*

NEVADA LEGISLATURE

Eighty-First Session, 2021

ASSEMBLY DAILY JOURNAL

THE FIFTY-THIRD DAY

CARSON CITY (Thursday), March 25, 2021

Assembly called to order at 12:03 p.m.
Mr. Speaker presiding.
Roll called.
All present.
Prayer by the Chaplain, Rajan Zed.

Om
bhur bhuvah svah
tat savitur varenyam
bhargo devasya dhimahi
dhiyo you nah prachodayat.

We meditate on the transcendental glory of the Deity Supreme, who is inside the heart of the earth, inside the life of the sky, and inside the soul of the heaven. May He stimulate and illuminate our minds.

vardhatam nah saca sa vam su-matih bhutu asme
avistam dhiyah jigrtam puram-dhih jajadstam aryah vanusam aratih.

May that good intention inside us grow and become a means of restraining the low thoughts. May these well-reflected and comprehended thoughts move and spread out to rescue those awaiting to be released from the malignant ones.

anapeksah sucirdaksa udasino gatavyathah
sarvarambhaparityagi yo madbhaktah sa me priyah.

The devotee, who is detached, pure, efficient, impartial, never anxious, selfless in all undertakings, is very dear to God.

bhadram karnebhih srunuyama devah, bhadram pasyemak-sabhir yajatrah;
sthirair angais tustuvamsas tanubhih, vyasema deva-hitam yad ayuh.

May we, O God, hear what is good for all. May we see only what is good for all. May we serve You all our life. May we be used to spread Your peace on earth.

Om shanti, shanti, shanti.

Peace, peace, peace be unto all.

Om.

AMEN.

Pledge of allegiance to the Flag.

Assemblywoman Benitez-Thompson moved that further reading of the Journal be dispensed with and the Speaker and Chief Clerk be authorized to make the necessary corrections and additions.

Motion carried.

MESSAGES FROM THE SENATE

SENATE CHAMBER, Carson City, March 25, 2021

To the Honorable the Assembly:

I have the honor to inform your honorable body that the Senate on this day adopted Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 7.

SHERRY RODRIGUEZ
Assistant Secretary of the Senate

MOTIONS, RESOLUTIONS AND NOTICES

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 7.

Assemblywoman Brittney Miller moved the adoption of the resolution.

Remarks by Assemblywoman Brittney Miller.

ASSEMBLYWOMAN MILLER:

Senate Concurrent Resolution 7 recognizes March 25, 2021, as the Bicentennial of Greek independence and calls upon all Nevadans to remember and appreciate the independence, creativity, and rich heritage of Greek-American Nevadans and to recognize the contributions Greek-Americans have made to Nevada and the United States.

Greek-Americans have contributed to Nevada from the 1800s, coming to work as miners in the copper mines near Ely and McGill. Greek-Americans have been active in the gaming industry and have been involved in ownership and operation of casinos in both the Reno and Las Vegas areas. Greece has American military bases on Greek soil to help protect both nations' security interests. Greek-Americans in Nevada have also been very active in public life. Probably the most famous Greek American in public life is Congresswoman Dina Titus. Former Congresswoman Shelley Berkley is also of Greek descent. Metro police officer Shay Mikalonis, who is recovering from the awful wounds he suffered, is also a young Greek-American Nevadan.

Resolution adopted.

NOTICE OF EXEMPTION

March 25, 2021

The Fiscal Analysis Division, pursuant to Joint Standing Rule 14.6, has determined the eligibility for exemption of: Assembly Bills Nos. 224, 231, 279, 319 and 324.

SARAH COFFMAN
Fiscal Analysis Division

INTRODUCTION, FIRST READING AND REFERENCE

By the Committee on Commerce and Labor:

Assembly Bill No. 398—AN ACT relating to sales of residential property; providing that a seller's agent may not complete a disclosure form regarding the residential property; providing that a seller's agent is not liable to the purchaser under certain circumstances; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

Assemblywoman Benitez-Thompson moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on Commerce and Labor.

Motion carried.

By the Committee on Natural Resources:

Assembly Bill No. 399—AN ACT relating to eggs; prohibiting a farm owner or operator from confining egg-laying hens in an enclosure which is not a cage-free housing system or is a cage-free housing system that has insufficient usable floor space for each egg-laying hen; requiring a farm owner or operator to obtain a certificate stating that the egg products or shell eggs sold, offered or exposed for sale or transported for sale within this State were produced by an egg-laying hen housed in an enclosure that is not prohibited; requiring the payment of an application fee and renewal fee for such certificates; authorizing the State Department of Agriculture to deny, suspend or revoke a certificate for certain causes; providing for an appeal within 10 business days after such an action; prohibiting a business owner or operator from doing business with a farm owner or operator that does not have a certificate; providing that the Department or an authorized inspector or agent of the Department is entitled to free access during regular business hours to the farm, business, records or vehicles of a farm owner or operator or business owner or operator to carry out inspections; authorizing the State Quarantine Officer to adopt regulations, including regulations establishing reasonable fees and charges; providing that certain civil penalties apply to any person who violates any provisions of this bill; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

Assemblywoman Benitez-Thompson moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on Natural Resources.

Motion carried.

By the Committee on Judiciary:

Assembly Bill No. 400—AN ACT relating to public safety; revising provisions relating to prohibited acts concerning the use of marijuana and the operation of a vehicle or vessel; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

Assemblywoman Benitez-Thompson moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Motion carried.

By the Committee on Judiciary:

Assembly Bill No. 401—AN ACT relating to criminal justice; requiring the Advisory Commission on the Administration of Justice to appoint a subcommittee to conduct an interim study concerning the sealing or expungement of records of criminal history; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

Assemblywoman Benitez-Thompson moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Motion carried.

By the Committee on Judiciary:

Assembly Bill No. 402—AN ACT relating to public safety; clarifying the application of certain provisions relating to the recording of law enforcement activity, the placing of a person in certain positions by a peace officer and the use of physical force by a peace officer; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

Assemblywoman Benitez-Thompson moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Motion carried.

By the Committee on Judiciary:

Assembly Bill No. 403—AN ACT relating to rules of the road; revising provisions relating to certain violations by pedestrians relating to crossing a highway; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

Assemblywoman Benitez-Thompson moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Motion carried.

