

**THE ONE HUNDREDTH DAY**

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CARSON CITY (Tuesday), May 12, 2015

Senate called to order at 2:09 p.m.

President Hutchison presiding.

Roll called.

All present except Senator Smith, who was excused.

Prayer by Senator Joseph P. Hardy.

Our Father in Heaven, we thank Thee for the moisture that has come. We are thankful for the health that we have. We are appreciative of the talents that we have been given. We are grateful for the support of family and friends. We are appreciative of food and shelter.

We recognize there are many who are struggling, who are sick, who have problems and if You could for us, fill in the blanks with the names of the father who is sick, the Legislator who is missing, the wife who is ill, the mother who has challenges, the child we worry about, Thou knows them, and we ask Thee to bless them.

We are thankful for the interactions that we have within our caucuses and between our caucuses. We are appreciative of the admonition of blessed be the peacemakers.

We ask that even when we are hurt, insulted or offended personally, that we take it not personally. May we forgive, even when someone does not ask for forgiveness. May we not say I have no need of Thee to whatever small or irritating part of this extended Legislative Body there may be. In sum, may we be like Thee, we pray.

I humbly ask in the Name of Jesus Christ.

AMEN.

Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag.

By previous order of the Senate, the reading of the Journal is dispensed with, and the President and Secretary are authorized to make the necessary corrections and additions.

**REPORTS OF COMMITTEES**

*Mr. President:*

Your Committee on Finance, to which were re-referred Senate Bills Nos. 391, 405, 420, has had the same under consideration, and begs leave to report the same back with the recommendation: Amend, and do pass as amended.

BEN KIECKHEFER, *Chair*

*Mr. President:*

Your Committee on Government Affairs, to which were referred Assembly Bills Nos. 15, 20, 43, 53, 59, 62, 88, 428, has had the same under consideration, and begs leave to report the same back with the recommendation: Do pass.

PETE GOICOECHEA, *Chair*

*Mr. President:*

Your Committee on Judiciary, to which were referred Assembly Bills Nos. 13, 40, 45, 48, 66, 124, 130, 132, 151, 153, 223, 224, 435, has had the same under consideration, and begs leave to report the same back with the recommendation: Do pass.

Also, your Committee on Judiciary, to which were referred Assembly Bills Nos. 8, 97, 113, 138, 160, has had the same under consideration, and begs leave to report the same back with the recommendation: Amend, and do pass as amended.

GREG BROWER, *Chair*

*Mr. President:*

Your Committee on Natural Resources, to which was referred Assembly Bill No. 136, has had the same under consideration, and begs leave to report the same back with the recommendation: Amend, and do pass as amended.

DONALD G. GUSTAVSON, *Chair*

MESSAGES FROM THE ASSEMBLY

ASSEMBLY CHAMBER, Carson City, May 11, 2015

*To the Honorable the Senate:*

I have the honor to inform your honorable body that the Assembly on this day passed Senate Bills Nos. 427, 469; Assembly Bill No. 465.

Also, I have the honor to inform your honorable body that the Assembly amended, and on this day passed, as amended, Senate Bill No. 480, Amendment No. 661, and respectfully requests your honorable body to concur in said amendment.

Also, I have the honor to inform your honorable body that the Assembly on this day appointed Assemblymen Titus, Hansen and Carrillo as a Conference Committee concerning Assembly Bill No. 78.

CAROL AIELLO-SALA

*Assistant Chief Clerk of the Assembly*

INTRODUCTION, FIRST READING AND REFERENCE

Assembly Bill No. 465.

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

Motion carried.

SECOND READING AND AMENDMENT

Assembly Bill No. 4.

Bill read second time and ordered to third reading.

Assembly Bill No. 16.

Bill read second time and ordered to third reading.

Assembly Bill No. 23.

Bill read second time.

The following amendment was proposed by the Committee on Legislative Operations and Elections:

Amendment No. 668.

SUMMARY—Makes various changes to provisions governing elections. (BDR 24-446)

AN ACT relating to elections; revising provisions governing regulations that the Secretary of State must adopt regarding the conduct of elections; changing the date of the general city election in certain cities that hold such elections in odd-numbered years; amending provisions relating to committees for political action and independent expenditures made for the purpose of affecting the outcome of elections; revising the beginning and ending dates of the period during which certain limits apply to the amount that may be committed or contributed to a candidate or a legal defense fund; providing that a petition to recall a public officer may only be signed by a registered voter who actually voted in the election at which the public officer was

elected; revising other provisions governing recall petitions and elections; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

Legislative Counsel's Digest:

Existing law requires the Secretary of State to adopt regulations governing the conduct of primary, general, special and district elections. (NRS 293.247) Section 1 of this bill makes various changes to the types of regulations that the Secretary of State must adopt governing the conduct of elections.

Existing law provides that certain cities must hold a general city election on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in June in odd-numbered years. (NRS 293C.140, 293C.145; Boulder City Charter § 96; Caliente City Charter § 5.010; Henderson City Charter § 5.020; Las Vegas City Charter § 5.020; North Las Vegas City Charter § 5.010; Yerington City Charter § 5.010) Sections 1.3, 1.5, 7-13 and 15 of this bill change the date of the general city election in those cities so that it occurs 1 week later on the second Tuesday after the first Monday in June in odd-numbered years. Sections 4-6 of this bill make the same change in the election date to the second Tuesday after the first Monday in June in odd-numbered years for certain local special elections seeking voter approval of certain local taxes and debt obligations. (NRS 350.020, 354.5982, 387.3285)

During the 77th Session of the Legislature in 2013, the Legislature enacted legislation that amended the definition of the term "committee for political action" in the campaign finance laws to include certain businesses or organizations that make expenditures of a certain amount in a calendar year for the purpose of affecting the outcome of any election or question on the ballot. (NRS 294A.0055, 294A.230; chapter 259, Statutes of Nevada 2013, pp. 1149-51) In 2013, the Legislature also enacted legislation that added a definition of the term "independent expenditure" to the campaign finance laws, but this newly defined term was not incorporated into the definition of the term "committee for political action." (NRS 294A.0077; chapter 425, Statutes of Nevada 2013, p. 2379) Sections 1.7 and 2.1 of this bill harmonize the 2013 legislation by incorporating the term "independent expenditure" into the definition of the term "committee for political action."

Under existing law, a person may not contribute or commit to contribute more than \$5,000 for a primary election and \$5,000 for a general election to a candidate for state, district, county or township office during the period beginning 30 days before the start of the regular session of the Legislature immediately after a general election for that office and ending 30 days before the start of the regular session of the Legislature immediately following the next general election for that office. During the same period, a person is prohibited from making or committing to make a contribution to a legal defense fund of a candidate or public officer in an amount which exceeds \$10,000. Existing law also prohibits a candidate or public officer, as applicable, from accepting a contribution or commitment to make a contribution in excess of those amounts. (Nev. Const. Art. 2, § 10, NRS 294A.100, 294A.287) Section 2 of this bill changes the period to which

those contribution limits apply so that the period begins on January 1 immediately

after a general election for an office and ends on December 31 immediately after the next general election for that office.

Existing law provides that a violation of the contribution limits to a candidate or a legal defense fund is a category E felony. (NRS 294A.100, 294A.287) Section 14 of this bill provides that certain contributions made or committed to be made under existing law at the end of the contribution periods in early January 2011, 2013 or 2015 shall be deemed to have been made or committed to be made on December 31, 2010, 2012 or 2014, respectively, so that no person is guilty retrospectively of committing a crime as a result of the changes made by section 2.

Existing law requires a committee for the recall of a public officer to report certain contributions received and expenditures made by the committee during its recall efforts. Existing law also requires such a committee to comply with the reporting requirements when it does not submit a legally sufficient recall petition to the filing officer before the expiration of the period for circulating the petition for signatures. (NRS 294A.270, 294A.280) Sections 2.3 and 2.5 of this bill clarify that such a committee must comply with the reporting requirements if it: (1) fails to submit the petition to the filing officer; (2) submits the petition to the filing officer without any valid signatures or with fewer than the necessary number of valid signatures; or (3) otherwise submits a legally insufficient petition or suspends or ceases its efforts to obtain the necessary number of valid signatures.

Finally, in *Strickland v. Waymire*, 126 Nev. 230, 240 (2010), the Nevada Supreme Court held that Section 9 of Article 2 of the Nevada Constitution provides that, "[w]hile all registered voters can vote at a special recall election, only voters who voted at the relevant baseline election can qualify a recall petition" by signing a petition for the recall. Section 3 of this bill conforms existing law to this ruling. (NRS 306.020)

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, REPRESENTED IN  
SENATE AND ASSEMBLY, DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. NRS 293.247 is hereby amended to read as follows:

293.247 1. The Secretary of State shall adopt regulations, not inconsistent with the election laws of this State, for the conduct of primary, general, special and district elections in all cities and counties. Permanent regulations of the Secretary of State that regulate the conduct of a primary, general, special or district election and are effective on or before the last business day of February immediately preceding a primary, general, special or district election govern the conduct of that election.

2. The Secretary of State shall prescribe the forms for a declaration of candidacy, certificate of candidacy, acceptance of candidacy and any petition which is filed pursuant to the general election laws of this State.

3. The regulations must prescribe:

(a) ~~The duties of election boards;~~

- ~~—(b) The type and amount of election supplies;~~
- ~~—(c) The manner of printing ballots and the number of ballots to be distributed to precincts and districts;~~
- ~~[(d) The method to be used in distributing ballots to precincts and districts;~~
- ~~—(e) The method of inspection and the disposition of ballot boxes;~~
- ~~—(f) (b) The form and placement of instructions to voters;~~
- ~~[(g) The recess periods for election boards;~~
- ~~—(h) The size, lighting and placement of voting booths;~~
- ~~—(i) The amount and placement of guardrails and other furniture and equipment at voting places;~~
- ~~—(j) (c) The disposition of election returns;~~
- ~~[(k) (d) The procedures to be used for canvasses, ties, recounts and contests, including, without limitation, the appropriate use of a paper record created when a voter casts a ballot on a mechanical voting system that directly records the votes electronically;~~
- ~~[(l) (e) The procedures to be used to ensure the security of the ballots from the time they are transferred from the polling place until they are stored pursuant to the provisions of NRS 293.391 or 293C.390;~~
- ~~[(m) (f) The procedures to be used to ensure the security and accuracy of computer programs and tapes used for elections;~~
- ~~[(n) (g) The procedures to be used for the testing, use and auditing of a mechanical voting system which directly records the votes electronically and which creates a paper record when a voter casts a ballot on the system;~~
- ~~[(o) The procedures to be used for the disposition of absent ballots in case of an emergency;~~
- ~~—(p) (h) The acceptable standards for the sending and receiving of applications, forms and ballots, by approved electronic transmission, by the county clerks and the electors or registered voters who are authorized to use approved electronic transmission pursuant to the provisions of this title;~~
- ~~[(q) (i) The forms for applications to register to vote and any other forms necessary for the administration of this title; and~~
- ~~[(r) (j) Such other matters as determined necessary by the Secretary of State.~~

4. The Secretary of State may provide interpretations and take other actions necessary for the effective administration of the statutes and regulations governing the conduct of primary, general, special and district elections in this State.

