepare the matters respectively entrusted to them for the consideration of the Legislature as a whole.

EXPENDITURES FROM THE LEGISLATIVE FUND

Rule No. 11. Manner of Authorization.

Except for routine salary, travel, equipment and operating expenses, no expenditures shall be made from the Legislative Fund without the authority of a concurrent resolution regularly adopted by the Senate and Assembly.

RECORDS OF COMMITTEE PROCEEDINGS

Rule No. 12. Duties of Secretary of Committees and Director.

1. Each committee shall cause a record to be made of the proceedings of its meetings.

2. The secretary of a committee shall:

(a) Label each record with the date, time and place of the meeting and also indicate on the label the numerical sequence in which the record was made;

(b) Keep the records in chronological order; and

(c) Deposit the records upon their completion with the Research Library of the Legislative Counsel Bureau.

3. The Director of the Legislative Counsel Bureau shall:

(a) Make the records available for accessing by any person during office hours under such reasonable conditions as the Director may deem necessary; and

(b) Retain the records for two bienniums and at the end of that period keep some form or copy

of the record in any manner the Director deems reasonable to ensure access to the record in the foreseeable future.

REAPPORTIONMENT AND REDISTRICTING

Rule No. 13. Responsibility for Measures.

The Majority Leader of the Senate and the Speaker of the Assembly may appoint a Select Committee on Redistricting and Elections for their respective Houses, which are respectively responsible for measures which primarily affect the designation of petition districts, as defined in NRS 293.069, and the districts from which members are elected to the Legislature, the House of Representatives of the United States Congress, the Board of Regents of the University of Nevada and the State Board of Education. The Majority Leader of the Senate and the Speaker of the Assembly shall det ermine the majority-minority party composition of the Select Committee on Redistricting and Elections for their respective Houses and shall appoint the chairs, vice chairs and members of the Select Committee on Redistricting and Elections for their respective Houses. The Select Committee on Redistricting and Elections for the respective Houses are hereby designated as the "redistricting committees" for the purposes of this Rule and Joint Rule Nos. 13.1, 13.2, 13.3, 13.4, 13.5 and 13.6.

Rule No. 13.1. Equality of Representation.

1. Congressional Districts: The population of each of the Nevada congressional districts must be as nearly equal as practicable.

2. State Legislative Districts: The population of the state legislative districts must be substantially equal. In order to meet constitutional guidelines, a plan, or a proposed amendment thereto, will not be considered if the plan or proposed amendment results in an overall range of 10 percent or more, or a relative deviation in excess of plus or minus 5 percent, from the ideal district population.

3. Districts for the Board of Regents of the University of Nevada: Equality of population in accordance with the standard for the state legislative districts is the goal of redistricting for the Board of Regents of the University of Nevada.

Rule No. 13.2. Population Database.

1. The total state population, and the population of defined subunits thereof, as determined by the 2020 federal decennial census and revised by the State Demographer pursuant to NRS 360.288, must be the exclusive database for redistricting by the Nevada Legislature.

2. Such 2020 census data, as revised by the State Demographer pursuant to NRS 360.288 and validated by the staff of the Legislative Counsel Bureau, must be the exclusive database used for evaluation of proposed redistricting plans for population equality.

Rule No. 13.3. Districts.

All district boundaries created by a redistricting plan must follow the census geography.

Rule No. 13.4. Procedures for Redistricting Committees and Exemptions.

1. A Legislator or member of the public may present to the redistricting committees any plans or proposals relating to redistricting, including proposals for redistricting specific districts or all of the state legislative districts, congressional districts, districts for the Board of Regents of the University of Nevada, districts for the State Board of Education or petition districts for consideration by the redistricting committees. Any plan or proposal relating to redistricting state legislative districts, congressional districts, districts for the Board of Regents of the University of Nevada, districts for the State Board of Education or petition districts which were submitted to the interim Committee to Conduct an Investigation into Matters Relating to Reapportionment in and Redistricting in Nevada or through the MyDistricting Nevada 2021 public portal on the Nevada Legislature's Internet website shall be deemed to be submitted to the redistricting committees.

2. Requests for the drafting of a bill setting forth specific boundaries of the state legislative districts, congressional districts, districts for the Board of Regents of the University of Nevada, districts for the State Board of Education or petition districts, as defined in NRS 293.069, and amendments affecting such districts, may only be requested by the redistricting committees or by the Speaker of the Assembly or the Majority Leader of the Senate.

3. The redistricting committees and the Speaker of the Assembly and the Majority Leader of the Senate are limited to one request each for the drafting of a bill setting forth the specific boundaries of the state legislative districts, congressional districts, districts for the Board of

Regents of the University of Nevada, districts for the State Board of Education and petition districts, as defined in NRS 293.069, or any combination of such districts.