By the Committee on Judiciary:

Assembly Bill No. 404—AN ACT relating to domestic violence; establishing provisions relating to the proper venue for filing an application for an order for protection against domestic violence; revising provisions relating to the information included in an application for an order for protection against domestic violence; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

Assemblywoman Benitez-Thompson moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Motion carried.

By the Committee on Judiciary:

Assembly Bill No. 405—AN ACT relating to gaming; creating a legislative declaration regarding the use of digital and electronic signatures in the gaming industry; codifying and revising certain provisions of the regulations of the Nevada Gaming Commission; revising provisions relating to the filing of certain reports with the Nevada Gaming Control Board; revising the definition of "global risk management"; prohibiting certain acts relating to gaming; providing a penalty; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

Assemblywoman Benitez-Thompson moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Motion carried.

By the Committee on Judiciary:

Assembly Bill No. 406—AN ACT relating to child support; providing for the withholding of gambling winnings of an obligor to apply to arrears in child support owed by the obligor; requiring the Division of Welfare and Supportive Services of the Department of Health and Human Services to adopt regulations to provide for such withholding of gambling winnings; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

Assemblywoman Benitez-Thompson moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Motion carried.

By the Committee on Judiciary:

Assembly Bill No. 407—AN ACT relating to public safety; authorizing the issuance of an order for protection of a vulnerable adult; providing for the enforcement of such an order; providing penalties for the violation of such an order; providing an additional penalty for committing a felony in violation of such an order; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

Assemblywoman Benitez-Thompson moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Motion carried.

By Assemblywoman Kasama:

Assembly Bill No. 408—AN ACT relating to taxation; revising provisions relating to the imposition of transient lodging taxes on the gross receipts of room remarketers from the reserving of, arranging for, conveying of or furnishing of the right to use or occupy transient lodging; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

Assemblywoman Benitez-Thompson moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on Government Affairs.

Motion carried.

By the Committee on Government Affairs:

Assembly Bill No. 409—AN ACT relating to peace officers; requiring the Peace Officers' Standards and Training Commission to adopt certain regulations concerning the recruitment and selection of peace officers; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

Assemblywoman Benitez-Thompson moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on Government Affairs.

Motion carried.

By the Committee on Government Affairs:

Assembly Bill No. 410—AN ACT relating to public works; revising qualifications for entering into a contract with a public body as a construction manager at risk; requiring a contract between a public body and a construction manager as agent to be awarded through a competitive

bidding process; removing the prospective expiration of provisions relating to construction managers at risk; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

Assemblywoman Benitez-Thompson moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on Government Affairs.

Motion carried.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

SIGNING OF BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

There being no objections, the Speaker and Chief Clerk signed Senate Bill No. 29.

Assemblywoman Benitez-Thompson moved that the Assembly recess until 4:45 p.m.

Motion carried.

Assembly in recess at 12:20 p.m.

ASSEMBLY IN SESSION

At 4:52 p.m.
Mr. Speaker presiding.
Quorum present.

IN JOINT SESSION

At 4:52 p.m.
Mr. Speaker presiding.

The Secretary of the Senate called the Senate roll.
All present except Senator Denis, who was excused.

The Chief Clerk of the Assembly called the Assembly roll.
All present.

Mr. Speaker appointed Assemblywoman Jauregui to wait upon the Honorable Chief Justice James Hardesty and escort him to the Assembly Chamber.

Assemblywoman Jauregui in company with The Honorable Nevada Supreme Court Chief Justice James Hardesty appeared before the bar of the Assembly.

Assemblywoman Jauregui escorted the Chief Justice to the rostrum.

Mr. Speaker welcomed Chief Justice Hardesty and invited him to deliver his message.

Chief Justice Hardesty delivered his message as follows:

MESSAGE TO THE LEGISLATURE OF NEVADA
EIGHTY-FIRST SESSION, 2021

Thank you so much for your extraordinarily kind reception. I really appreciate it and I know my colleagues on the Court do as well. With permission from your leadership, I was able to remove my mask. I think my wife was happier about that than anybody. Governor Sisolak, Speaker Frierson, Majority Leader Cannizzaro, Minority Leader Titus, Senator Settelmeyer, distinguished members of the Senate and Assembly, honorable constitutional officers, thank you for the opportunity to speak to the 81st Session of the Nevada Legislature on behalf of our state's judicial system.

My purpose this evening is to update you on certain matters affecting the Judicial Branch of Nevada's government. But before I do, I want to say on behalf of Nevada's legal system, we offer our heartfelt condolences to all those who lost loved ones and suffered other hardships during the pandemic. We sincerely thank all of the health care workers and frontline responders who have worked tirelessly to keep us safe. On behalf of the legal system, we would like to take this opportunity to thank Governor Sisolak and his staff for their work in early January to add the Judiciary, its court staff, and members of Nevada's legal system to the front line priority lanes for vaccinations against this terrible disease. By January 11, we successfully developed a priority plan for the judicial system and transmitted to the state health department the names and contact information for 2,274 state and federal judges, seniors, magistrates, masters, district attorneys, public defenders, U.S. Attorneys, and staff seeking vaccination. And by January 22, we conveyed to the state a priority plan and names for the vaccination of 6,544 nongovernment attorneys and their staffs, all of whom were engaged in frontline activities and exposed to the virus. Many thanks go out to Supreme Court Human Resources Director McKenna McCormack and staff member Vicki Elefante for the time they spent compiling the judiciary and staff list and to Kim Farmer, Executive Director of the Nevada State Bar, for coordinating the outreach and compilation of the list of attorneys and their staffs. You might be interested to know that in a recent survey of the Nevada Appellate Courts employees, 74 percent of those seeking vaccination will be fully vaccinated by May 1. The success of the vaccine effort for the courts and the legal system will make a big difference in our decision to open the courts around the state.

Since 1981, our country has commemorated Women's History Month. In this, we take time to reflect on the advances women have made over the past decade or two. I thought it would be interesting to recall that two remarkable women were born on this day in history: Gloria Steinem, March 25, 1934, and Aretha Franklin, March 25, 1942. I submit it is notable also that Ruth Bader Ginsburg was born on March 15, 1933. What an appropriate month to celebrate the advancement of women in our country. Without a doubt, all three women were leaders in the cause of equal rights for women. Nevada has a lot to celebrate as we recognize the advancement of women in critical positions of public service in our state. As examples, women hold a majority of the seats in our Legislature and serve in both of Nevada's seats in the United States Senate.