5. The Secretary of State shall prepare and distribute to each county and city clerk copies of:

- (a) Laws and regulations concerning elections in this State;
- (b) Interpretations issued by the Secretary of State's Office; and
- (c) Any Attorney General's opinions or any state or federal court decisions which affect state election laws or regulations whenever any of those opinions or decisions become known to the Secretary of State.

Sec. 1.3. NRS 293C.140 is hereby amended to read as follows:

293C.140 1. Except as otherwise provided in NRS 293C.115, a general city election must be held in each city of population categories one and two on the ~~first~~ *second* Tuesday after the first Monday in June of the first odd-numbered year after incorporation, and on the same day every 2 years thereafter as determined by law, ordinance or resolution, at which time there must be elected the elective city officers, the offices of which are required next to be filled by election. All candidates, except as otherwise provided in NRS 266.220, at the general city election must be voted upon by the electors of the city at large.

2. Unless the terms of office of city council members are extended by an ordinance adopted pursuant to NRS 293C.115, the terms of office are 4 years, which terms must be staggered. The council members elected to office immediately after incorporation shall decide, by lot, among themselves which of their offices expire at the next general city election, and thereafter the terms of office must be 4 years unless the terms are extended by an ordinance adopted pursuant to NRS 293C.115.

Sec. 1.5. NRS 293C.145 is hereby amended to read as follows:

293C.145 1. Except as otherwise provided in NRS 293C.115, a general city election must be held in each city of population category three on the ~~first~~ *second* Tuesday after the first Monday in June of the first odd-numbered year after incorporation, and on the same day every 2 years thereafter, as determined by ordinance.

2. There must be one mayor and three or five council members, as the city council shall provide by ordinance, for each city of population category three. Unless the terms of office of the mayor and the council members are extended by an ordinance adopted pursuant to NRS 293C.115, the terms of office of the mayor and the council members are 4 years, which terms must be staggered. The mayor and council members elected to office immediately after incorporation shall decide, by lot, among themselves which two of their offices expire at the next general city election, and thereafter the terms of office must be 4 years unless the terms are extended by an ordinance adopted pursuant to NRS 293C.115. If a city council thereafter increases the number of council members, it shall, by lot, stagger the initial terms of the additional members.

3. Except as otherwise provided in NRS 293C.115, a candidate for any office to be voted for at the general city election must file a declaration of candidacy with the city clerk not less than 60 days nor more than 70 days before the day of the general city election. The city clerk shall charge and collect from the candidate and the candidate must pay to the city clerk, at the time of filing the declaration of candidacy, a filing fee in an amount fixed by the city council by ordinance or resolution.

4. Candidates for mayor must be voted upon by the electors of the city at large. Candidates for the city council must be voted upon by the electors of their respective wards to represent the wards in which they reside or by the

electors of the city at large in accordance with the provisions of chapter 266 of NRS.

Sec. 1.7. NRS 294A.0055 is hereby amended to read as follows:

294A.0055 1. "Committee for political action" means:

(a) Any group of natural persons or entities that solicits or receives contributions from any other person, group or entity and:

(1) Makes or intends to make contributions to candidates or other persons; or

(2) Makes or intends to make expenditures,   
 ↪ designed to affect the outcome of any primary election, general election, special election or question on the ballot.

(b) Any business or social organization, corporation, partnership, association, trust, unincorporated organization or labor union:

(1) Which has as its primary purpose affecting the outcome of any primary election, general election, special election or any question on the ballot and for that purpose receives contributions in excess of \$1,500 in a calendar year or makes ~~independent~~ expenditures in excess of \$1,500 in a calendar year; or

(2) Which does not have as its primary purpose affecting the outcome of any primary election, general election, special election or any question on the ballot, but for the purpose of affecting the outcome of any election or question on the ballot receives contributions in excess of \$5,000 in a calendar year or makes *independent* expenditures in excess of \$5,000 in a calendar year.

2. "Committee for political action" does not include:

(a) An organization made up of legislative members of a political party whose primary purpose is to provide support for their political efforts.

(b) An entity solely because it provides goods or services to a candidate or committee in the regular course of its business at the same price that would be provided to the general public.

(c) An individual natural person.

(d) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (b) of subsection 1, an individual corporation or other business organization who has filed articles of incorporation or other documentation of organization with the Secretary of State pursuant to title 7 of NRS.

(e) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (b) of subsection 1, a labor union.

(f) A personal campaign committee or the personal representative of a candidate who receives contributions or makes expenditures that are reported as contributions or expenditures by the candidate.

(g) A committee for the recall of a public officer.

(h) A major or minor political party or any committee sponsored by a major or minor political party.

Sec. 2. NRS 294A.100 is hereby amended to read as follows:

294A.100 1. A person shall not make or commit to make a contribution or contributions to a candidate for any office, except a federal office, in an amount which exceeds \$5,000 for the primary election, regardless of the number of candidates for the office, and \$5,000 for the general election, regardless of the number of candidates for the office, during the period:

(a) Beginning ~~[from 30 days before the regular session of the Legislature]~~ *January 1 of the year* immediately following the last general election for the office and ending ~~[30 days before the regular session of the Legislature]~~ *December 31* immediately following the next general election for the office, if that office is a state, district, county or township office; or

(b) Beginning from 30 days after the last election for the office and ending 30 days after the next general city election for the office, if that office is a city office.

2. A candidate shall not accept a contribution or commitment to make a contribution made in violation of subsection 1.

3. A person who willfully violates any provision of this section is guilty of a category E felony and shall be punished as provided in NRS 193.130.

Sec. 2.1. NRS 294A.230 is hereby amended to read as follows:

294A.230 1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, each committee for political action shall, before it engages in any activity in this State, register with the Secretary of State on forms supplied by the Secretary of State.

2. A person who qualifies as a committee for political action in accordance with:

(a) Subparagraph (1) of paragraph (b) of subsection 1 of NRS 294A.0055 by receiving contributions in excess of \$1,500 in a calendar year or making ~~independent~~ expenditures in excess of \$1,500 in a calendar year; or

(b) Subparagraph (2) of paragraph (b) of subsection 1 of NRS 294A.0055 by receiving contributions in excess of \$5,000 in a calendar year or making *independent* expenditures in excess of \$5,000 in a calendar year,

↪ shall, not later than 7 calendar days after the qualifying event, register with the Secretary of State on forms supplied by the Secretary of State. When reporting contributions as required by this chapter, a person who qualifies as a committee for political action in accordance with subparagraph (2) of paragraph (b) of subsection 1 of NRS 294A.0055 is required to report only those contributions received for the purpose of affecting the outcome of any primary election, general election, special election or any question on the ballot.

3. The form must require:

- (a) The name of the committee for political action;
- (b) The purpose for which it was organized;
- (c) The names, addresses and telephone numbers of its officers;
- (d) If the committee for political action is affiliated with any other organizations, the name, address and telephone number of each organization;
- (e) The name, address and telephone number of its registered agent; and



(f) Any other information deemed necessary by the Secretary of State.

4. A committee for political action shall file with the Secretary of State:

(a) An amended form for registration within 30 days after any change in the information contained in the form for registration.

(b) A form for registration on or before January 15 of each year, regardless of whether there is a change in the information contained in the most recent form for registration filed by the committee for political action with the Secretary of State.

5. The Secretary of State shall include on the Secretary of State's Internet website the information required pursuant to subsection 3.

6. For purposes of the civil penalty that the Secretary of State may impose pursuant to NRS 294A.420 for violating the provisions of subsection 1 or 2, if a committee for political action fails to register with the Secretary of State pursuant to subsection 1 or 2, each time the committee for political action engages in any activity in this State constitutes a separate violation of subsection 1 or 2 for which the Secretary of State may impose a civil penalty.

Sec. 2.3. NRS 294A.270 is hereby amended to read as follows:

294A.270 1. Except as otherwise provided in subsections 3 and 4, each committee for the recall of a public officer shall, not later than:

(a) Four days before the beginning of early voting by personal appearance for the special election to recall a public officer, for the period from the date the notice of intent to circulate the petition for recall is filed pursuant to NRS 306.015 through 5 days before the beginning of early voting by personal appearance for the special election;

(b) Four days before the special election, for the period from 4 days before the beginning of early voting by personal appearance for the special election through 5 days before the special election; and

(c) Thirty days after the special election, for the remaining period through the date of the special election,

→ report each contribution received or made by the committee for the recall of a public officer during the period in excess of \$100 and contributions received from a contributor or made to one recipient which cumulatively exceed \$100.

2. ~~1.1~~ Except as otherwise provided in subsection 3, if a petition for the recall of a public officer is not ~~filed~~ submitted to the filing officer before the expiration of the notice of intent ~~is~~ pursuant to the provisions of chapter 306 of NRS or is otherwise legally insufficient when submitted to the filing officer pursuant to the provisions of chapter 306 of NRS, the committee for the recall of a public officer shall, not later than 30 days after the expiration of the notice of intent, report each contribution received by the committee for the recall of a public officer, and each contribution made by the committee for the recall of a public officer in excess of \$100 and contributions made to one recipient which cumulatively exceed \$100. The provisions of this

*subsection apply to the committee for the recall of a public officer if the committee:*

*(a) Fails to submit the petition to the filing officer as required by chapter 306 of NRS;*

*(b) Submits the petition to the filing officer without any valid signatures or with fewer than the necessary number of valid signatures required by chapter 306 of NRS; or*

*(c) Otherwise submits a legally insufficient petition or suspends or ceases its efforts to obtain the necessary number of valid signatures required by chapter 306 of NRS.*

3. If a district court determines that the petition for the recall of the public officer is legally insufficient pursuant to subsection 6 of NRS 306.040, the committee for the recall of a public officer shall, not later than 30 days after the district court orders the officer with whom the petition is filed to cease any further proceedings regarding the petition, for the period from the filing of the notice of intent to circulate the petition for recall through the day of the district court's order, report each contribution received or made by the committee for the recall of a public officer in excess of \$100 and contributions received from a contributor or made to one recipient which cumulatively exceed \$100.

4. If the special election is held on the same day as a primary election or general election, the committee for the recall of a public officer shall, not later than:

(a) Twenty-one days before the special election, for the period from the filing of the notice of intent to circulate the petition for recall through 25 days before the special election;

(b) Four days before the special election, for the period from 24 days before the special election through 5 days before the special election; and

(c) The 15th day of the second month after the special election, for the remaining period through the date of the special election,

→ report each contribution received or made by the committee for the recall of a public officer in excess of \$100 and contributions received from a contributor or made to one recipient which cumulatively exceed \$100.

5. Except as otherwise provided in NRS 294A.3737, each report of contributions must be filed electronically with the Secretary of State.

6. A report shall be deemed to be filed on the date that it was received by the Secretary of State.

7. The name and address of the contributor or recipient and the date on which the contribution was received must be included on the report for each contribution, whether from or to a natural person, association or corporation.