Rule No. 13.5. Compliance with the Voting Rights Act.

1. A redistricting committee will not consider a plan that the redistricting committee determines is a violation of section 2 of the Voting Rights Act, 52 U.S.C. § 10301, which prohibits any state from imposing any voting qualification, standard, practice or procedure that results in the denial or abridgment of any United States citizen's right to vote on account of race, color or status as a member of a language minority group.

2. A redistricting committee will not consider a plan that the redistricting committee determines is racially gerrymandered. Racial gerrymandering exists when:

(a) Race is the dominant and controlling rationale in drawing district lines; and

(b) The Legislature subordinates traditional districting principles to racial considerations.

3. For the purpose of analyzing the 2020 census data, the redistricting committees shall adopt the method set forth in the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Bulletin No. 00-02 for aggregating and allocating the 63 categories of race data that has been reported to Nevada by the United States Census Bureau as part of the federal decennial census.

Rule No. 13.6. Public Participation.

1. The redistricting committees shall seek and encourage:

(a) Public participation in all aspects of the reapportionment and redistricting activities; and

(b) The widest range of public input into the deliberations relating to those activities.

2. Notices of all meetings of the redistricting committees must be transmitted to any member of the public who so requests, without charge.

3. All interested persons are encouraged to appear before the redistricting committees and to provide their input regarding the reapportionment and redistricting activities. The redistricting committees shall afford a reasonable opportunity to any interested persons to present plans for redistricting, or amendments to plans for redistricting, unless such plans demonstrably fail to meet the minimally acceptable criteria set forth in this Rule and Joint Rule Nos. 13, 13.1, 13.2, 13.3, 13.4 and 13.5.

4. Each of the redistricting committees shall fully utilize available videoconferencing capabilities and shall, either jointly or separately, hold at least one hearing in the southern portion of the State and at least one hearing in a rural portion of the State to allow residents throughout the State an opportunity to participate in the deliberations relating to the reapportionment and redistricting activities. A meeting of the interim Committee to Conduct an Investigation into Matters Relating to Reapportionment and Redistricting in Nevada held in any portion of the State described in this subsection shall be deemed to satisfy the requirement of this subsection to conduct a meeting in that portion of the State.

5. The Legislative Counsel Bureau shall make available to the public copies of the validated 2020 census database for the cost of reproducing the database.

6. The redistricting committees shall make available for review by the public copies of all maps prepared at the direction of the committees.

ANTI-HARASSMENT POLICY

Rule No. 14. Maintenance of Working Environment; Procedure for Filing, Investigating and Taking Remedial Action on Complaints.

1. The Legislature hereby declares that it is the policy of the Legislature to prohibit any conduct, whether intentional or unintentional, which results in sexual harassment or other unlawful harassment based upon any other protected category. The Legislature intends to maintain a working environment which is free from sexual harassment and other unlawful harassment. Each Legislator is responsible to conduct himself or herself in a manner which will ensure that others are able to work in such an environment.

2. In accordance with Title VII of the Civil Rights Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 2000e et seq., for the purposes of this Rule, "sexual harassment" means unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature when:

(a) Submission to such conduct is made either explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of a person's employment;

(b) Submission to or rejection of such conduct by a person is used as the basis for employment decisions affecting the person; or

(c) Such conduct has the purpose or effect of unreasonably interfering with a person's work performance or creating an intimidating, hostile or offensive working environment.

3. Each Legislator must exercise his or her own good judgment to avoid engaging in conduct that may be perceived by others as sexual harassment. The following noninclusive list provides illustrations of conduct that the Legislature deems to be inappropriate:

(a) Verbal conduct such as epithets, derogatory comments, slurs or unwanted sexual advances, invitations or comments;

(b) Visual conduct such as derogatory posters, photography, cartoons, drawings or gestures;

(c) Physical conduct such as unwanted touching, blocking normal movement or interfering with the work directed at a person because of his or her sex; and

(d) Threats and demands to submit to sexual requests to keep a person's job or avoid some other loss, and offers of employment benefits in return for sexual favors.

4. In addition to other prohibited conduct, a complaint may be brought pursuant to this Rule for engaging in conduct prohibited by Rule No. 37 of the Joint Rules of the Senate and Assembly for the 82nd Session of the Legislature when the prohibited conduct is based on or because of the gender or other protected category of the person.