I would like to comment about the historical achievements by women in Nevada and the ongoing transformation of the makeup of Nevada's Judiciary. Since Miriam Shearing became the first woman elected to the district court in Nevada in 1982, the Legislature has increased the number of district court judges to 90. Following the elections this past November, 56 of those 90 judges are women. In 1992, Justice Shearing was elected as the first female justice to serve on the Nevada Supreme Court. In 2019, Nevada made history when, as a result of the 2018 elections, a majority of the justices on the Nevada Supreme Court are women. I submit the advancement of women in a traditionally male-dominated part of the legal profession deserves recognition, especially during Women's History Month.

I would like to introduce my friends and colleagues on the Nevada Supreme Court. They are not here tonight; they wish they could be. They promised me they would be watching and they better be. Associate Chief Justice Ron Parraguirre, Justice Lidia Stiglich, Justice Elissa Cadish, Justice Abbi Silver, Justice Kristina Pickering, and the most recently elected justice, Douglas Herndon. I would also like to recognize our colleagues on the Nevada Court of Appeals: Chief Judge Michael Gibbons, Judge Jerome Tao, and Judge Bonnie Bulla. It is my privilege to serve with all of these distinguished jurists, and I would like to publicly thank them for their support during my service as Chief Justice. All of us offer a special thank you to the Clerk of the Supreme

Court, Elizabeth Brown; the Assistant Clerk for the Court of Appeals, Kurt Jensen; Chief Legal Counsel Phaedra Kalicki; Reporter of Decisions Kim Edwards; the recently appointed State Court Administrator, Katherine Stocks; and the dedicated, hardworking staff of the Nevada Appellate Courts and the Administrative Office of the Courts [AOC]. As many of you may recall, Robin Sweet recently retired as Director of the AOC. We would like to thank and recognize Robin for her dedication and years of service to the Supreme Court and the people of the state of Nevada.

Tonight it is my privilege to speak on behalf of the justices, the 3 Court of Appeals judges, the 90 district court judges, the 67 justices of the peace, the 30 municipal court judges, and over 2,000 court employees throughout our state.

Nevada's judicial officers and court employees are committed to the administration of fair and impartial justice according to the rule of law in criminal, civil, family, and juvenile matters. In fulfilling our constitutional and statutory duties, we are mindful of the importance of providing timely access to the court system and resolving cases as efficiently as budgets and caseloads will permit. As Chief Justice, I offer my profound thanks to all of them and their staffs for their dedicated service to all Nevadans.

On their behalf, I am proud to report to you tonight on several matters of interest to the Judicial Branch of state government.

In November 2014, the voters amended the *Nevada Constitution* adding a Court of Appeals to our state's appellate system. Since its inception, in January 2015, and through December 2020, parties have filed 15,119 cases with the Supreme Court, and the Nevada appellate courts have collectively resolved 16,202 cases, significantly reducing our backlog while also publishing 570 opinions on Nevada law. Throughout this six-year period, the budget supporting the Court of Appeals has remained substantially as predicted in 2014. And we are all proud of the public-private partnership that brought a beautiful, nationally recognized courthouse to downtown Las Vegas while saving the taxpayers thousands of dollars in annual rent—all in all, a successful business plan.

The pandemic has forced all of us to face challenges that we could never have imagined a year ago. While the pandemic brought our society to a halt, the disputes resolved by the court system did not go on lockdown. Indeed, some cases, such as domestic violence, sexual exploitation, families in crisis, or substance abuse, have likely intensified.

Courts, as you know, are traditionally places where many people, sometimes hundreds, come together in person. In-person visits to the courthouses around the state to participate in jury service, pay parking tickets, seek restraining orders, resolve landlord-tenant disputes, et cetera, became dangerous due to the potential exposure to the virus. Obviously, that could not continue. As the realities of the pandemic became clear, the Judiciary shifted, where it could, to technology to hold hearings remotely. I would like to thank and recognize Chief Justice Pickering and Chief Judges Linda Bell, Scott Freeman, Suzan Baucum, Melissa Saragosa, Sam Bateman, and many more judges around the state for their tireless leadership on so many issues that literally kept the courts operating this past year. And a very special thank you goes out to the incredible court administrators and information technology [IT] staff for their innovations and creativity that allowed us to pivot the court systems to a virtual format in a matter of days.

Shifting many in-court proceedings onto remote platforms may ultimately be one of the few bright spots to come out of the pandemic. Many lawyers and users of the public judicial system welcome the convenience of appearing remotely, rather than taking the time needed to come to a brick-and-mortar courthouse. At Incline Village Justice Court, Judge Alan Tiras implemented a virtual traffic calendar. With the exception of a few demands for in-person trials, the Court is completely current despite a record year in case filings. And in the Eighth Judicial District, the court IT staff moved quickly to develop custom software entitled "Order in the Court," which enables attorneys and the public to submit proposed orders remotely and receive signed orders electronically. Since the software application was implemented courtwide in September, 105,930 orders have been processed. The District has also developed electronic search warrants for both judges and law enforcement officers. The process has saved law enforcement at least two hours per warrant, and the Court has processed 5,850 electronic warrants since April 2020.

In my judgment, remote hearings also promote transparency, as court proceedings are accessible to greater numbers of the public via videoconferencing platforms. And it saves money. By way of example, the AOC Judicial Education Department collaborated with the Specialty

Courts to host the first ever statewide Specialty Courts Conference. Over 200 attended each day, saving over $87,000 when compared to the previous year's in-person conference.

However, this transformative shift to the use of remote platforms has highlighted several problems for the Judiciary and the citizens we all serve. Not everyone has access to broadband services or sufficient bandwidth or technology to connect to remote hearings. And, sometimes participants in a remote court proceeding forget or disregard the decorum required for a court hearing. Just as an aside, it really is not a good idea to call into a court hearing on your traffic violation while you are driving or, in one case in southern California you may have read about, while you are actually conducting surgery on your patient. Moreover, while e-Filing is a preferable way to file documents with the court and reduce the number of people coming to the courthouses, not all courts in Nevada have that capacity and many that do, have systems that are far more cumbersome than originally imagined. I urge the Legislature's support for the Supreme Court's one-shot request to begin implementation of the AOC statewide e-Filing system in every court in Nevada.