Sec. 2.5. NRS 294A.280 is hereby amended to read as follows:

294A.280 1. Except as otherwise provided in subsections 3 and 4, each committee for the recall of a public officer shall, not later than:

(a) Four days before the beginning of early voting by personal appearance for the special election to recall a public officer, for the period from the date

the notice of intent to circulate the petition for recall is filed pursuant to NRS 306.015 through 5 days before the beginning of early voting by personal appearance for the special election;

(b) Four days before the special election, for the period from 4 days before the beginning of early voting by personal appearance for the special election through 5 days before the special election; and

(c) Thirty days after the special election, for the remaining period through the date of the special election,

→ report each expenditure made by the committee for the recall of a public officer during the period in excess of \$100 and expenditures made to one recipient which cumulatively exceed \$100.

2. ~~¶~~ *Except as otherwise provided in subsection 3, if a petition for the recall of a public officer is not ~~filed~~ submitted to the filing officer before the expiration of the notice of intent ~~is~~ pursuant to the provisions of chapter 306 of NRS or is otherwise legally insufficient when submitted to the filing officer pursuant to the provisions of chapter 306 of NRS, the committee for the recall of a public officer shall, not later than 30 days after the expiration of the notice of intent, report each expenditure made by the committee for the recall of a public officer in excess of \$100 and expenditures made to one recipient which cumulatively exceed \$100. The provisions of this subsection apply to the committee for the recall of a public officer if the committee:*

(a) *Fails to submit the petition to the filing officer as required by chapter 306 of NRS;*

(b) *Submits the petition to the filing officer without any valid signatures or with fewer than the necessary number of valid signatures required by chapter 306 of NRS; or*

(c) *Otherwise submits a legally insufficient petition or suspends or ceases its efforts to obtain the necessary number of valid signatures required by chapter 306 of NRS.*

3. If a district court determines that a petition for the recall of the public officer is legally insufficient pursuant to subsection 6 of NRS 306.040, the committee for the recall of a public officer shall, not later than 30 days after the district court orders the officer with whom the petition is filed to cease any further proceedings regarding the petition, for the period from the filing of the notice of intent to circulate the petition for recall through the day of the district court's order, report each expenditure made by the committee for the recall of a public officer in excess of \$100 and expenditures made to one recipient which cumulatively exceed \$100.

4. If the special election is held on the same day as a primary election or general election, the committee for the recall of a public officer shall, not later than:

(a) Twenty-one days before the special election, for the period from the filing of the notice of intent to circulate the petition for recall through 25 days before the special election;

(b) Four days before the special election, for the period from 24 days before the special election through 5 days before the special election; and

(c) The 15th of the second month after the special election, for the remaining period through the date of the special election,

↪ report each expenditure made by the committee for the recall of a public officer in excess of \$100 and expenditures made to one recipient which cumulatively exceed \$100.

5. Except as otherwise provided in NRS 294A.3737, each report of expenditures must be filed electronically with the Secretary of State.

6. A report shall be deemed to be filed on the date that it was received by the Secretary of State.

7. The name and address of the recipient and the date on which the expenditure was made must be included on the report for each expenditure, whether to a natural person, association or corporation.

Sec. 3. NRS 306.020 is hereby amended to read as follows:

306.020 1. Every public officer in the State of Nevada is subject to recall from office by the registered voters of the State or of the county, district or municipality that the public officer represents, as provided in this chapter and Section 9 of Article 2 of the Constitution of the State of Nevada. A public officer who is appointed to an elective office is subject to recall in the same manner as provided for an officer who is elected to that office.

2. The petition to recall a public officer may be signed by any registered voter of the State or of the county, district, municipality or portion thereof that the public officer represents ~~[, regardless of whether the registered voter cast a ballot]~~ *who actually voted* in the election at which the public officer was elected.

3. The petition must, in addition to setting forth the reason why the recall is demanded:

(a) Contain the residence addresses of the signers and the date that the petition was signed;

(b) Contain a statement of the minimum number of signatures necessary to the validity of the petition;

(c) Contain at the top of each page and immediately above the signature line, in at least 10-point bold type, the words "Recall Petition";

(d) Include the date that a notice of intent was filed; and

(e) Have the designation: "Signatures of registered voters seeking the recall of ..... (name of public officer for whom recall is sought)" on each page if the petition contains more than one page.

Sec. 4. NRS 350.020 is hereby amended to read as follows:

350.020 1. Except as otherwise provided by subsections 3 and 4, if a municipality proposes to issue or incur general obligations, the proposal must be submitted to the electors of the municipality at a special election called for that purpose or the next general municipal election or general state election.

2. Such a special election may be held:

(a) At any time, including, without limitation, on the date of a primary municipal election or a primary state election, if the governing body of the municipality determines, by a unanimous vote, that an emergency exists; or

(b) On the ~~first~~ *second* Tuesday after the first Monday in June of an odd-numbered year, *whether or not the municipality also holds a general municipal election on that date,*

↪ except that the governing body shall not determine that an emergency exists if the special election is for the purpose of submitting to the electors a proposal to refund bonds. The determination made by the governing body is conclusive unless it is shown that the governing body acted with fraud, a gross abuse of discretion or in violation of the provisions of this subsection. An action to challenge the determination made by the governing body must be commenced within 15 days after the governing body's determination is final. As used in this subsection, "emergency" means any occurrence or combination of occurrences which requires immediate action by the governing body of the municipality to prevent or mitigate a substantial financial loss to the municipality or to enable the governing body to provide an essential service to the residents of the municipality.

3. If payment of a general obligation of the municipality is additionally secured by a pledge of gross or net revenue of a project to be financed by its issue, and the governing body determines, by an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members elected to the governing body, that the pledged revenue will at least equal the amount required in each year for the payment of interest and principal, without regard to any option reserved by the municipality for early redemption, the municipality may, after a public hearing, incur this general obligation without an election unless, within 90 days after publication of a resolution of intent to issue the bonds, a petition is presented to the governing body signed by not less than 5 percent of the registered voters of the municipality. Any member elected to the governing body whose authority to vote is limited by charter, statute or otherwise may vote on the determination required to be made by the governing body pursuant to this subsection. The determination by the governing body becomes conclusive on the last day for filing the petition. For the purpose of this subsection, the number of registered voters must be determined as of the close of registration for the last preceding general election. The resolution of intent need not be published in full, but the publication must include the amount of the obligation and the purpose for which it is to be incurred. Notice of the public hearing must be published at least 10 days before the day of the hearing. The publications must be made once in a newspaper of general circulation in the municipality. When published, the notice of the public hearing must be at least as large as 5 inches high by 4 inches wide.

4. The board of trustees of a school district may issue general obligation bonds which are not expected to result in an increase in the existing property tax levy for the payment of bonds of the school district without holding an

election for each issuance of the bonds if the qualified electors approve a question submitted by the board of trustees that authorizes issuance of bonds for a period of 10 years after the date of approval by the voters. If the question is approved, the board of trustees of the school district may issue the bonds for a period of 10 years after the date of approval by the voters, after obtaining the approval of the debt management commission in the county in which the school district is located and, in a county whose population is 100,000 or more, the approval of the oversight panel for school facilities established pursuant to NRS 393.092 in that county, if the board of trustees of the school district finds that the existing tax for debt service will at least equal the amount required to pay the principal and interest on the outstanding general obligations of the school district and the general obligations proposed to be issued. The finding made by the board of trustees is conclusive in the absence of fraud or gross abuse of discretion. As used in this subsection, "general obligations" does not include medium-term obligations issued pursuant to NRS 350.087 to 350.095, inclusive.

5. At the time of issuance of bonds authorized pursuant to subsection 4, the board of trustees shall establish a reserve account in its debt service fund for payment of the outstanding bonds of the school district. The reserve account must be established and maintained in an amount at least equal to the lesser of:

(a) For a school district located in a county whose population is 100,000 or more, 25 percent; and

(b) For a school district located in a county whose population is less than 100,000, 50 percent,

↳ of the amount of principal and interest payments due on all of the outstanding bonds of the school district in the next fiscal year or 10 percent of the outstanding principal amount of the outstanding bonds of the school district.

6. If the amount in the reserve account falls below the amount required by subsection 5:

(a) The board of trustees shall not issue additional bonds pursuant to subsection 4 until the reserve account is restored to the level required by subsection 5; and

(b) The board of trustees shall apply all of the taxes levied by the school district for payment of bonds of the school district that are not needed for payment of the principal and interest on bonds of the school district in the current fiscal year to restore the reserve account to the level required pursuant to subsection 5.

7. A question presented to the voters pursuant to subsection 4 may authorize all or a portion of the revenue generated by the debt rate which is in excess of the amount required:

(a) For debt service in the current fiscal year;

(b) For other purposes related to the bonds by the instrument pursuant to which the bonds were issued; and

(c) To maintain the reserve account required pursuant to subsection 5, ↪ to be transferred to the county school district's fund for capital projects established pursuant to NRS 387.328 and used to pay the cost of capital projects which can lawfully be paid from that fund. Any such transfer must not limit the ability of the school district to issue bonds during the period of voter authorization if the findings and approvals required by subsection 4 are obtained.

8. A municipality may issue special or medium-term obligations without an election.

Sec. 5. NRS 354.5982 is hereby amended to read as follows:

354.5982 1. The local government may exceed the limit imposed by NRS 354.59811 upon the calculated receipts from taxes ad valorem only if its governing body proposes to its registered voters an additional property tax, and the proposal is approved by a majority of the voters voting on the question at a general election, a general city election or a special election called for that purpose. The question submitted to the voters must contain the rate of the proposed additional property tax stated in dollars and cents per \$100 assessed valuation, the purpose of the proposed additional property tax, the duration of the proposed additional property tax and an estimate established by the governing body of the increase in the amount of property taxes that an owner of a new home with a fair market value of \$100,000 will pay per year as a result of the passage of the question. The duration of the levy must not exceed 30 years. The governing body may discontinue the levy before it expires and may not thereafter reimpose it in whole or in part without following the procedure required for its original imposition.

2. A special election may be held:

(a) At any time, including, without limitation, on the date of a primary city election or a primary state election, if the governing body of the local government determines, by a unanimous vote, that an emergency exists; or

(b) On the ~~first~~ *second* Tuesday after the first Monday in June of an odd-numbered year ~~[-]~~, *whether or not the local government also holds a general city election on that date.*

3. The determination made by the governing body pursuant to subsection 2 that an emergency exists is conclusive unless it is shown that the governing body acted with fraud or a gross abuse of discretion. An action to challenge the determination made by the governing body must be commenced within 15 days after the governing body's determination is final. As used in this subsection, "emergency" means any unexpected occurrence or combination of occurrences which requires immediate action by the governing body of the local government to prevent or mitigate a substantial financial loss to the local government or to enable the governing body to provide an essential service to the residents of the local government.

4. To the allowed revenue from taxes ad valorem determined pursuant to NRS 354.59811 for a local government, the Executive Director of the Department of Taxation shall add any amount approved by the Legislature

for the cost to that local government of any substantial program or expense required by legislative enactment.