5. Retaliation against a person for engaging in protected activity is prohibited. Retaliation occurs when an adverse action is taken against a person which is reasonably likely to deter the person from engaging in the protected activity. Protected activity includes, without limitation:

(a) Opposing conduct that the person reasonably believes constitutes sexual harassment or other unlawful harassment;

(b) Filing a complaint about the conduct; or

(c) Testifying, assisting or participating in any manner in an investigation or other proceeding related to a complaint of sexual harassment or other unlawful harassment.

6. A Legislator who encounters conduct that the Legislator believes is sexual harassment, other unlawful harassment, retaliation or otherwise inconsistent with this policy may file a written complaint with:

(a) The Speaker of the Assembly;

(b) The Majority Leader of the Senate;

(c) The Director of the Legislative Counsel Bureau, if the complaint involves the conduct of the Speaker of the Assembly or the Majority Leader of the Senate; or

(d) The reporting system established pursuant to subsection 11.

➥ The complaint must include the details of the incident or incidents, the names of the persons involved and the names of any witnesses. Unless the Legislative Counsel is the subject of the complaint, the Legislative Counsel must be informed upon receipt of a complaint.

7. The Speaker of the Assembly, the Majority Leader of the Senate or the Director of the Legislative Counsel Bureau, as appropriate, shall cause a discreet and impartial investigation to be conducted and may, when deemed necessary and appropriate, assign the complaint to a committee consisting of Legislators of the appropriate House.

8. If the investigation reveals that sexual harassment, other unlawful harassment, retaliation or other conduct in violation of this policy has occurred, appropriate disciplinary or remedial action, or both will be taken. The appropriate persons will be informed when any such action is taken. The Legislature will also take any action necessary to deter any future harassment.

9. The Legislature encourages a Legislator to report any incident of sexual harassment, other unlawful harassment, retaliation or other conduct inconsistent with this policy immediately so that the complaint can be quickly and fairly resolved.

10. All Legislators are responsible for adhering to the provisions of this policy. The prohibitions against engaging in sexual harassment and other unlawful harassment which are set forth in this Rule apply to employees, Legislators, lobbyists, vendors, contractors, customers and any other visitors to the Legislature.

11. The Legislative Counsel shall establish a reporting system which allows a person to submit a complaint of a violation of this Rule with or without identifying himself or herself. Such a complaint must provide enough details of the incident or incidents alleged, the names of the persons involved and the names of any witnesses to allow an appropriate inquiry to occur.

12. This policy does not create any enforceable legal rights in any person.

And be it further

RESOLVED, That this resolution becomes effective upon adoption..

Senator Cannizzaro moved the adoption of the resolution.

Resolution adopted unanimously.

Senator Cannizzaro moved that all necessary rules be suspended and that the resolution be immediately transmitted to the Assembly.

Motion carried.

Resolution ordered transmitted to the Assembly.

Mr. President announced that if there were no objections, the Senate would recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Senate in recess at 10:08 p.m.

SENATE IN SESSION

At 10:20 p.m.

President Anthony presiding.

Quorum present.

MESSAGES FROM THE ASSEMBLY

ASSEMBLY CHAMBER, Carson City, June 6, 2023

To the Honorable the Senate:

I have the honor to inform your honorable body that the Assembly on this day passed Assembly Bill No. 1.

SUSAN FURLONG
Chief Clerk of the Assembly

INTRODUCTION, FIRST READING AND REFERENCE

Assembly Bill No. 1.

Senator Cannizzaro moved that the bill be referred to the Select Committee on Finance.

Motion carried.

Senator Cannizzaro moved that the Senate recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Motion carried.

Senate in recess at 10:21 p.m.

SENATE IN SESSION

At 10:27 p.m.

President Anthony presiding.

Quorum present.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEE

Mr. President:

Your Select Committee on Finance, to which was referred Assembly Bill No. 1, has had the same under consideration, and begs leave to report the same back with the recommendation: Do pass.

MARILYN DONDERO LOOP, *Chair*

MOTIONS, RESOLUTIONS AND NOTICES

Senator Cannizzaro moved that all necessary rules be suspended, and that Assembly Bill No. 1, just reported out of committee, be declared an emergency measure under the Constitution and placed on third reading and final passage and considered next.

Motion carried.

GENERAL FILE AND THIRD READING

Assembly Bill No. 1.

Bill read third time.

Remarks by Senators Dondero Loop, Krasner, Hansen, Cannizzaro, Stone, Seevers Gansert, Neal and Spearman.