All that said, some of the courts' work simply cannot be done remotely, most notably, jury trials in criminal and civil cases. Jury trials were suspended at the beginning of the pandemic because they require the presence of too many people: jurors, parties, witnesses, attorneys, the judge, and staff. Limited spacing, close courtroom configurations, jury boxes, and aging courthouses have prevented most of the courts in our state from conducting jury trials. After the shutdown through February 1 of this year, only five criminal trials and just one civil jury trial have been conducted in Clark County and just three criminal jury trials in Washoe County. As a consequence, large backlogs of criminal and civil jury trials have developed around the state. For example, in Clark County, as of March 11, there were 252 capital murder cases, 1,386 felony cases, and 4,448 civil jury trials scheduled for trial in 2021. Particularly troubling currently are the 182 defendants in criminal cases in the Clark County District Court who have invoked their constitutional right to a speedy trial within 60 days of their arraignment. In Washoe, 92 criminal cases and 186 civil cases are set for jury trials in 2021. In short, the two largest judicial districts in the state lack the capacity to conduct jury trials in a timely fashion, or even at all, as I will explain. And the dockets continue to grow.

What many may not appreciate is the limitation on spacing in the courtrooms in our state sufficient to provide appropriate safety for all the participants in the trials. Currently, Clark County District Courts have two courtrooms retrofitted to accommodate criminal jury trials and one courtroom in the convention center to accommodate civil trials. But these venues are not near enough for the pending backlog. And in Washoe County, while they retrofitted two courtrooms on the upper floors of the courthouse, repairs to two elevators— that only transport two people at a time—over the next eight months that service an aging courthouse will place severe limitations to conduct criminal jury trials. In Elko, six jury trials have been conducted since September 2020: three in the convention center until it was no longer available to the court, one in the Stockman's Casino, one in the largest courtroom in the courthouse, and one in the County Commission chamber. At this rate, I am expecting to hear any day that the next trial will be conducted in a barn outside the city. And in Ely, a double-defendant murder trial has been delayed over a year because there are insufficient funds to rent that city's convention center to conduct the trial. In Winnemucca just last week, Judge Montero, frustrated over the length of delay in a civil trial, personally took a saw to his jury box to create spacing so that the trial could proceed. And the delays are not limited to the district courts. As an example, Sparks Justice Court is not able to conduct jury trials in 15 pending domestic violence cases because of the lack of proper spacing in their courtroom and jury box. And Henderson Justice Court is in need of a jury box in courtroom 4 and advanced air quality systems in all of their courtrooms to meet CDC [Centers for Disease Control and Prevention] guidelines.

It is safe to say that the highest priority for the judicial system is to restart jury trials and begin to clear the growing backlog. I have asked every judicial district in the state to submit a plan to create more venues, retrofit courtrooms, and provide safe facilities to conduct jury trials. In the coming days, I will present a statewide plan to the Governor, and I request the opportunity to present it to you, to restart jury trials and reduce backlogs. We respectfully request the opportunity to present these plans to the Legislature, and we urge you to consider allocating some of the funds from the recently adopted American Rescue Plan to pay the costs that will be necessary to restore

justice in our state. Improvements to existing venues, financial support to access larger venues, and increased deployment of senior judges to every district will help create an environment to settle or try the pending cases. As you all respect, the right to a jury trial is fundamental to our democracy. Regrettably, the pandemic has delayed access to that fundamental right, and we need to fix this now.

Over the years, the responsibilities of the Judicial Branch have grown. Whether we like it or not, the state courts of this country are in the eye of the storm; we have become the emergency room for society's worst ailments—substance abuse, family violence, mental illness, residential evictions, and more. This reality has forced the courts to approach cases with innovation and collaboration with all involved. I would like to cite several instances or examples.

In 2015, for example, the state faced an embarrassing number of cases of guardianship abuse. Following extensive study by the Supreme Court's Guardianship Reform Commission, the 79th Legislative Session approved numerous reforms to the adult and minor guardianship statutes. These measures included a Protected Person Bill of Rights, the requirement for preliminary care plans and budgets in each case, and the appointment of legal counsel for proposed protected persons. In addition, A.B. 130 created the State Guardianship Compliance Office to assist district courts during administration and oversight of guardianship proceedings. Since then, the district courts have made substantial improvements to their data collection and case supervision processes. And the Compliance Office has audited estates worth a total of $95,892,800 and found approximately $9,107,773 worth of guardianship estate funds that were at risk of loss. Since March 2018, the Office has established an 800-number hotline, has conducted 151 audits, 157 quality of care investigations, 72 pre-guardianship investigations, and located 272 persons who could not be found that were subject to guardianship proceedings. Further, the Supreme Court adopted statewide rules and standardized forms governing guardianship proceedings. I submit that these measures, collectively, including your work, have resulted in the termination of guardianships that should never have been ordered in the first place; the avoidance of guardianships where least restrictive, alternative means for protection were available; the location of people and assets subject to the system; and a system for investigations and accountability in guardianship cases. We thank you for your attention to this matter.

Nevada's drug courts and other specialty courts continue the incredible journey that began in 1992 when Nevada launched the nation's fifth drug court in the country. It is a journey that saves lives, families, and the futures of unborn babies. It is also a journey that reduces recidivism, playing a key role in the many reforms proscribed in A.B. 236 adopted in the 2019 Legislature. The diversion of those suffering from substance abuse and mental health challenges will reduce the need for more jails and prisons. Nevada's Statewide Specialty Court Funding Committee has launched two initiatives this year that I believe will provide additional accountability for these programs: first, a study of recidivism and second, a peer review of sister courts. With the assistance of the Nevada Department of Health and Human Services biostatistician department, an assessment of successful specialty court participants for 2017 showed the average recidivism rate to be 25 percent. In other words, consistent with national averages, 75 percent of successful graduates have not had a conviction since participation in their specialty court. We thank the Legislature for your ongoing support of these courts.