Sec. 6. NRS 387.3285 is hereby amended to read as follows:

387.3285 1. Upon the approval of a majority of the registered voters of a county voting upon the question at a general or special election, the board of county commissioners in each county with a school district whose enrollment is fewer than 25,000 pupils may levy a tax which, when combined with any tax imposed pursuant to NRS 387.3287, is not more than 75 cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation of taxable property within the county. The question submitted to the registered voters must contain the rate of the proposed additional property tax, stated in dollars and cents per \$100 assessed valuation, the purpose of the proposed additional property tax, the duration of the proposed additional property tax and an estimate established by the board of trustees of the increase in the amount of property taxes that an owner of a new home with a fair market value of \$100,000 will pay per year as a result of the passage of the question. The duration may not exceed 20 years.

2. Upon the approval of a majority of the registered voters of a county voting upon the question at a general or special election, the board of county commissioners in each county with a school district whose enrollment is 25,000 pupils or more may levy a tax which, when combined with any tax imposed pursuant to NRS 387.3287, is not more than 50 cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation of taxable property within the county. The question submitted to the registered voters must contain the rate of the proposed additional property tax, stated in dollars and cents per \$100 assessed valuation, the purpose of the proposed additional property tax, the duration of the proposed additional property tax and an estimate established by the board of trustees of the increase in the amount of property taxes that an owner of a new home with a fair market value of \$100,000 will pay per year as a result of the passage of the question. The duration may not exceed 20 years.

3. Any money collected pursuant to this section must be deposited in the county treasury to the credit of the fund for capital projects to be held and, except as otherwise provided in NRS 387.3287, to be expended in the same manner as other money deposited in that fund.

4. A special election may be held:

(a) At any time, including, without limitation, on the date of a primary city election or a primary state election if the board of trustees of the school district determines, by a unanimous vote, that an emergency exists; or

(b) On the ~~first~~ *second* Tuesday after the first Monday in June of an odd-numbered year ~~[-]~~, *whether or not any local government also holds a general city election on that date.*

5. The determination made by the board of trustees pursuant to subsection 4 that an emergency exists is conclusive unless it is shown that the board of trustees acted with fraud or a gross abuse of discretion. An action to challenge the determination made by the board of trustees must be



commenced within 15 days after the determination made by board of trustees is final. As used in this subsection, "emergency" means an unexpected occurrence or combination of occurrences that requires immediate action by the board of trustees of the school district to prevent or mitigate a substantial financial loss to the school district or to enable the board of trustees to provide an essential service.

Sec. 7. Section 96 of the Charter of Boulder City is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 96. Conduct of municipal elections.

1. All municipal elections must be nonpartisan in character and must be conducted in accordance with the provisions of the general election laws of the State of Nevada and any ordinance regulations as adopted by the City Council which are consistent with law and this Charter. (1959 Charter)

2. All full terms of office in the City Council are 4 years, and Council Members must be elected at large without regard to precinct residency. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 8, two full-term Council Members and the Mayor are to be elected in each year immediately preceding a federal presidential election, and two full-term Council Members are to be elected in each year immediately following a federal presidential election. In each election, the candidates receiving the greatest number of votes must be declared elected to the vacant full-term positions. (Add. 17; Amd. 1; 11-5-1996)

3. In the event one or more 2-year term positions on the Council will be available at the time of a municipal election as provided in section 12, candidates must file specifically for such position(s). Candidates receiving the greatest respective number of votes must be declared elected to the respective available 2-year positions. (Add. 15; Amd. 2; 6-4-1991)

4. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 8, a primary municipal election must be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in April of each odd-numbered year and a general municipal election must be held on the ~~first~~ *second* Tuesday after the first Monday in June of each odd-numbered year.

5. A primary municipal election must not be held if no more than double the number of Council Members to be elected file as candidates. A primary municipal election must not be held for the office of Mayor if no more than two candidates file for that position. The primary municipal election must be held for the purpose of eliminating candidates in excess of a figure double the number of Council Members to be elected. (Add. 17; Amd. 1; 11-5-1996)

6. If, in the primary municipal election, a candidate receives votes equal to a majority of voters casting ballots in that election, he or she shall be considered elected to one of the vacancies and his or her

name shall not be placed on the ballot for the general municipal election. (Add. 10; Amd. 7; 6-2-1981)

7. In each primary and general municipal election, voters are entitled to cast ballots for candidates in a number equal to the number of seats to be filled in the municipal elections. (Add. 11; Amd. 5; 6-7-1983)

8. The City Council may by ordinance provide for a primary municipal election and general municipal election on the dates set forth for primary elections and general elections pursuant to the provisions of chapter 293 of NRS.

9. If the City Council adopts an ordinance pursuant to subsection 8, the dates set forth in NRS 293.12755, in subsections 2 to 5, inclusive, of NRS 293.165 and in NRS 293.175, 293.177, 293.345 and 293.368 apply for the purposes of conducting the primary municipal elections and general municipal elections.

10. If the City Council adopts an ordinance pursuant to subsection 8, the ordinance must not affect the term of office of any elected official of the City serving in office on the effective date of the ordinance. The next succeeding term for that office may be shortened but may not be lengthened as a result of the ordinance.

11. The conduct of all municipal elections must be under the control of the City Council, which shall adopt by ordinance all regulations which it considers desirable and consistent with law and this Charter. Nothing in this Charter shall be construed as to deny or abridge the power of the City Council to provide for supplemental regulations for the prevention of fraud in such elections and for the recount of ballots in cases of doubt or fraud. (Add. 24; Amd. 1; 6-3-2003)

Sec. 8. Section 5.010 of the Charter of the City of Caliente, being chapter 31, Statutes of Nevada 1971, as last amended by chapter 263, Statutes of Nevada 2013, at page 1182, is hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 5.010 Municipal elections.

1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2:

(a) ~~{On the first Tuesday after the first Monday in June 1973, there must be elected by the qualified voters of the City, at a general municipal election to be held for that purpose, a Mayor and one Council Member who shall hold office for a period of 4 years and until their successors have been elected and qualified.~~

—(b) On the ~~{first}~~ *second* Tuesday after the first Monday in June ~~{1975,}~~ *2019*, and at each successive interval of 4 years thereafter, there must be elected by the qualified voters of the City, at a general municipal election to be held for that purpose, two Council Members who shall hold office for a period of 4 years and until their successors have been elected and qualified.

~~[(c) On the first Tuesday after the first Monday in June 1975, there shall be elected by the qualified voters of the City at a general municipal election to be held for that purpose one Council Member who shall hold office for a period of 2 years and until his or her successor has been elected and qualified.~~

~~—(d)] (b) On the [first] second Tuesday after the first Monday in June [1977,] 2017, and at each successive interval of 4 years, there must be elected by the qualified voters of the City, at a general municipal election to be held for that purpose, a Mayor and two Council Members, who shall hold office for a period of 4 years and until their successors have been elected and qualified.~~

2. The City Council may by ordinance provide for a primary municipal election and general municipal election on the dates set forth for primary elections and general elections pursuant to the provisions of chapter 293 of NRS.

3. If the City Council adopts an ordinance pursuant to subsection 2, the dates set forth in NRS 293.12755, in subsections 2 to 5, inclusive, of NRS 293.165 and in NRS 293.175, 293.177, 293.345 and 293.368 apply for the purposes of conducting the primary municipal elections and general municipal elections.

4. If the City Council adopts an ordinance pursuant to subsection 2, the term of office of any elected official may be shortened but may not be lengthened as a result of the ordinance.

Sec. 9. Section 5.020 of the Charter of the City of Henderson, being chapter 266, Statutes of Nevada 1971, as last amended by chapter 266, Statutes of Nevada 2013, at page 1215, is hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 5.020 General municipal election.

1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2:

(a) A general municipal election must be held in the City on the ~~[first]~~ second Tuesday after the first Monday in June of each odd-numbered year, at which time the registered voters of the City shall elect city officers to fill the available elective positions.

(b) All candidates for the office of Mayor, Council Member and Municipal Judge must be voted upon by the registered voters of the City at large. The term of office for members of the City Council and the Mayor is 4 years. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 3 of section 4.015, the term of office for a Municipal Judge is 6 years.

(c) On the second Tuesday after the first Monday in June ~~[2001,] 2019~~, and every 6 years thereafter, there must be elected by the qualified voters of the City, at a general municipal election to be held for that purpose, a Municipal Judge for Department 1 who will hold office until his or her successor has been elected and qualified.

(d) On the second Tuesday after the first Monday in June ~~[2003] 2021~~, and every 6 years thereafter, there must be elected by the qualified voters of the City, at a general municipal election to be held

for that purpose, a Municipal Judge for Department 2 who will hold office until his or her successor has been elected and qualified.

(e) On the *second* Tuesday after the first Monday in June ~~{2005,}~~ 2017, and every 6 years thereafter, there must be elected by the qualified voters of the City, at a general municipal election to be held for that purpose, a Municipal Judge for Department 3 who will hold office until his or her successor has been elected and qualified.

2. The City Council may by ordinance provide for a primary municipal election and general municipal election on the dates set forth for primary elections and general elections pursuant to the provisions of chapter 293 of NRS.

3. If the City Council adopts an ordinance pursuant to subsection 2, the dates set forth in NRS 293.12755, in subsections 2 to 5, inclusive, of NRS 293.165 and in NRS 293.175, 293.177, 293.345 and 293.368 apply for the purposes of conducting the primary municipal elections and general municipal elections.

4. If the City Council adopts an ordinance pursuant to subsection 2, the ordinance must not affect the term of office of any elected official of the City serving in office on the effective date of the ordinance. The next succeeding term for that office may be shortened but may not be lengthened as a result of the ordinance.

Sec. 10. Section 1.160 of the Charter of the City of Las Vegas, being chapter 517, Statutes of Nevada 1983, as last amended by chapter 218, Statutes of Nevada 2011, at page 958, is hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 1.160 Elective offices: Vacancies. Except as otherwise provided in NRS 268.325:

1. A vacancy in the office of Mayor, Council Member or Municipal Judge must be filled by the majority vote of the entire City Council within 30 days after the occurrence of that vacancy. A person may be selected to fill a prospective vacancy before the vacancy occurs. In such a case, each member of the Council, except any member whose term of office expires before the occurrence of the vacancy, may participate in any action taken by the Council pursuant to this section. The appointee must have the same qualifications as are required of the elective official, including, without limitation, any applicable residency requirement.

2. Except as otherwise provided in section 5.010, no appointment extends beyond the first regular meeting of the City Council that follows the next general municipal election, at that election the office must be filled for the remainder of the unexpired term, or beyond the first regular meeting of the City Council after the *second* Tuesday after the first Monday in the next succeeding June in an odd-numbered year, if no general municipal election is held in that year.

Sec. 11. Section 5.020 of the Charter of the City of Las Vegas, being chapter 517, Statutes of Nevada 1983, as last amended by chapter 263, Statutes of Nevada 2013, at page 1183, is hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 5.020 General municipal election.

1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, a general municipal election must be held in the City on the *second* Tuesday after the first Monday in June of each odd-numbered year and on the same day every 2 years thereafter, at which time there must be elected those officers whose offices are required to be filled by election in that year.