SENATOR DONDERO LOOP:

Assembly Bill No. 1 provides the implementation of the 2023 Capital Improvement Program (CIP) as approved by the money committees. The bill includes funding in the amount of $1.189 billion for the 2023 CIP and $32.3 million for resource conversation and preservation programs of the State outside of the CIP. The bill includes the following major funding sources to support the 2023 CIP: $672 million in general obligation bonds; $422.2 million in General Fund appropriations; $69.9 million in federal funds for the Office of the Military, the Department of Veterans Services and the Department of Administration projects; $11.5 million in State Highway Funds for the Department of Motor Vehicles and Department of Public Safety projects; $5.4 million in agency funds to support the Department of Conservation and Natural Resources and the Department of Administration projects; $5 million in excess funding reallocated from projects approved in prior CIPs; and $3 million in slot tax funding from the Special Higher Education Capital Construction fund.

Assembly Bill No. 1 provides $830.5 million to support 30 construction projects from the 2023 CIP. Assembly Bill No. 1 provides $258.9 million for 49 various maintenance projects for existing state facilities. Maintenance projects include, but are not limited to, approximately $86.9 million for the Department of Corrections.

Assembly Bill No. 1 provides General Fund appropriations of $114.2 million and authorizes the issuance of $100 million in state general obligation bonds to support various capital improvement projects in Carson City and in Las Vegas for the Legislative Counsel Bureau. Additionally, the bill clarifies the supervision and control of certain property related to the Capitol Mall area and the legislative parking garage in Carson City as well as property to be acquired in Las Vegas.

Section 33 is $23 million for the Culinary Academy.

SENATOR KRASNER:

I oppose Assembly Bill No. 1 of the 34th Special Session. Senate Bill No. 231 from 2023 made appropriations to the Interim Finance Committee for allocation to school districts that budget salary increases for certain employees, namely, a salary increase for teachers and education support professionals. I support our teachers, and I support our public schools; but I also support public charter schools. And I believe that $32 million should have been appropriated to public charter school teachers and educational support professionals for salary equity to match what was passed in Senate Bill No. 231 from 2023 year for traditional public school teachers and educational support staff. I would encourage everyone to vote "no."

SENATOR HANSEN:

I, too, oppose Assembly Bill No. 1. The people in Nevada, frankly, are probably wondering why we are having this special session because this was completely avoidable. The Republican Party and our caucus in the Senate would have gladly supported this if we would have had a mere $32 million put into this bill or in the budget somewhere or another. They said, "Well, it is not germane." Well, they can figure out a way to do it if they really wanted to.

While we are trying to get $32 million to 2,970 public school teachers—they are public school teachers—the majority party has refused to allow that. We gave $8,300 to every public school teacher in the State of Nevada, but then for the 2,970 that are in the public charter schools, we have refused to give them that same pay raise. We set aside $230 million to pay teachers, but for some reason, we deliberately snubbed the 2,970 public school teachers in the charter schools.

Now, there is an obvious opposition to the constant growth in charter schools in this very institution. Some numbers: in 2011, there were 8,000 Nevada students enrolled in charter schools; today, there are more than 60,000 Nevada kids enrolled in charter schools. In fact, there are several people in this very body and in the Assembly who have children in the charter school system. The increase has been a total of 348 percent.

Why are so many people putting their kids in charter schools? Economically, when somebody buys something, we say they are voting with their pocketbook. What we are seeing among the parents of Nevada is, they are, for their children's future, voting for charter schools. Rather than supporting that in this institution, we seem to have done everything possible to throw obstacles in their way. We have in this session spent—and I talked to our Fiscal staff—we have spent over $50 billion, that is $50,000 million, but we could not come up with $32 million for the teachers in the charter schools? It just does not make any sense at all.

The number of charter schools have climbed from 31 in 2011, there are now 78 charter schools. Well, guess what? When you go and see those charter schools—because we have refused to do the capital improvement funding for them, giving them token amounts—they are secondary, crummy schools. In spite of that, we see this massive increase. Almost 12 percent of all kids in Nevada are going to charter schools. They are, frankly, outperforming the rest of the public schools. It seems to me that we should be rewarding the teachers who are doing a great job.

An issue came up that, supposedly, there are a bunch of uncertified teachers in the charter schools. So what are the actual numbers? Of the 2,970 public school teachers in the charter schools, there is a whopping 43 of them that are unclassified. So that argument is absolutely bogus.

When you look at those 43, too, because charter schools do provide a very unique thing. In my days, we had shop. If somebody in a charter school wanted to have a plumbing class, I could go there as a licensed, master plumber, 37-year contractor, and I could teach a plumbing class. I would be an unclassified employee. I should not have to go and get a certification from the Nevada Department of Education to teach something very basic like that. Those are those 43 people that we are talking about. They are not lousy teachers who cannot get a job in the regular public school system; they are, in fact, specialized people who perform a very valuable service to the children of our state. Because of those 43, we have heard in this very chamber, that is the reason why we cannot give them a pay raise.