In addition, some judicial districts have initiated programs in partnership with local law enforcement to divert individuals away from the justice system to community-based services for treatment and life-skills training. One such program is the new Law Enforcement Intervention for Mental Health and Addiction [LIMA] in Clark County. The Law Enforcement Intervention for Mental Health and Addiction is a 9- to 12-month pre-booking diversion program in which Las Vegas Metro redirects those with low-level drug-related charges into community-based services. From February 27, 2020, to March 5, 2021, LIMA has assisted 142 participants with transitional housing and other services ranging from employment to medical treatment, and none of those people ended up in the jails.

In 2019, the Supreme Court commissioned the National Center for Juvenile Justice, the research division of the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges [NCJJ], to assess the family court operation model adopted by the Legislature in 1993. The goal of the assessment was to determine whether the family courts in Nevada are meeting legislative expectations and family expectations, following state and local court rules, and resolving legal disputes timely and

effectively. After more than ten months of interviews, detailed surveys, and on-site visits, the NCJJ released a 68-page report that can be found on the Supreme Court website concluding that the state should continue to sustain and support the coordinated family division model as originally conceived in the legislation 25 years earlier. It also made seven recommendations. I would like to highlight three.

First, and critically, both Clark and Washoe Counties have outgrown the footprint of their facilities, and the urgency of the situation will continue to increase as the population and workloads increase. Outdated facilities in both of those jurisdictions are the most prominent threat to achieving the goals of the coordinated family divisions. Second, both jurisdictions are operating with fewer judicial officer resources than all of the jurisdictions the researchers used to compare Clark and Washoe Counties with, even after the addition of judicial officer positions in 2021. Clark County would require over seven additional positions and Washoe County would require at least four to even begin approaching parity with comparable jurisdictions at the low end of the judicial resource spectrum. And third, establish an Office of Family Division Services within the AOC to improve family operating division goals, support judicial specialization, coordinate data, and develop state-of-the-art training solutions to one-family, one-judge case assignments. The pandemic has intercepted our progress on all of the recommendations, but I anticipate meaningful steps this year planning for the implementation of the remaining recommendations concerning workload studies and the use of masters as an appropriate judicial officer in family court proceedings.

When I addressed the Legislature in 2015, I listed a number of items on the agenda for Nevada's Judiciary. One included the subject of judicial education. At the time, we did not have an organized system for mandatory judicial education. I am pleased to report that judicial education committees, with the support of the AOC, have developed mandatory education for every judge on numerous core legal and judicial subjects to be taken on a recurring basis. In addition, we support and agree with the need and inclusion of courses focusing on racial equality and implicit bias. Indeed, the district judges have already added an extensive program entitled the Red Door Project—in which I had the privilege of participating earlier this year with the Conference of Chief Justices—to their course list this May.

Last November, Nevadans amended the *Nevada Constitution* to reform the Nevada State Board of Pardons increasing the number of required meetings to four per year. This measure was presented to the voters because of the incredible backlog of pending cases and the limited staff to investigate and present reports on applicants. Indeed, the Board has but one staff member and over 240 cases in the queue to be investigated and presented to the Pardons Board. Regrettably, many of the agencies that support the work of the Board had already submitted their budgets before the election, thus preventing them from including in their budgets the staffing necessary to support the reconfigured Board. This week, the Pardons Board received presentations from the Nevada Department of Corrections, the Division of Parole and Probation, and the Parole Board concerning the budget requirements to support this new constitutional mandate. The Board urges the Legislature to include these enhancements in the agency budgets to help the Board reduce these backlogs as promised.

The subject of residential evictions has been, and continues to be, a frustrating and vexing subject for all involved. The good news is that more than 25,000 households received assistance from the initial CARES [Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security] Act Fund. The second round of federal funding through the Emergency Rental Assistance Program created by Congress in December will add $161 million in funds in Clark County alone and is projected to assist another 40,000 households. Millions more in rent relief are projected from the American Rescue Plan. One would think that with millions of dollars available in rent relief, the eviction issue would not be so difficult. But it is far more complex than appears on the surface, driven in large part by the time it takes to qualify tenants under the federal guidelines and connect them and their landlords to this resource. As recently reported, there are over 20,000 applications for rent relief pending in Clark County and 4,585 eviction cases in the Las Vegas Justice Court awaiting an eviction hearing. The number of applicants and cases threatens to overwhelm the system and the courts. As you know, Home Means Nevada has operated an alternative dispute resolution program pursuant to rules adopted by the Supreme Court last fall. I sincerely thank Shannon Chambers, her team, and the many mediators who, on very short notice, stepped in to help the parties resolve disputes

concerning unpaid rent. With the status of eviction moratoriums unclear, it will be critical for all the branches of state government to work closely together to find effective solutions for landlords and tenants over the coming weeks and months. The Judiciary stands ready to work with all parties to implement case management plans that are consistent with statutory provisions you enact.

As some of you may know, the Supreme Court recently entered an order creating a Commission to Study the Adjudication of Water Law Cases. The petition seeking this commission received broad support from throughout the state and provides an opportunity to thoroughly examine the adjudication of this vital public resource. I appointed the commission membership this week, and our work will begin immediately. The Commission's findings and recommendations are due April 1, 2022.

I am excited about the future of Nevada's judicial system and I hope you will join with me in securing the right to a jury trial in our state as soon as reasonably affordable. Our judges and court employees are enthusiastic, innovative, and engaged, working every day to bring equal justice to all. But, as Justice Breyer noted in his book *Making Our Democracy Work,* we cannot take the public's confidence in the courts for granted, ever. I agree and believe that Nevada's courts will continue to earn the public's trust and confidence if we adhere to the rule of law, if we are proactive in the management of our cases, if we provide access to our courts, if we treat each person who appears before us with respect and dignity, if we are accountable in our behavior and decisions, if we are fiscally responsible, and if we are transparent in the administration of justice.

I want to thank you all sincerely for the honor of appearing before you this evening.

Assemblywoman Nguyen moved that the Senate and Assembly in Joint Session extend a vote of thanks to Chief Justice Hardesty for his timely, able, and constructive message.

Seconded by Assemblywoman Peters.

Motion carried.

Assemblywoman Jauregui escorted Chief Justice Hardesty to the bar of the Assembly.

Assemblyman Hafen moved that the Joint Session be dissolved.

Motion carried.