2. The City Council may by ordinance provide for a primary municipal election and general municipal election on the dates set forth for primary elections and general elections pursuant to the provisions of chapter 293 of NRS.

3. If the City Council adopts an ordinance pursuant to subsection 2, the dates set forth in NRS 293.12755, in subsections 2 to 5, inclusive, of NRS 293.165 and in NRS 293.175, 293.177, 293.345 and 293.368 apply for the purposes of conducting the primary municipal elections and general municipal elections.

4. If the City Council adopts an ordinance pursuant to subsection 2, the ordinance must not affect the term of office of any elected official of the City serving in office on the effective date of the ordinance. The next succeeding term for that office may be shortened but may not be lengthened as a result of the ordinance.

5. All candidates for elective office, except the office of Council Member, must be voted upon by the registered voters of the City at large.

Sec. 12. Section 5.010 of the Charter of the City of North Las Vegas, being chapter 573, Statutes of Nevada 1971, as last amended by chapter 218, Statutes of Nevada 2011, at page 962, is hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 5.010 General municipal elections.

1. Except as otherwise provided in section 5.025:

(a) On the *second* Tuesday after the first Monday in June ~~{1977,}~~ 2017, and at each successive interval of 4 years thereafter, there must be elected, at a general municipal election to be held for that purpose, a Mayor and two Council Members, who shall hold office for a period of 4 years and until their successors have been elected and qualified.

(b) On the *second* Tuesday after the first Monday in June ~~{1975,}~~ 2019, and at each successive interval of 4 years thereafter, there must be elected, at a general municipal election to be held for that purpose, two Council Members, who shall hold office for a period of 4 years and until their successors have been elected and qualified.

2. In a general municipal election:

(a) A candidate for the office of City Council Member must be elected only by the registered voters of the ward that he or she seeks to represent.

(b) Candidates for all other elective offices must be elected by the registered voters of the City at large.

Sec. 13. Section 5.010 of the Charter of the City of Yerington, being chapter 465, Statutes of Nevada 1971, as last amended by chapter 263, Statutes of Nevada 2013, at page 1184, is hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 5.010 Municipal elections.

1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2:

(a) On the ~~first~~ *second* Tuesday after the first Monday in June ~~[1975,]~~ 2019, and at each successive interval of 4 years, there must be elected by the qualified voters of the City, at a general municipal election to be held for that purpose, a Mayor and two Council Members, who shall hold office for a period of 4 years and until their successors have been elected and qualified.

(b) On the ~~first~~ *second* Tuesday after the first Monday in June ~~[1977,]~~ 2017, and at each successive interval of 4 years thereafter, there must be elected by the qualified voters of the City, at a general municipal election to be held for that purpose, two Council Members, who shall hold office for a period of 4 years and until their successors have been elected and qualified.

2. The City Council may by ordinance provide for a primary municipal election and general municipal election on the dates set forth for primary elections and general elections pursuant to the provisions of chapter 293 of NRS.

3. If the City Council adopts an ordinance pursuant to subsection 2, the dates set forth in NRS 293.12755, in subsections 2 to 5, inclusive, of NRS 293.165 and in NRS 293.175, 293.177, 293.345 and 293.368 apply for the purposes of conducting the primary municipal elections and general municipal elections.

4. If the City Council adopts an ordinance pursuant to subsection 2, the term of office of any elected official may be shortened but may not be lengthened as a result of the ordinance.

Sec. 14. 1. For the purposes of NRS 294A.100, as amended by section 2 of this act:

(a) A person who, on or after January 1, 2011, and on or before January 8, 2011, made or committed to make a contribution to a candidate for an office having a term of 6 years, the last preceding general election for which was in 2010, shall be deemed to have made or committed to make the contribution on December 31, 2010.

(b) A candidate for an office described in paragraph (a) who, on or after January 1, 2011, and on or before January 8, 2011, accepted a contribution or a commitment to make a contribution, shall be deemed to have accepted the contribution or commitment on December 31, 2010.

(c) A person who, on or after January 1, 2013, and on or before January 5, 2013, made or committed to make a contribution to a candidate for an office having a term of 4 years or more, the last preceding general election for which was in 2012, shall be deemed to have made or committed to make the contribution on December 31, 2012.

(d) A candidate for an office described in paragraph (c) who, on or after January 1, 2013, and on or before January 5, 2013, accepted a contribution or a commitment to make a contribution, shall be deemed to have accepted the contribution or commitment on December 31, 2012.

(e) A person who, on or after January 1, 2015, and on or before January 3, 2015, made or committed to make a contribution to a candidate for an office having a term of 2 years or more, the last preceding general election for which was in 2014, shall be deemed to have made or committed to make the contribution on December 31, 2014.

(f) A candidate for an office described in paragraph (e) who, on or after January 1, 2015, and on or before January 3, 2015, accepted a contribution or a commitment to make a contribution, shall be deemed to have accepted the contribution or commitment on December 31, 2014.

2. For the purposes of NRS 294A.287, as affected by section 2 of this act:

(a) A person who, on or after January 1, 2011, and on or before January 8, 2011, made or committed to make a contribution to the legal defense fund of a candidate for an office having a term of 6 years or a public officer who held such an office, the last preceding general election for which was in 2010, shall be deemed to have made or committed to make the contribution on December 31, 2010.

(b) A candidate for an office or a public officer who held an office described in paragraph (a), the last preceding general election for which was in 2010, and who accepted a contribution or a commitment to make a contribution to his or her legal defense fund on or after January 1, 2011, and on or before January 8, 2011, shall be deemed to have accepted the contribution or commitment on December 31, 2010.

(c) A person who, on or after January 1, 2013, and on or before January 5, 2013, made or committed to make a contribution to the legal defense fund of a candidate for an office having a term of 4 years or more or a public officer who held such an office, the last preceding general election for which was in 2012, shall be deemed to have made or committed to make the contribution on December 31, 2012.

(d) A candidate for an office or a public officer who held an office described in paragraph (c), the last preceding general election for which was in 2012, and who accepted a contribution or a commitment to make a contribution to his or her legal defense fund on or after January 1, 2013, and on or before January 5, 2013, shall be deemed to have accepted the contribution or commitment on December 31, 2012.

(e) A person who, on or after January 1, 2015, and on or before January 3, 2015, made or committed to make a contribution to the legal defense fund of a candidate for an office having a term of 2 years or more or a public officer who held such an office, the last preceding general election for which was in 2014, shall be deemed to have made or committed to make the contribution on December 31, 2014.

(f) A candidate for an office or a public officer who held an office described in paragraph (e), the last preceding general election for which was in 2014, and who accepted a contribution or a commitment to make a contribution to his or her legal defense fund on or after January 1, 2015, and on or before January 3, 2015, shall be deemed to have accepted the contribution or commitment on December 31, 2014.

3. Nothing in this section authorizes a person to make a contribution or commitment to make a contribution, or a candidate or public officer to accept a contribution or commitment to make a contribution, in excess of the limits set forth in NRS 294A.100 or 294A.287.

Sec. 15. The amendatory provisions of this act do not abrogate or affect the current term of office of any municipal officer who is serving in that office on January 1, 2016.

Sec. 16. 1. This section and sections 1, 1.7 to 3, inclusive, and 14 of this act become effective on July 1, 2015.

2. Sections 1.3, 1.5, 4 to 13, inclusive, and 15 of this act become effective on January 1, 2016.

Senator Atkinson moved the adoption of the amendment.

Remarks by Senator Atkinson.

Amendment No. 668 to Assembly Bill No. 23 makes a technical correction by deleting in two places the term "independent" as it relates to independent expenditures. This term was added inadvertently in four places by the Assembly, and we actually only needed it referenced twice so it was deleted.

Amendment adopted.

Bill ordered reprinted, re-engrossed and to third reading.

Assembly Bill No. 44.

Bill read second time and ordered to third reading.

Assembly Bill No. 46.

Bill read second time and ordered to third reading.

Assembly Bill No. 68.

Bill read second time and ordered to third reading.

Assembly Bill No. 101.

Bill read second time and ordered to third reading.

Assembly Bill No. 112.

Bill read second time.

The following amendment was proposed by the Committee on Education:



Amendment No. 660.

SUMMARY—Revises provisions governing the policy concerning a safe and respectful learning environment for children enrolled in public schools throughout the State. (BDR 34-220)

AN ACT relating to education; revising the policy for all school districts and public schools to provide a safe and respectful learning environment; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

Legislative Counsel's Digest:

The Department of Education is required to prescribe a policy for all school districts and public schools to provide a safe and respectful learning environment that is free of bullying, cyber-bullying and violence. (NRS 388.121-388.145) Section 1 of this bill expands the goals to establish a safe and respectful learning environment in public schools in this State to include ensuring that the quality of instruction is not negatively impacted by poor attitudes or interactions among administrators, principals, teachers or other personnel of a school district. Section 2 of this bill requires the policy prescribed by the Department for all school districts and public schools to provide a safe and respectful learning environment to include methods to promote a positive learning environment.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, REPRESENTED IN  
SENATE AND ASSEMBLY, DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. NRS 388.132 is hereby amended to read as follows:

388.132 The Legislature declares that:

1. A learning environment that is safe and respectful is essential for the pupils enrolled in the public schools in this State to achieve academic success and meet this State's high academic standards;

2. Any form of bullying or cyber-bullying seriously interferes with the ability of teachers to teach in the classroom and the ability of pupils to learn;

3. The use of the Internet by pupils in a manner that is ethical, safe and secure is essential to a safe and respectful learning environment and is essential for the successful use of technology;

4. The intended goal of the Legislature is to ensure that:

(a) The public schools in this State provide a safe and respectful learning environment in which persons of differing beliefs, characteristics and backgrounds can realize their full academic and personal potential;

(b) All administrators, principals, teachers and other personnel of the school districts and public schools in this State demonstrate appropriate behavior on the premises of any public school by treating other persons, including, without limitation, pupils, with civility and respect and by refusing to tolerate bullying and cyber-bullying; ~~and~~

(c) *The quality of instruction is not negatively impacted by poor attitudes or interactions among administrators, principals, teachers or other personnel of a school district; and*

(d) All persons in public schools are entitled to maintain their own beliefs and to respectfully disagree without resorting to bullying, cyber-bullying or violence; and

5. By declaring its goal that the public schools in this State provide a safe and respectful learning environment, the Legislature is not advocating or requiring the acceptance of differing beliefs in a manner that would inhibit the freedom of expression, but is requiring that pupils with differing beliefs be free from abuse.

Sec. 2. NRS 388.133 is hereby amended to read as follows:

388.133 1. The Department shall, in consultation with the boards of trustees of school districts, educational personnel, local associations and organizations of parents whose children are enrolled in public schools throughout this State, and individual parents and legal guardians whose children are enrolled in public schools throughout this State, prescribe by regulation a policy for all school districts and public schools to provide a safe and respectful learning environment that is free of bullying and cyber-bullying.