So I want the citizens of the State of Nevada, who are undoubtedly wondering, "What's going on with the Nevada Senate? Why is the Legislature in special session?" For all of you out there listening, we are holding out to make sure that the public school teachers who are taking care of 60,000 Nevada kids get the pay raise they deserve. It is really weird, too, to be sitting here basically begging the majority party to give public school teachers a raise.

Before we leave tonight—I would love for this to happen right now—I will promise you this: the majority of my party, who are going to vote against this bill, would gladly support it if we put it on the desk and we add an amendment to it to add $32 million. After spending $50,000 million, surely we can, before we leave tonight, figure out a way to amend into that bill a $32 million allocation.

If you do that, I will vote for it because it is that important to me to get these poor public school teachers, who should be getting $8,300 apiece like the rest of them, that raise. We should be praising these people. And we should be supporting them. We should be looking at the fact that the children are actually going there in droves. The parents love charter schools. We should be encouraging that, considering we are somewhere at 50th or somewhere else bouncing along on the bottom for the entire time I have been at the Legislature. Isn't it time we turn to some innovative ideas? We want to encourage charter schools, and we should be doing that by ensuring that those teachers at least have parity with the other public school teachers.

In the absence of a reasonable amendment that we have requested, I would urge my colleagues tonight to not support Assembly Bill No. 1 and stand in unison tonight with the public schools that exist out there that are being shortchanged and make sure that we have some level of school choice

for our children. In the interest of supporting school choice, supporting public schools and supporting public school teachers who have gotten cheated out of a reasonable raise, all of us should vote tonight "no" on Assembly Bill No. 1.

SENATOR CANNIZZARO:

I support Assembly Bill No. 1. Let us be very clear about why we are here tonight. It is because there was a proclamation from the Governor of the State of Nevada—a republican Governor—that says, you shall consider this particular bill. That is why we are here; so let us be very clear about that. Let us also be clear about what is included in this bill, because if we are going to talk about agreements, I am going to say that this was an agreed upon deal. The republican Governor, who agreed to this and directed us to a special session, and that is why we are here tonight, period.

Assembly Bill No. 1 is also good legislation—good legislation that was passed, again, by a large, overwhelming majority of the people in this building who sit on the subcommittee during the prior legislative session for CIP and K-12 funding in our Finance and Ways and Means Committees. Also, supported by wide, bipartisan, unanimous votes in the full committee.

So let's talk about what is in this bill, because if you are looking at this bill, what has been voted on and, for many members of this body, has already been voted on in committee and subcommittee. We talked a lot about the Department of Corrections (NDC) and the need to invest there. These are capital improvements to NDC that are included in this bill, including replacing doors, locks and security glazing. That's the kind of glazing which goes in windows so you cannot just break them out. Installing security cameras at High Desert State Prison; replacing surveillance cameras at Northern Nevada Correctional Center; replacing surveillance camera systems at Lovelock Correctional Center; upgrading perimeter security fences at Southern Desert Correctional Center; installing site security cameras for Ely State Prison, these are cameras and security provisions for the NDC. If I remember correctly, there has even been commentary on this floor as recently as maybe 24 hours ago about how much we should support the NDC and ensure that our folks who work in the NDC can be safe. Part of that is ensuring there are proper surveillance cameras so that people who are convicted of murder are not simply walking out of our prisons. This will help that.

Capital improvements for the Department of Health and Human Services for things like a Southern Nevada forensic facility; that is a lab to test things like SANE exams, rape kits, people who are victims of sexual assaults and other criminal actions. Offices of the military for maintenance projects to make sure they are taken care of. Projects for the Nevada System of Higher Education, for our college students, for our higher education systems; for the Department of Public Safety, making sure they have the necessary investments to support that.

How about our veterans? My colleague from Senate District 1 has talked a lot about her service to our country. How about Nevada veterans' homes? Southern Nevada State Veterans Home, Northern Nevada State Veterans Home, Nevada Veterans Memorial Cemetery, North Las Vegas State Veterans Home planning pieces, that's what is in this bill. The Marlette Lake System that helps make sure that there is clean drinking water for people. Offices of the military to make sure they have the proper facilities and support. We talked about veteran services; there is a lot of that in here.

And in addition to what is in this bill, this is also the bonding and debt service for the State. That's important for projects that we have to pay on; that's in this bill. That is what Assembly Bill No. 1 does. If we are going to talk about what we have done in the prior legislative session that we were here closing in the last 24 hours, then we can also talk about $2 billion that went into education to the Pupil-Centered Funding Plan. That also flows to charter schools. We can talk about the $291 million from the General Fund that was additional revenues to the Pupil-Centered Funding Plan that also went to support our public schools, including public charter schools. There are also—I do not remember exactly what the number was—I think there was at least one bucket of $15 million for charter schools that was unspent, other monies in ARPA [American Rescue Plan Act] dollars for charter schools that are unspent. We are not neglecting our public schools across the board and our students across the board. So, to suggest otherwise is to ignore the work of the prior legislative session.