Joint session dissolved at 5:35 p.m.

ASSEMBLY IN SESSION

At 5:35 p.m.

Mr. Speaker presiding.

Quorum present.

MOTIONS, RESOLUTIONS AND NOTICES

By the Committee on Legislative Operations and Elections:

Assembly Joint Resolution No. 15—Proposing to amend the Nevada Constitution to provide for limited annual regular legislative sessions and for legislative compensation and expenses to be paid in a manner fixed and determined by law.

RESOLVED BY THE SENATE AND ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, JOINTLY, That Section 2 of Article 4 of the Nevada Constitution be amended to read as follows:

Sec. 2. 1. The ***regular*** sessions of the Legislature shall be ~~[biennial, and shall commence on the 1st Monday of February following the election of members of the Assembly, unless]~~ ***annual as set forth in this section, but*** the Governor of the State or the members of the Legislature ~~[shall,]~~ ***may, on extraordinary occasions*** in the interim

~~[,]~~ ***between regular sessions,*** convene the Legislature by proclamation or petition ~~[.]~~ ***in special sessions only as authorized by this Constitution.***

2. ~~[The]~~ ***In each odd-numbered year, the*** Legislature ***shall commence the regular session on the first Monday of February and*** shall adjourn sine die ~~[each regular session]~~ not later than midnight Pacific time at the end of the ~~[120th consecutive calendar]~~ ***90th legislative*** day of that session, inclusive of the day on which that session commences. Any legislative action taken after midnight Pacific time at the end of the ~~[120th consecutive calendar]~~ ***90th legislative*** day of that session is void, unless the legislative action is ~~[conducted]~~ ***taken*** during a special session.

3. ***In each even-numbered year, the Legislature shall commence the regular session on the first Monday of February and shall adjourn sine die not later than midnight Pacific time at the end of the 60th legislative day of that session, inclusive of the day on which that session commences. Any legislative action taken after midnight Pacific time at the end of the 60th legislative day of that session is void, unless the legislative action is taken during a special session.***

4. During a regular session held in an even-numbered year the Legislature shall prioritize legislative business related to the executive budget and any other issues that the Governor, in coordination with the Speaker of the Assembly and the Majority Leader of the Senate, determines are fiscal in nature or require the immediate attention of the Legislature.

5. During any regular session:

(a) The Legislature may introduce, consider and pass any bill related to any subject as not otherwise prohibited by this Constitution;

(b) A standing legislative committee may hold meetings; and

(c) The Speaker of the Assembly and the Majority Leader of the Senate may jointly call a recess of the Legislature.

6. The Governor shall submit ***to*** the ***Legislature:***

(a) The proposed executive budget ~~[to the Legislature]~~ not later than 14 calendar days before the commencement of each regular session ~~[.~~
~~4.]~~ ***held in an odd-numbered year.***

(b) Any proposed appropriations or proposed revisions to the executive budget not later than 14 calendar days before the commencement of each regular session held in an even-numbered year.

7. For the purposes of this section ~~[, "midnight]~~ ***:***

(a) "Legislative day" means any calendar day on which either House of the Legislature is in session or any legislative committee holds a meeting during a session. The term does not include any day the Legislature is in recess pursuant to subsection 5.

(b) "Midnight Pacific time" must be determined based on the actual measure of time that, on the final ~~[calendar]~~ ***legislative*** day of the session, is being used and observed by the general population as the uniform time for the portion of Nevada which lies within the Pacific time zone, or any legal successor to the Pacific time zone, and which includes the seat of government of this State as designated by Section 1 of Article 15 of this Constitution. The Legislature and its members, officers and employees shall not employ any device, pretense or fiction that adjusts, evades or ignores this measure of time for the purpose of extending the duration of the session.

And be it further

RESOLVED, That Section 33 of Article 4 of the Nevada Constitution be amended to read as follows:

Sec. 33. The members of the Legislature shall receive for their services a compensation to be fixed by law and paid out of the public treasury ~~[, for not to exceed 60 days during any regular session of the Legislature and not to exceed 20 days during any special session;]~~ ***at regular intervals determined by law,*** but no increase of such compensation shall take effect during the term for which the members of either ~~[house]~~ ***House*** shall have been elected; Provided, that an appropriation may be made for the payment of such actual expenses as members of the Legislature may incur ~~[for postage,~~

~~express charges, newspapers and stationery not exceeding the sum of Sixty dollars]~~ for any ~~[general]~~ ***regular*** or special session to each member; and Furthermore Provided, that the Speaker of the Assembly ~~[,]~~ and ***the*** Lieutenant Governor, as President of the Senate, shall each, during the time of their actual attendance as such presiding officers **,** receive an additional allowance of two dollars per diem.

And be it further

RESOLVED, That Section 6 of Article 11 of the Nevada Constitution be amended to read as follows:

~~[Section]~~ ***Sec.*** 6. 1. In addition to other means provided for the support and maintenance of said university and common schools, the legislature shall provide for their support and maintenance by direct legislative appropriation from the general fund, upon the presentation of budgets in the manner required by law.

2. During a regular session of the Legislature ~~[,]~~ ***in any odd-numbered year,*** before any other appropriation is enacted to fund a portion of the state budget for the next ensuing biennium, the Legislature shall enact one or more appropriations to provide the money the Legislature deems to be sufficient, when combined with the local money reasonably available for this purpose, to fund the operation of the public schools in the State for kindergarten through grade 12 for the next ensuing biennium for the population reasonably estimated for that biennium.

3. During a special session of the Legislature that is held between the end of a regular session ***in an odd-numbered year*** in which the Legislature has not enacted the appropriation or appropriations required by subsection 2 to fund education for the next ensuing biennium and the first day of that next ensuing biennium, before any other appropriation is enacted other than appropriations required to pay the cost of that special session, the Legislature shall enact one or more appropriations to provide the money the Legislature deems to be sufficient, when combined with the local money reasonably available for this purpose, to fund the operation of the public schools in the State for kindergarten through grade 12 for the next ensuing biennium for the population reasonably estimated for that biennium.