2. The policy must include, without limitation:

(a) Requirements and methods for reporting violations of NRS 388.135 ~~;~~, *including, without limitation, violations among teachers and violations between teachers and administrators, principals and other ~~educational~~ personnel ~~of a school district~~*; and

(b) A policy for use by school districts to train members of the board of trustees and all administrators, principals, teachers and all other personnel employed by the board of trustees of a school district. The policy must include, without limitation:

(1) Training in the appropriate methods to facilitate positive human relations among pupils by eliminating the use of bullying and cyber-bullying so that pupils may realize their full academic and personal potential;

(2) Training in methods to prevent, identify and report incidents of bullying and cyber-bullying;

(3) *Methods to promote a positive learning environment;*

(4) Methods to improve the school environment in a manner that will facilitate positive human relations among pupils; and

~~4~~ (5) Methods to teach skills to pupils so that the pupils are able to replace inappropriate behavior with positive behavior.

Senator Harris moved the adoption of the amendment.

Remarks by Senator Harris.

Amendment No. 660 to Assembly Bill No. 112 simply corrects a technical inconsistency within the bill. Some of the language was not aligned as it should have been. This is an attempt to make sure that there is clarity within the statute.

Amendment adopted.

Bill ordered reprinted, re-engrossed and to third reading.

Assembly Bill No. 150.

Bill read second time.

The following amendment was proposed by the Committee on Education:  
Amendment No. 659.

SUMMARY—Revises provisions governing the Governor Guinn Millennium Scholarship Program. (BDR 34-200)

AN ACT relating to education; revising the eligibility criteria for a student to receive a Governor Guinn Millennium Scholarship; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

Legislative Counsel's Digest:

Existing law requires a student to maintain a certain grade point average based on his or her year of graduation to be eligible for a Governor Guinn Millennium Scholarship. (NRS 396.930) This bill extends eligibility for such a scholarship to students who do not meet the minimum grade point average requirement, but who receive a certain score on a college entrance examination ~~offered~~ administered to the student while the student was enrolled as a pupil in a public or private high school in this State. This bill requires the Board of Regents of the University of Nevada to establish such score requirements.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, REPRESENTED IN  
SENATE AND ASSEMBLY, DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. NRS 396.930 is hereby amended to read as follows:

396.930 1. Except as otherwise provided in subsections 2 and 3, a student may apply to the Board of Regents for a Millennium Scholarship if the student:

(a) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (e) of subsection 2, has been a resident of this State for at least 2 years before the student applies for the Millennium Scholarship;

(b) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (c), graduated from a public or private high school in this State:

(1) After May 1, 2000, but not later than May 1, 2003; or

(2) After May 1, 2003, and, except as otherwise provided in paragraphs (c), (d) and (f) of subsection 2, not more than 6 years before the student applies for the Millennium Scholarship;

(c) Does not satisfy the requirements of paragraph (b) and:

(1) Was enrolled as a pupil in a public or private high school in this State with a class of pupils who were regularly scheduled to graduate after May 1, 2000;

(2) Received his or her high school diploma within 4 years after he or she was regularly scheduled to graduate; and

(3) Applies for the Millennium Scholarship not more than 6 years after he or she was regularly scheduled to graduate from high school;

(d) ~~Maintained~~ *Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (e), maintained* in high school in the courses designated by the Board of Regents pursuant to paragraph (b) of subsection 2, at least:

(1) A 3.00 grade point average on a 4.0 grading scale, if the student was a member of the graduating class of 2003 or 2004;

(2) A 3.10 grade point average on a 4.0 grading scale, if the student was a member of the graduating class of 2005 or 2006; or

(3) A 3.25 grade point average on a 4.0 grading scale, if the student was a member of the graduating class of 2007 or a later graduating class; ~~and~~

(e) *Does not satisfy the requirements of paragraph (d) and received at least the minimum score established by the Board of Regents on a college entrance examination approved by the Board of Regents ~~that~~ that was administered to the student while the student was enrolled as a pupil in a public or private high school in this State; and*

(f) Is enrolled in at least:

(1) Six semester credit hours in a community college within the System;

(2) Twelve semester credit hours in another eligible institution; or

(3) A total of 12 or more semester credit hours in eligible institutions if the student is enrolled in more than one eligible institution.

2. The Board of Regents:

(a) Shall define the core curriculum that a student must complete in high school to be eligible for a Millennium Scholarship.

(b) Shall designate the courses in which a student must earn the minimum grade point averages set forth in paragraph (d) of subsection 1.

(c) May establish criteria with respect to students who have been on active duty serving in the Armed Forces of the United States to exempt such students from the 6-year limitation on applications that is set forth in subparagraph (2) of paragraph (b) of subsection 1.

(d) Shall establish criteria with respect to students who have a documented physical or mental disability or who were previously subject to an individualized education program under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, 20 U.S.C. §§ 1400 et seq., or a plan under Title V of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, 29 U.S.C. §§ 791 et seq. The criteria must provide an exemption for those students from:

(1) The 6-year limitation on applications that is set forth in subparagraph (2) of paragraph (b) of subsection 1 and subparagraph (3) of paragraph (c) of subsection 1 and any limitation applicable to students who are eligible pursuant to subparagraph (1) of paragraph (b) of subsection 1.

(2) The minimum number of credits prescribed in paragraph (e) of subsection 1.

(e) Shall establish criteria with respect to students who have a parent or legal guardian on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States to exempt such students from the residency requirement set forth in paragraph (a) of subsection 1 or subsection 3.

(f) Shall establish criteria with respect to students who have been actively serving or participating in a charitable, religious or public service assignment or mission to exempt such students from the 6-year limitation on applications that is set forth in subparagraph (2) of paragraph (b) of subsection 1. Such

criteria must provide for the award of Millennium Scholarships to those students who qualify for the exemption and who otherwise meet the eligibility criteria to the extent that money is available to award Millennium Scholarships to the students after all other obligations for the award of Millennium Scholarships for the current school year have been satisfied.

3. Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (c) of subsection 1, for students who did not graduate from a public or private high school in this State and who, except as otherwise provided in paragraph (e) of subsection 2, have been residents of this State for at least 2 years, the Board of Regents shall establish:

(a) The minimum score on a standardized test that such students must receive; or

(b) Other criteria that students must meet,  
 ↳ to be eligible for Millennium Scholarships.

4. In awarding Millennium Scholarships, the Board of Regents shall enhance its outreach to students who:

(a) Are pursuing a career in education or health care;

(b) Come from families who lack sufficient financial resources to pay for the costs of sending their children to an eligible institution; or

(c) Substantially participated in an antismoking, antidrug or anti-alcohol program during high school.

5. The Board of Regents shall establish a procedure by which an applicant for a Millennium Scholarship is required to execute an affidavit declaring the applicant's eligibility for a Millennium Scholarship pursuant to the requirements of this section. The affidavit must include a declaration that the applicant is a citizen of the United States or has lawful immigration status, or that the applicant has filed an application to legalize the applicant's immigration status or will file an application to legalize his or her immigration status as soon as he or she is eligible to do so.

Sec. 2. This act becomes effective on July 1, 2015.

Senator Harris moved the adoption of the amendment.

Remarks by Senator Harris.

Amendment No. 659 to Assembly Bill No. 150 clarifies that the applicable college entrance exam must be taken while a student is enrolled in high school.

Amendment adopted.

Bill ordered reprinted, engrossed and to third reading.

Assembly Bill No. 189.

Bill read second time.

The following amendment was proposed by the Committee on Transportation:

Amendment No. 679.

SUMMARY—Revises provisions governing special license plates.  
 (BDR 43-529)

AN ACT relating to special license plates; authorizing the Commission on Special License Plates to request the Legislative Commission to direct the Legislative Auditor to perform an audit of certain charitable organizations which receive additional fees collected by the Department of Motor Vehicles for special license plates; revising provisions regarding the application submitted to the Department by certain persons seeking a special license plate intended to generate financial support for an organization; revising provisions requiring certain charitable organizations which receive additional fees paid for special license plates to provide certain documents and records annually to the Commission on Special License Plates; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

Legislative Counsel's Digest:

Under existing law, certain persons may apply to the Department of Motor Vehicles for the design, preparation and issuance of a special license plate that is intended to generate financial support for a charitable organization. The application must include certain information about the person requesting the special license plate, the charitable organization, if different from the person requesting the special license plate, and information about the intended use of the financial support. (NRS 482.367002) Section 6 of this bill requires that such an application also include a budget prepared by or for the charitable organization if the charitable organization is not a governmental entity whose budget is included in the executive budget. Section 6 also requires the Department to notify the Commission on Special License Plates (hereinafter referred to as "the Commission") and the charitable organization upon making a determination to issue the special license plate.

Existing law requires each charitable organization, not including a governmental entity whose budget is included in the executive budget, that receives fees from the sale of special license plates to prepare and submit annually to the Commission a balance sheet and a recent bank statement. (NRS 482.38277) The Commission is required to provide those documents to the Legislative Auditor, who is required to prepare a final written report for the Commission regarding the propriety of the financial administration and recordkeeping of the charitable organization. (NRS 482.38278) Section 2 of this bill authorizes the Commission to request the Legislative Commission to direct the Legislative Auditor to perform an audit of any charitable organization that receives fees from the sale of special license plates if the Commission has reasonable cause to believe or has received a credible complaint that the charitable organization has: (1) filed with the Commission or the Department forms or records that are inadequate or inaccurate; (2) committed improper practices of financial administration; or (3) failed to use adequate methods and procedures to ensure that all money received in the form of additional fees from special license plates is expended solely for the benefit of the intended recipient. The Commission may also request the Legislative Commission to direct the Legislative Auditor to perform such an audit if the Commission determines that an investigation and audit are

reasonably necessary to assist the Commission in administering any provision of existing law which the Commission is authorized to administer.

Existing law also requires each charitable organization, not including a governmental entity whose budget is included in the executive budget, that receives fees from the sale of special license plates to prepare and submit annually to the Commission updated information regarding the telephone number and mailing address of the charitable organization and the names of persons who are responsible for overseeing the operation of the charitable organization. (NRS 482.38277) Section 8 of this bill further requires that the charitable organization provide the Commission annually with a report on the budget of the organization which provides details about how the fees received from the special license plates have been expended and a copy of the most recent federal tax return of the organization, if any, including all schedules related thereto. Section 8 also requires the charitable organization: (1) to post annually on its Internet website the most recent federal tax return of the charitable organization, if any, including all schedules related thereto; or (2) if the charitable organization does not have an Internet website, to publish annually the most recent federal tax return of the charitable organization, if any, including all schedules related thereto, in a newspaper of general circulation in the county where the charitable organization is based.

Existing law authorizes the Commission to recommend that the Department take adverse action against a charitable organization that receives fees from the sale of special license plates if the Commission makes certain determinations about the organization, and after the organization has had an opportunity for a hearing on those determinations. The adverse action recommended may include the suspension of the collection of all additional fees collected on behalf of the charitable organization and the suspension of production of the special license plates from which the charitable organization receives additional fees, if the Department is still producing that design. (NRS 482.38279) Section 10 of this bill adds to the criteria on which the Commission may base such a determination the results of an audit prepared by the Legislative Auditor pursuant to section 2.