To wonder why it is that we are here at 10:45 at night is because despite negotiations with the republican Governor in order to make sure that this good piece of legislation that people voted

for—bipartisan across the board in both Houses—would pass to support veterans and health and human services pieces and NDC and the Office of the Military and other good projects that are in here and to ensure the continued bonding capacity for the State and that we make good on our debt payments. That is what is in this bill.

We are here because there was call for a special session to discuss this particular bill, which I would urge my colleagues to remember is full of a lot of good policy that we have all supported. If we are going to play politics here, fine, but I would urge your support because there is good policy in here that will help and support Nevadans, period.

SENATOR STONE:

Good evening, colleagues. One of my favorite actors is Morgan Freeman who once said, "the best way to guarantee a loss is to quit." I have never quit on achieving goals in my life. Have I always won? No. But I never gave up and will never give up, and I remain proud of the life that I have lived. The Senate Republican Caucus here in Nevada has been the strongest, most cohesive caucus I have ever served on and with. Our constituents expect us to fight, and they do not expect us to quit.

Elections have consequences, and the citizens of this State elected, overwhelmingly, Sheriff Joe Lombardo as our new Governor. I support Governor Joe Lombardo not because he is perfect but because he is a God-fearing man who has to balance a lot of complicated issues to bring forward his agenda, the citizens' agenda.

He succeeded with his bold promises and goals. He promised no new taxes. He kept that pledge. He promised to significantly fund public education. He kept that promise, too. He promised to enhance public safety, especially in our schools. He kept that promise. He promised to support and protect our Second Amendment rights, and he has boldly kept that promise. He also was committed to championing school choice, but unfortunately friends on the other side of the aisle blocked these efforts. He was committed to championing election integrity protections, supported by 70 percent of the 3.2 million Nevadans. My friends on the other side of the aisle blocked these efforts. He was committed to championing more graduate education programs to foster more GME [graduate medical education], more residencies, so we could have more doctors to provide better access for our citizens who need that medical care. But the most important promise that this Governor has made is to veto bills that were not in the best interest of Nevadans, and he has succeeded in that promise. This Governor will likely veto more bills than any other Governor in Nevada's history.

To my 150,000 constituents—many are sleeping now, maybe some are watching this tonight—can you imagine for a second if the former democratic Governor had gotten reelected? Instead, today we would be seeing many new and higher taxes, environmental extremism killing our economy, health benefits for undocumented citizens that would bankrupt the State, hospitals closing down because we put caps on their profitability, more decriminalization of laws making our communities even more less safe and a homeless bill of rights that would have decimated our entertainment venues that bring significant revenue into our state coffers. I could go on and on, but the bottom line is that Governor Joe Lombardo has kept his word, and I believe he has God's blessings for doing so.

Our republican caucus stood firm last night to make a statement ensuring that our constituents knew that we were listening to them, and that we did, which we constitutionally could do, to the best of our abilities to champion issues important to our constituents. Republicans will come back in 2025, my friends. I promise you we'll be bigger, we'll be stronger and we'll do what is right and not what is politically expedient and do what we need to do to enhance the lives of 3.2 million people irrespective of party affiliation. Good evening.

SENATOR SEEVERS GANSERT:

I rose in firm support last night in opposition to the passage of the CIP bill because I felt funding for public charters in this budget was inadequate and as a consequence voted "no" in protest. That action sent us to a special session, yet I have no regrets. Through that action, we brought greater attention to the inequities and funding for public charter schools.

Today, I worked closely with the Governor and his staff and have been assured that they will continue to work diligently to find additional funds outside of the General Funds to lessen this inequity. I am grateful for their work and commitment, but I am extremely disappointed that public

charter schools are still treated as second-class schools. The numbers are clear. Enrollment has been growing in the public charter schools, and now we have around 69,000 kids while the other school districts are declining.

I pledge that I will work with the Governor and his staff to try to find additional funding for public charter schools.

SENATOR NEAL:

I support Assembly Bill No. 1. I was looking up what we have done for charter schools this session, and I don't think we have neglected the charter schools. My colleague talked about what we have been doing for political expediency, but I am trying to figure out what's been happening in terms of true governance.