4. During a special session of the Legislature that is held in a biennium for which the Legislature has not enacted the appropriation or appropriations required by subsection 2 to fund education for the biennium in which the special session is being held, before any other appropriation is enacted other than appropriations required to pay the cost of that special session, the Legislature shall enact one or more appropriations to provide the money the Legislature deems to be sufficient, when combined with the local money reasonably available for this purpose, to fund the operation of the public schools in the State for kindergarten through grade 12 for the population reasonably estimated for the biennium in which the special session is held.

5. Any appropriation of money enacted in violation of subsection 2, 3 or 4 is void.

6. As used in this section, "biennium" means a period of two fiscal years beginning on July 1 of an odd-numbered year and ending on June 30 of the next ensuing odd-numbered year.

And be it further

RESOLVED, That Section 12 of Article 17 of the Nevada Constitution be amended to read as follows:

Sec. 12. The first regular session of the Legislature shall commence on the second Monday of December A.D. Eighteen hundred and Sixty Four, and the second regular session of the same shall commence on the first Monday of January A.D. Eighteen hundred and Sixty Six; and the third regular session of the Legislature shall be the first of the biennial sessions, and shall commence on the first Monday of January A.D. Eighteen hundred and Sixty Seven; and the regular sessions of the Legislature shall be held thereafter **.** ~~[biennially.]~~

And be it further

RESOLVED, That Section 2 of Article 19 of the Nevada Constitution be amended to read as follows:

Sec. 2. 1. Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 1 of Article 4 of this Constitution, but subject to the limitations of Section 6 of this Article, the people reserve to themselves the power to propose, by initiative petition, statutes and amendments to statutes and amendments to this Constitution, and to enact or reject them at the polls.

2. An initiative petition shall be in the form required by Section 3 of this Article and shall be proposed by a number of registered voters equal to 10 percent or more of the number of voters who voted at the last preceding general election in not less than 75 percent of the counties in the State, but the total number of registered voters signing the initiative petition shall be equal to 10 percent or more of the voters who voted in the entire State at the last preceding general election.

3. If the initiative petition proposes a statute or an amendment to a statute, the person who intends to circulate it shall file a copy with the Secretary of State before beginning circulation and not earlier than ~~[January 1 of the year preceding the year in which a]~~ ***1 year before the commencement of the*** regular session of the Legislature ~~[is held.]~~ ***to which the petition will be transmitted.*** After its circulation, it shall be filed with the Secretary of State not less than 30 days ~~[prior to any]~~ ***before the commencement of the*** regular session of the Legislature ~~[.]~~ ***to which the petition will be transmitted.*** The circulation of the petition shall cease on the day the petition is filed with the Secretary of State or such other date as may be prescribed for the verification of the number of signatures affixed to the petition, whichever is earliest. The Secretary of State shall transmit such petition to the Legislature as soon as the Legislature convenes and organizes. The petition shall take precedence over all other measures except appropriation bills, and the statute or amendment to a statute proposed thereby shall be enacted or rejected by the Legislature without change or amendment within 40 days. If the proposed statute or amendment to a statute is enacted by the Legislature and approved by the Governor in the same manner as other statutes are enacted, such statute or amendment to a statute shall become law, but shall be subject to referendum petition as provided in Section 1 of this Article. If the statute or amendment to a statute is rejected by the Legislature, or if no action is taken thereon within 40 days, the Secretary of State shall submit the question of approval or disapproval of such statute or amendment to a statute to a vote of the voters at the next succeeding general election. If a majority of the voters voting on such question at such election votes approval of such statute or amendment to a statute, it shall become law and take effect upon completion of the canvass of votes by the Supreme Court. An initiative measure so approved by the voters shall not be amended, annulled, repealed, set aside or suspended by the Legislature within 3 years from the date it takes effect. If a majority of such voters votes disapproval of such statute or amendment to a statute, no further action shall be taken on such petition. If the Legislature rejects such proposed statute or amendment, the Governor may recommend to the Legislature and the Legislature may propose a different measure on the same subject, in which event, after such different measure has been approved by the Governor, the question of approval or disapproval of each measure shall be submitted by the Secretary of State to a vote of the voters at the next succeeding general election. If the conflicting provisions submitted to the voters are both approved by a majority of the voters voting on such measures, the measure which receives the largest number of affirmative votes shall thereupon become law. If at the session of the Legislature to which an initiative petition proposing an amendment to a statute is presented which the Legislature rejects or upon which it takes no action, the Legislature amends the statute which the petition proposes to amend in a respect which does not conflict in substance with the proposed amendment, the Secretary of State in submitting the statute to the voters for approval or disapproval of the proposed amendment shall include the amendment made by the Legislature.

4. If the initiative petition proposes an amendment to the Constitution, the person who intends to circulate it shall file a copy with the Secretary of State before beginning circulation and not earlier than September 1 of the year before the year in which the election is to be held. After its circulation it shall be filed with the Secretary of State not less than 90 days before any regular general election at which the question of approval

or disapproval of such amendment may be voted upon by the voters of the entire State. The circulation of the petition shall cease on the day the petition is filed with the Secretary of State or such other date as may be prescribed for the verification of the number of signatures affixed to the petition, whichever is earliest. The Secretary of State shall cause to be published in a newspaper of general circulation, on three separate occasions, in each county in the State, together with any explanatory matter which shall be placed upon the ballot, the entire text of the proposed amendment. If a majority of the voters voting on such question at such election votes disapproval of such amendment, no further action shall be taken on the petition. If a majority of such voters votes approval of such amendment, the Secretary of State shall publish and resubmit the question of approval or disapproval to a vote of the voters at the next succeeding general election in the same manner as such question was originally submitted. If a majority of such voters votes disapproval of such amendment, no further action shall be taken on such petition. If a majority of such voters votes approval of such amendment, it shall, unless precluded by subsection 5 or 6, become a part of this Constitution upon completion of the canvass of votes by the Supreme Court.

5. If two or more measures which affect the same section of a statute or of the Constitution are finally approved pursuant to this Section, or an amendment to the Constitution is finally so approved and an amendment proposed by the Legislature is ratified which affect the same section, by the voters at the same election:

(a) If all can be given effect without contradiction in substance, each shall be given effect.

(b) If one or more contradict in substance the other or others, the measure which received the largest favorable vote, and any other approved measure compatible with it, shall be given effect. If the one or more measures that contradict in substance the other or others receive the same number of favorable votes, none of the measures that contradict another shall be given effect.