Section 4 of this bill provides that ~~all~~ certain records related to the receipt or use of money submitted to the Commission by a charitable organization that receives fees from the sale of special license plates are public records and are available for public inspection. Existing law provides that any personally identifiable information contained in such public records is confidential. (Chapter 239 of NRS, NRS 239B.030)

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, REPRESENTED IN  
SENATE AND ASSEMBLY, DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Chapter 482 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto the provisions set forth as sections 2, 3 and 4 of this act.

Sec. 2. 1. *The Commission on Special License Plates may request the Legislative Commission to direct the Legislative Auditor to perform an audit of any charitable organization if the Commission on Special License Plates:*

*(a) Has reasonable cause to believe or has received a credible complaint that the charitable organization has filed with the Commission on Special License Plates or the Department forms or records that are inadequate or inaccurate, has committed improper practices of financial administration, or has failed to use adequate methods and procedures to ensure that all money received in the form of additional fees is expended solely for the benefit of the intended recipient; or*

*(b) Determines that an audit is reasonably necessary to assist the Commission on Special License Plates in administering any provision of this chapter which it is authorized or required to administer.*

*2. If the Legislative Commission directs the Legislative Auditor to perform an audit of a charitable organization, the Legislative Auditor shall:*

*(a) Conduct the audit and prepare a final written report of the audit;*

*(b) Distribute a copy of the final written report to each member of the Commission on Special License Plates; and*

*(c) Present the final written report to the Commission on Special License Plates at its next regularly scheduled meeting.*

*3. Along with any statement of explanation or rebuttal from the audited charitable organization, the final written report of the audit may include, without limitation:*

*(a) Evidence regarding the inadequacy or inaccuracy of any forms or records filed by the charitable organization with the Commission on Special License Plates or the Department;*

*(b) Evidence regarding any improper practices of financial administration on the part of the charitable organization;*

*(c) Evidence regarding the methods and procedures, or lack thereof, used to ensure that all money received in the form of additional fees is expended solely for the benefit of the intended recipient; and*

*(d) Any other evidence or information that the Legislative Auditor determines to be relevant to the propriety of the financial administration and recordkeeping of the charitable organization, including, without limitation, the disposition of any additional fees received by the charitable organization.*

*Sec. 3. 1. Upon receiving notification by the Department pursuant to subsection 5 of NRS 482.367002 that a special license plate that is intended to generate financial support for an organization will be issued by the Department, a charitable organization, not including a governmental entity whose budget is in the executive budget, that is to receive additional fees shall, if the charitable organization wishes to award grants with any of the money received in the form of additional fees, submit to the Commission on Special License Plates in writing the methods and procedures to be used by the charitable organization in awarding such grants, including, without limitation:*

*(a) A copy of the application form to be used by any person or entity seeking a grant from the charitable organization;*



(b) The guidelines established by the charitable organization for the submission and review of applications to receive a grant from the charitable organization; and

(c) The criteria to be used by the charitable organization in awarding such a grant.

2. Upon receipt of the information required, the Commission shall review the procedures to determine if the methods and procedures are adequate to ensure that all money received in the form of additional fees is expended solely for the benefit of the intended recipient. If the Commission determines that the methods and procedures are:

(a) Adequate to ensure that all money received in the form of additional fees is expended solely for the benefit of the intended recipient, the Commission shall notify the charitable organization of that determination.

(b) Inadequate to ensure that all money received in the form of additional fees is expended solely for the benefit of the intended recipient, the Commission shall notify the charitable organization and request that the charitable organization submit a revised version of the methods and procedures to be used by the charitable organization in awarding grants.

3. A charitable organization may not award any grants of money received in the form of additional fees until the procedures and methods have been determined adequate by the Commission pursuant to subsection 2.

Sec. 4. ~~All records of:~~

~~1. All documents and information submitted to the Commission pursuant to sections 2 and 3 of this act, NRS 482.38277 and 482.38278 by a charitable organization that is to receive additional fees, not including a governmental entity whose budget is in the executive budget, that are related to the receipt of or use of those fees; and~~

~~2. Any person who receives money from such a charitable organization in the form of a grant, that are related to the receipt of or use of that money, are public records and are available for public inspection as provided in chapter 239 of NRS.~~

Sec. 5. NRS 482.270 is hereby amended to read as follows:

482.270 1. Except as otherwise provided in this section or by specific statute, the Director shall order the redesign and preparation of motor vehicle license plates.

2. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 3, the Department shall, upon the payment of all applicable fees, issue redesigned motor vehicle license plates pursuant to this section to persons who apply for the registration or renewal of the registration of a motor vehicle on or after January 1, 2001.

3. The Department shall not issue redesigned motor vehicle license plates pursuant to this section to a person who was issued motor vehicle license plates before January 1, 1982, or pursuant to NRS 482.3747, 482.3763, 482.3775, 482.378, 482.379 or 482.37901, without the approval of the person.

4. The Director may determine and vary the size, shape and form and the material of which license plates are made, but each license plate must be of sufficient size to be plainly readable from a distance of 100 feet during daylight. All license plates must be treated to reflect light and to be at least 100 times brighter than conventional painted number plates. When properly mounted on an unlighted vehicle, the license plates, when viewed from a vehicle equipped with standard headlights, must be visible for a distance of not less than 1,500 feet and readable for a distance of not less than 110 feet.

5. Every license plate must have displayed upon it:

- (a) The registration number, or combination of letters and numbers, assigned to the vehicle and to the owner thereof;
- (b) The name of this State, which may be abbreviated;
- (c) If issued for a calendar year, the year; and
- (d) If issued for a registration period other than a calendar year, the month and year the registration expires.

6. Each special license plate that is designed, prepared and issued pursuant to NRS 482.367002 must be designed and prepared in such a manner that:

- (a) The left-hand one-third of the plate is the only part of the plate on which is displayed any design or other insignia that is suggested pursuant to paragraph ~~((f))~~ (g) of subsection 2 of that section; and
- (b) The remainder of the plate conforms to the requirements for lettering and design that are set forth in this section.

Sec. 6. NRS 482.367002 is hereby amended to read as follows:

482.367002 1. A person may request that the Department design, prepare and issue a special license plate by submitting an application to the Department. A person may submit an application for a special license plate that is intended to generate financial support for an organization only if:

(a) For an organization which is not a governmental entity, the organization is established as a nonprofit charitable organization which provides services to the community relating to public health, education or general welfare;

(b) For an organization which is a governmental entity, the organization only uses the financial support generated by the special license plate for charitable purposes relating to public health, education or general welfare;

(c) The organization is registered with the Secretary of State, if registration is required by law, and has filed any documents required to remain registered with the Secretary of State;

(d) The name and purpose of the organization do not promote, advertise or endorse any specific product, brand name or service that is offered for profit;

(e) The organization is nondiscriminatory; and

(f) The license plate will not promote a specific religion, faith or antireligious belief.

2. An application submitted to the Department pursuant to subsection 1:

- (a) Must be on a form prescribed and furnished by the Department;

(b) Must specify whether the special license plate being requested is intended to generate financial support for a particular cause or charitable organization and, if so:

(1) The name of the cause or charitable organization; and

(2) Whether the financial support intended to be generated for the particular cause or charitable organization will be for:

(I) General use by the particular cause or charitable organization; or

(II) Use by the particular cause or charitable organization in a more limited or specific manner;

(c) Must include the name and signature of a person who represents:

(1) The organization which is requesting that the Department design, prepare and issue the special license plate; and

(2) If different from the organization described in subparagraph (1), the cause or charitable organization for which the special license plate being requested is intended to generate financial support;

(d) Must include proof that the organization satisfies the requirements set forth in subsection 1;

(e) Must be accompanied by a surety bond posted with the Department in the amount of \$5,000, except that if the special license plate being requested is one of the type described in subsection 3 of NRS 482.367008, the application must be accompanied by a surety bond posted with the Department in the amount of \$20,000; ~~and~~

(f) *Must, if the organization is a charitable organization, not including a governmental entity whose budget is included in the executive budget, include a budget prepared by or for the charitable organization which includes, without limitation, the proposed operating and administrative expenses of the charitable organization; and*

(g) May be accompanied by suggestions for the design of and colors to be used in the special license plate.

3. If an application for a special license plate has been submitted pursuant to this section but the Department has not yet designed, prepared or issued the plate, the applicant shall amend the application with updated information when any of the following events take place:

(a) The name of the organization that submitted the application has changed since the initial application was submitted.

(b) The cause or charitable organization for which the special license plate being requested is intended to generate financial support has a different name than that set forth on the initial application.

(c) The cause or charitable organization for which the special license plate being requested is intended to generate financial support is different from that set forth on the initial application.

(d) *A charitable organization which submitted a budget pursuant to paragraph (f) of subsection 2 prepares or has prepared a new or subsequent budget.*

↪ The updated information described in this subsection must be submitted to the Department within 90 days after the relevant change takes place, unless the applicant has received notice that the special license plate is on an agenda to be heard at a meeting of the Commission on Special License Plates, in which case the updated information must be submitted to the Department within 48 hours after the applicant receives such notice. The updating of information pursuant to this subsection does not alter, change or otherwise affect the issuance of special license plates by the Department in accordance with the chronological order of their authorization or approval, as described in subsection 2 of NRS 482.367008.

4. The Department may design and prepare a special license plate requested pursuant to subsection 1 if:

(a) The Department determines that the application for that plate complies with subsection 2; and

(b) The Commission on Special License Plates recommends to the Department that the Department approve the application for that plate pursuant to subsection 5 of NRS 482.367004.

5. *Upon making a determination to issue a special license plate pursuant to this section, the Department shall notify:*

*(a) The person who requested the special license plate pursuant to subsection 1;*

*(b) The charitable organization for which the special license plate is intended to generate financial support, if any; and*

*(c) The Commission on Special License Plates.*

6. Except as otherwise provided in NRS 482.367008, the Department may issue a special license plate that:

(a) The Department has designed and prepared pursuant to this section;

(b) The Commission on Special License Plates has recommended the Department approve for issuance pursuant to subsection 5 of NRS 482.367004; and

(c) Complies with the requirements of subsection 6 of NRS 482.270,

↪ for any passenger car or light commercial vehicle upon application by a person who is entitled to license plates pursuant to NRS 482.265 and who otherwise complies with the requirements for registration and licensing pursuant to this chapter. A person may request that personalized prestige license plates issued pursuant to NRS 482.3667 be combined with a special license plate issued pursuant to this section if that person pays the fees for personalized prestige license plates in addition to the fees for the special license plate.

~~{6.}~~ 7. The Department must promptly release the surety bond posted pursuant to subsection 2:

(a) If the Department determines not to issue the special license plate; or

(b) If it is determined that at least 1,000 special license plates have been issued pursuant to the assessment of the viability of the design of the special license plate conducted pursuant to NRS 482.367008, except that if the

special license plate is one of the type described in subsection 3 of NRS 482.367008, the Department must promptly release the surety bond posted pursuant to subsection 2 if it is determined that at least 3,000 special license plates have been issued pursuant to the assessment of the viability of the design of the special license plate conducted pursuant to NRS 482.367008.