I think we have actually tried to do a lot with the budget. What we did for charter schools for Fiscal Year (FY) 2024 was over half-a-billion. We did $668,557,000 for FY 2024. For FY 2025, we did $701,894,836. Then on top, $15 million in ARPA funds from Assembly Bill No. 495 which came from the gold and silver tax. Then, on top of that, we then did another $15 million. Although I do not like the function of the State Infrastructure Bank, there is $15 million for charter school and capital projects.

What I am trying to figure out is we, as our Majority Leader stated, were dragged in here not by the will of the democrats but by the Governor in order to move on a bill that was voted against by his own party. Now, we are talking about how we somehow are in error or at fault for not moving the needle for charter schools when we sat for weeks and months and discussed the charter schools. We also discussed the K-12 budget.

There were a lot of things that came out of this building, and there were a lot of members that didn't even get the things that they wanted. They didn't even get fiscal notes on their bills. Their bills were killed or didn't even move out of the building. I think that we need to be looking at this not in terms of fighting over this last little bit of money but trying to figure out what did we fund. We funded homelessness. We funded schools. We actually worked with the Governor for the capital projects that are there, where we are going to do $1.5 billion for buildings that have been in disrepair for years, for years. We actually gave pay raises to our state employees, who had not seen a benefit for many years. I think there is a lot of good work that happened in this building, and it was actually bipartisan in the committee.

So it is confusing when we think about—it is not even about the Rs versus the Ds. It's about, what is governing for the State of Nevada and what should we be doing for 3 million people in the State of Nevada? I think we tried to make those really good decisions and within the confines of the money that we had.

You know, yesterday we had a series of arguments saying that we were not prudent, we were not doing the right thing. But we have been prudent. We have tried to have conversations about where should this money go, and how can we effectively deal with teachers. Our own Majority Leader moved a bill for $250 million for teachers. That has never been heard of. I do not understand why we are talking about a half-a-billion in one year and then an increase in another year for the charter schools and then saying that that is not good enough. They are not second-class schools. But within the confines of the dollars that were set apart for this particular biennium, we worked within those dollars in order to fund many needs.

Health care, we set down and we made sure that a lot of things were funded for our citizens. If you look at the history of this body, we have never been able to fund education, health care and never put money towards homelessness. This session we did almost $130 million towards homelessness. It is a real issue in the State of Nevada. It is one of the top priorities that our citizens have said needs to be managed and dealt with. I am going to close it there, but I support Assembly Bill No. 1.

SENATOR SPEARMAN:

You know, as I look at the bill that we are about to vote on, I think it has 24 pages, and I have gone through all of them. One of my colleagues mentioned something about quitting. Let me talk about that for a minute. You see, because in those 24 pages is money for veterans' homes. You want to talk about not quitting? How about the veterans who live in those homes? How about the veterans who want a home like that to live in, which is why we are expanding and renovating? How about the veterans' families that want a place to bury someone who didn't quit?

You want to talk about quitting? Let us talk about the veterans. Anybody who served after 1975 served because they wanted to, not because they were drafted. It is no secret to anybody in this chamber tonight or anybody who has been in this chamber who does not know how hard I fight for veterans. Whenever you talking about veterans, everything else is miniscule. Yes, I care about what we have done for teachers, and that was great. I voted for that, too. That was great. Everything that we have done is, but every time that we have a bill that has something to do with veterans, nobody even mentions it when they get ready to vote against it. Really? Really, really? Oh, my God.

Don't talk to me about not quitting, and you're going to quit on veterans. Don't talk to me about that. There is money in here for projects in Ely. There is money in here for projects in some of the more rural areas, but I want to talk about the money that is here for veterans. So please, y'all can miss me on "Thank you for your service" if you can't do nothing tangible to thank us for the service.

There are going to be people who are going to vote against it; I know they are going to do it. They have already said, and some haven't said it. I understand that. But please understand, when I vote "yes" for this budget, I see money in here for veterans. I see money in here for veterans who did not quit. We have a colleague on the other side of this building who has a Purple Heart. He was shot. He could have died. He was shot by a sniper in Iraq. Don't talk to me about not quitting if you are going to quit on veterans. Don't talk to me about responsibility, fiscal responsibility, if you are going to quit on veterans.

Some people gonna be upset, and that's good. I need folks to be more agitated when I talk about what we haven't done for our veterans. I need people to be more uncomfortable when we talk about what we haven't done for our veterans. Okay? I'm voting for this bill. There are a lot of things in there that I like, but I really, really, really love what we are doing for our veterans.

Here is what I have to say: Your mama could have served; your daddy could have served; your kids could have served; your uncles and your aunts might have served. Thank them for their service. But check this out: I'm voting for veterans because I did serve, and I do not want them to be forgotten. The thing that I lament most about not coming back next session is because I don't know if anybody will get another budget like this. It has money in there for veterans, and people can find all the reasons in the world to vote against it.