6. If, at the same election as the first approval of a constitutional amendment pursuant to this Section, another amendment is finally approved pursuant to this Section, or an amendment proposed by the Legislature is ratified, which affects the same section of the Constitution but is compatible with the amendment given first approval, the Secretary of State shall publish and resubmit at the next general election the amendment given first approval as a further amendment to the section as amended by the amendment given final approval or ratified. If the amendment finally approved or ratified contradicts in substance the amendment given first approval, the Secretary of State shall not submit the amendment given first approval to the voters again.

And be it further

RESOLVED, That this resolution becomes effective upon passage.

Assemblywoman Benitez-Thompson moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Legislative Operations and Elections.

Motion carried.

INTRODUCTION, FIRST READING AND REFERENCE

By the Committee on Growth and Infrastructure:

Assembly Bill No. 411—AN ACT relating to fuel; requiring the State Board of Agriculture to adopt by regulation certain specifications for motor vehicle fuel; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

Assemblywoman Benitez-Thompson moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on Growth and Infrastructure.

Motion carried.

By the Committee on Growth and Infrastructure:

Assembly Bill No. 412—AN ACT relating to motor vehicles; revising provisions governing fully autonomous vehicles; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

Assemblywoman Benitez-Thompson moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on Growth and Infrastructure.

Motion carried.

By the Committee on Growth and Infrastructure:

Assembly Bill No. 413—AN ACT relating to transportation; requiring the Department of Transportation to establish an Advisory Working Group to Study Certain Issues Related to Transportation during the 2021-2022 interim; prescribing the duties of the Advisory Working Group; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

Assemblywoman Benitez-Thompson moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on Growth and Infrastructure.

Motion carried.

By Assemblyman O'Neill:

Assembly Bill No. 414—AN ACT relating to real property; revising the exemption from real property transfer taxes for the conveyance of real property under a deed which becomes effective upon the death of the grantor; revising provisions governing the enforcement of claims against real property transferred pursuant to a deed upon death; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

Assemblywoman Benitez-Thompson moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Motion carried.

By the Committee on Education:

Assembly Bill No. 415—AN ACT relating to education; directing the Legislative Committee on Education to conduct an interim study of the statewide system of accountability for public schools; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

Assemblywoman Benitez-Thompson moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on Education.

Motion carried.

By the Committee on Education:

Assembly Bill No. 416—AN ACT relating to higher education; requiring the Legislative Auditor to conduct audits of the Nevada System of Higher Education; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

Assemblywoman Benitez-Thompson moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on Education.

Motion carried.

By the Committee on Education:

Assembly Bill No. 417—AN ACT relating to school buses; requiring written recommendations to correct defects or inspection issues to be submitted with an inspection report to the superintendent of schools of a school district; authorizing recommendations to correct defects or inspection issues to be submitted to the superintendent of schools of a school district or his or her designee; removing the criminal penalty for the superintendent if he or she fails to correct a defect or inspection issue within 10 days after receiving notice; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

Assemblywoman Benitez-Thompson moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on Education.

Motion carried.

By the Committee on Education:

Assembly Bill No. 418—AN ACT relating to education; requiring the Department of Education to develop, implement and analyze an exit survey for certain employees who leave employment at a school district; authorizing the Department to partner with certain persons or entities to develop, implement and analyze the results of such exit surveys; requiring the board of trustees of a school district to administer and report to the Department the results of an exit survey; requiring the Department to make certain recommendations to the board of trustees of a school district; requiring the Department to report certain information to the Legislature or the Legislative Committee on Education; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

Assemblywoman Benitez-Thompson moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on Education.

Motion carried.

By the Committee on Education:

Assembly Bill No. 419—AN ACT relating to education; establishing various provisions related to the sponsorship and governance of charter schools; requiring the disclosure of certain information related to the management of charter schools; setting forth certain requirements for charter schools that have received certain low ratings of performance on the statewide system of accountability for public schools; prohibiting the approval of an application to form a charter school if the charter school is proposed to be managed by certain operators; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

Assemblywoman Benitez-Thompson moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on Education.

Motion carried.

By the Committee on Education:

Assembly Bill No. 420—AN ACT relating to education; revising provisions relating to educational management organizations; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

Assemblywoman Benitez-Thompson moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on Education.

Motion carried.

By the Committee on Legislative Operations and Elections:

Assembly Bill No. 421—AN ACT relating to persons with certain conditions; establishing the preferred manner of referring to persons with mental illness and persons who are deaf or hard of hearing in the Nevada Revised Statutes and the Nevada Administrative Code; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

Assemblywoman Benitez-Thompson moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on Legislative Operations and Elections.

Motion carried.

By the Committee on Legislative Operations and Elections:

Assembly Bill No. 422—AN ACT relating to elections; requiring the Secretary of State to create a centralized database that collects and stores voter preregistration and registration information from all of the counties; requiring each county clerk to use the database created by the Secretary of State to collect and store preregistration and registration information; making various other changes related to the creation and use of the database created by the Secretary of State; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

Assemblywoman Benitez-Thompson moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on Legislative Operations and Elections.

Motion carried.

By Assemblywoman Bilbray-Axelrod:

Assembly Bill No. 423—AN ACT relating to transportation; authorizing the Taxicab Authority to enforce laws relating to transportation network companies and drivers for such companies; requiring a driver who provides transportation services in affiliation with a transportation network company to hold a driver's permit; requiring the impounding of a vehicle used to provide transportation services in violation of provisions relating to transportation network companies; requiring a vehicle used to provide transportation services in affiliation with a transportation network company to be registered to a driver; revising requirements for drivers affiliated with a transportation network company; revising provisions relating to records of transportation network companies; requiring a transportation network company to provide certain insurance

for all drivers affiliated with the company; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

Assemblywoman Benitez-Thompson moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on Growth and Infrastructure.

Motion carried.

REMARKS FROM THE FLOOR

Assemblywoman Benitez-Thompson moved that the Assembly adjourn until Friday, March 26, 2021, at 11:30 a.m.

Motion carried.

Assembly adjourned at 5:43 p.m.

Approved: JASON FRIERSON
Speaker of the Assembly

Attest: SUSAN FURLONG
Chief Clerk of the Assembly