Colleagues, brothers and sisters, let me say this: I may quit on some things, but I will never, never quit on veterans. You can stand up and say, "well, I am not voting against the veterans, I am voting against … no, no, no. Veterans are in this bill. You cannot disaggregate what is in this bill for veterans. I will talk to anybody outside this chamber that wants to challenge me on that. But I can speak with this kind of veracity and this kind of passion because I didn't quit, and I did serve.

SENATOR HANSEN:

Real quick, we all support veterans. We all support this bill, with the exception of leaving out 2,970 public school teachers. We are going to vote for the bill. We have made a reasonable request for an amendment. Remember, in this process, what the people listening don't know is we're not allowed to amend these bills. It has to come through the Majority Leader. Now, we had a beautiful list of things in this bill by the Majority Leader, but you notice what was missing was the simple request for $32 million for the public schools. It seems very ironic, too, that webtalk about giving $130 million for homelessness, but we can't come up with $32 million for the public school teachers in the charter schools.

In my mind tonight, I absolutely support all the things in this bill. We have left a critical component out. The reason why we are in a special session is it's important enough to us to add that $32 million bucks, which is nothing compared to the $50 billion that we have already allocated for those people. So for those of you, like myself, who are strong proponents of school choice and allowing parents to have lots of wonderful options, tonight this is a school choice bill. In the absence of a very reasonable amendment, which we cannot do—only your party can and only the Majority Leader can do it—we are going to have to vote against this bill if you believe in school choice.

Add that amendment in and we will all support Assembly Bill No. 1. We want not only what's in the bill currently but simply another $32 million for 3,000 public school teachers who should have got the $8,300 that all the other thousands of public school teachers are going to get. There

is no logical reason not to do that. This is our chance tonight. It's a chance for the majority party to stand up right now and show you really care about all public school teachers in the State of Nevada with a simple $32 million amendment right now.

I urge my colleagues to, number one, first add a simple amendment; and two, once the amendment is in place, vote for Assembly Bill No. 1. But in the absence of that amendment, we should all vote against Assembly Bill No. 1 if you believe in school choice.

Roll call on Assembly Bill No. 1:

YEAS—14.

NAYS—Buck, Goicoechea, Hansen, Krasner, Seevers Gansert, Stone, Titus—7.

Assembly Bill No. 1 having received a two-thirds majority, Mr. President declared it passed.

Senator Cannizzaro moved that all necessary rules be suspended and that the bill be immediately transmitted to the Assembly.

Motion carried.

Bill ordered transmitted to the Assembly.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

SIGNING OF BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

There being no objections, the President and Secretary signed Senate Resolutions Nos. 1 and 2, Assembly Bill No. 1 and Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 1.

MOTIONS, RESOLUTIONS AND NOTICES

Mr. President appointed Senators Hammond and Spearman as a committee to wait upon the Assembly and to inform that honorable body that the Senate is ready to adjourn *sine die*.

Mr. President appointed Senators Scheible and Doñate as a committee to wait upon His Excellency, Joe Lombardo, Governor of the State of Nevada, and to inform him that the Senate is ready to adjourn *sine die.*

Mr. President announced that if there were no objections, the Senate would recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Senate in recess at 11:04 p.m.

SENATE IN SESSION

At 11:12 p.m.

President Anthony presiding.

Quorum present.

A committee from the Assembly composed of Assemblymen McArthur, Mosca and Torres appeared before the bar of the Senate and announced that the Assembly is ready to adjourn *sine die*.

Mr. President announced that if there were no objections, the Senate would recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Senate in recess at 11:13 p.m.

SENATE IN SESSION

At 11:16 p.m.
President Anthony presiding.
Quorum present.

Senator Hammond reported that his committee had informed the Assembly that the Senate is ready to adjourn *sine die*.

Senator Scheible reported that her committee had informed the Governor that the Senate is ready to adjourn *sine die*.

REMARKS FROM THE FLOOR

Remarks by Senator Cannizzaro.

I just wanted to take a moment to recognize our truly amazing staff for coming in today and being here with us, yet again, for what feels like maybe the umpteenth very late night that we have been here. And so we just wanted to say thank you to all of you.

Senator Cannizzaro moved that the 34th Special Session of the Senate of the Legislature of the State of Nevada adjourn *sine die*.
Motion carried.

Senate adjourned at 11:17 p.m.

Approved: STAVROS ANTHONY
President of the Senate

Attest: BRENDAN BUCY
Secretary of the Senate