~~{7}~~ 8. If, during a registration period, the holder of license plates issued pursuant to the provisions of this section disposes of the vehicle to which the plates are affixed, the holder shall:

(a) Retain the plates and affix them to another vehicle that meets the requirements of this section if the holder pays the fee for the transfer of the registration and any registration fee or governmental services tax due pursuant to NRS 482.399; or

(b) Within 30 days after removing the plates from the vehicle, return them to the Department.

Sec. 7. NRS 482.38272 is hereby amended to read as follows:

482.38272 As used in NRS 482.38272 to 482.38279, inclusive, *and sections 2, 3 and 4 of this act*, unless the context otherwise requires, the words and terms defined in NRS 482.38273 to 482.38276, inclusive, have the meanings ascribed to them in those sections.

Sec. 8. NRS 482.38277 is hereby amended to read as follows:

482.38277 1. On or before September 1 of each fiscal year, each charitable organization, not including a governmental entity whose budget is included in the executive budget, that receives additional fees shall prepare a balance sheet for the immediately preceding fiscal year on a form provided by the Commission on Special License Plates and file the balance sheet, accompanied by a recent bank statement, with the Commission. The Commission shall prepare and make available, or cause to be prepared and made available, a form that must be used by a charitable organization to prepare such a balance sheet.

2. On or before July 1 of each fiscal year, each charitable organization, not including a governmental entity whose budget is included in the executive budget, that receives additional fees shall provide to the Commission and the Department:

(a) A list of the names of the persons, whether or not designated officers, who are responsible for overseeing the operation of the charitable organization;

(b) The current mailing address of the charitable organization; ~~{and}~~

(c) The current telephone number of the charitable organization ~~{-}~~;

(d) *A report of the budget of the charitable organization, including, without limitation:*

(1) *A copy of the most recent annual budget of the charitable organization; and*

(2) *A description of how all money received by the charitable organization in the form of additional fees was expended, including, without*

limitation, how that money was expended by the charitable organization, or any recipient or awardee of that money from the charitable organization; and

(e) A copy of the most recent federal tax return of the charitable organization, if any, including all schedules related thereto.

3. On or before July 1 of each fiscal year, each charitable organization, not including a governmental entity whose budget is included in the executive budget, that receives additional fees shall post on the Internet website of the charitable organization or, if no such Internet website exists, publish in a newspaper of general circulation in the county where the charitable organization is based, the most recent federal tax return of the charitable organization, if any, including all schedules related thereto.

4. The Legislative Auditor shall prescribe:

(a) The form and content of the balance sheets required to be filed pursuant to subsection 1; and

(b) Any additional information that must accompany the balance sheets and bank statements required to be filed pursuant to subsection 1, including, without limitation, the methods and procedures used to ensure that all money received in the form of additional fees is expended solely for the benefit of the intended recipient.

~~{4}~~ 5. The Commission shall provide to the Legislative Auditor:

(a) A copy of each balance sheet and bank statement that it receives from a charitable organization pursuant to subsection 1; and

(b) A copy of the information that it receives from a charitable organization pursuant to subsection 2.

Sec. 9. NRS 482.38278 is hereby amended to read as follows:

482.38278 1. On or before September 30 following the end of each fiscal year, the Legislative Auditor shall present to the Commission on Special License Plates a final written report with respect to the charitable organizations for which the Commission provided to the Legislative Auditor a balance sheet pursuant to subsection ~~{4}~~ 5 of NRS 482.38277.

2. The final written report must be distributed to each member of the Commission before the report is presented to the Commission.

3. Along with any statement of explanation or rebuttal from the audited charitable organization, the final written report may include, without limitation:

(a) Evidence regarding the inadequacy or inaccuracy of any forms or records filed by the charitable organization with the Commission or the Department;

(b) Evidence regarding any improper practices of financial administration on the part of the charitable organization;

(c) Evidence regarding the methods and procedures, or lack thereof, used to ensure that all money received in the form of additional fees is expended solely for the benefit of the intended recipient; and

(d) Any other evidence or information that the Legislative Auditor determines to be relevant to the propriety of the financial administration and recordkeeping of the charitable organization, including, without limitation, the disposition of any additional fees received by the charitable organization.

Sec. 10. NRS 482.38279 is hereby amended to read as follows:

482.38279 1. If the Commission on Special License Plates determines that a charitable organization has failed to comply with one or more of the provisions of NRS 482.38277 or if, in a report provided to the Commission by the Legislative Auditor pursuant to NRS 482.38278, *or section 2 of this act*, the Legislative Auditor determines that a charitable organization has committed improper practices of financial administration, has filed with the Commission or the Department forms or records that are inadequate or inaccurate, or has failed to use adequate methods and procedures to ensure that all money received in the form of additional fees is expended solely for the benefit of the intended recipient, the Commission shall notify the charitable organization of that determination.

2. A charitable organization may request in writing a hearing, within 20 days after receiving notification pursuant to subsection 1, to respond to the determinations of the Commission or Legislative Auditor. The hearing must be held not later than 30 days after the receipt of the request for a hearing unless the parties, by written stipulation, agree to extend the time.

3. The Commission shall issue a decision on whether to uphold the original determination of the Commission or the Legislative Auditor or to overturn that determination. The decision required pursuant to this subsection must be issued:

(a) Immediately after the hearing, if a hearing was requested; or

(b) Within 30 days after the expiration of the 20-day period within which a hearing may be requested, if a hearing was not requested.

4. If the Commission decides to uphold its own determination that a charitable organization has failed to comply with one or more of the provisions of NRS 482.38277 or decides to uphold the determination of the Legislative Auditor that the organization has committed improper practices of financial administration, has filed with the Commission or the Department forms or records that are inadequate or inaccurate, or has failed to use adequate methods and procedures to ensure that all money received in the form of additional fees is expended solely for the benefit of the intended recipient, the Commission shall issue its decision in writing and may recommend that the Department:

(a) Suspend the collection of all additional fees collected on behalf of the charitable organization; and

(b) Suspend production of the particular design of special license plates from which the charitable organization receives additional fees, if the Department is still producing that design.

5. If, in accordance with subsection 4, the Commission recommends that the Department take adverse action against a charitable organization, the

Commission shall notify the charitable organization, in writing, of that fact within 30 days after making the recommendation. A charitable organization aggrieved by a recommendation of the Commission may, within 30 days after the date on which it received notice of the recommendation, submit to the Department any facts, evidence or other information that it believes is relevant to the propriety of the Commission's recommendation. Within 30 days after receiving all facts, evidence and other relevant information submitted to the Department by the aggrieved charitable organization, the Department shall render a decision, in writing, as to whether the Department accepts or rejects the Commission's recommendation. The decision of the Department is a final decision for the purpose of judicial review.

Sec. 11. This act becomes effective on July 1, 2015.

Senator Hammond moved the adoption of the amendment.

Remarks by Senator Hammond.

Amendment No. 679 to Assembly Bill No. 189 provides that certain documents and information submitted to the Commission on Special License Plates by a charitable organization that receives fees from special license plates are public records and available for public inspection.

Amendment adopted.

Bill ordered reprinted, re-engrossed and to third reading.

Assembly Bill No. 246.

Bill read second time and ordered to third reading.

Assembly Bill No. 251.

Bill read second time and ordered to third reading.

Assembly Bill No. 270.

Bill read second time and ordered to third reading.

Assembly Bill No. 292.

Bill read second time and ordered to third reading.

Assembly Bill No. 377.

Bill read second time and ordered to third reading.

#### MOTIONS, RESOLUTIONS AND NOTICES

Senator Hardy moved that Senate Bill No. 380 be taken from the Second Reading File and placed on the Secretary's desk.

Motion carried.

#### SECOND READING AND AMENDMENT

Assembly Bill No. 422.

Bill read second time and ordered to third reading.

Assembly Bill No. 449.

Bill read second time and ordered to third reading.

Assembly Bill No. 454.

Bill read second time and ordered to third reading.



## GENERAL FILE AND THIRD READING

Senate Bill No. 421.

Bill read third time.

Remarks by Senators Settelmeyer, Segerblom, Atkinson, Spearman and Kieckhefer.

## SENATOR SETTELMEYER:

Senate Bill No. 421 moves the date of the statewide primary election from the second Tuesday in June to the last Tuesday in February in each even-numbered year. The measure also provides for a presidential preference primary to be held in conjunction with the statewide primary election in each presidential election year. The State central committee of each major political party shall determine whether the party will participate in the presidential preference primary election and must notify the Secretary of State of that determination no later than October 31 of the year prior to the presidential election.

If the major political party elects to hold a presidential preference primary election and, if more than one candidate of that party files a declaration of candidacy, the election must be held. However, if only one candidate files for the office, the election must not be held. The bill provides that, if a presidential preference primary election is held, the cost of the election is a charge against the State as approved by the State Board of Examiners. The Secretary of State may adopt regulations to carry out the provisions relating to the conduct of the election.

Senate Bill No. 421 also requires, in any year a presidential preference primary election is held, that precinct meetings must not be held until after the results of the election are certified. Moreover, any rules set forth by a major political party's State central committee must reasonably reflect the results of such a primary election, if one is held. The remainder of Senate Bill No. 421 makes a number of conforming changes throughout Title 24 of the *Nevada Revised Statutes* (NRS) relating to elections, including candidate filing dates, the submission of ballot questions for a primary election, and the preparation of the abstract of votes for a presidential preference primary election. Additional conforming changes are made to chapter 218D and chapter 281 of NRS based on the primary election date, including the submissions of bill draft requests by "non-returning" Legislators and the filing of financial disclosure statements by candidates for public office.

The measure is effective upon passage and approval for the purposes of adopting necessary regulations and preparing the appropriate forms, and on July 1, 2015, for all other purposes matters.

## SENATOR SEGERBLOM:

I am sorry, but I have to rise in opposition to this bill. I appreciate the Senator from District 17 for bringing it. He and I both agree, I think, that if we could have a presidential primary at the same time as our own primary that would be the best for all of us. It would increase turnout and raise the profile of our own primary campaigns so it would be great for Nevada. I have to oppose this because what he is trying to move it from is June to February. If he wants to have the presidential primary in June, like California does, that would be fantastic. To move it to February, when the days are short and it is cold up here in the north, for all of us to have our primary elections in the winter, I think is totally inappropriate. If they want to have a presidential primary for Sheldon Adleson then let him pay for it, but do not have the State of Nevada use its resources in February just for the Republican Party.

I do not think there is a fiscal note on this bill, but in the past, I have proposed state-wide ballot initiatives and have been told there is a \$100,000 cost to even put a measure on the ballot. If this is a presidential primary, all of those machines will have to be adjusted and all of those things have to happen. I question the fact they say there is no fiscal note to this bill. Again, I applaud the Senator from District 17 for the concept because he and I both agree we need to merge our two primaries. I just oppose it because, under his proposal, we would all be running in February, and I do not think that is appropriate for Nevada.

SENATOR ATKINSON:

I, too, unfortunately, have to rise in opposition, but I would echo many of the comments my colleague from District 3 just said. I do not think it is fair to loop everyone into a problem the opposite party has seen with regards to their own caucuses and participation of some of the people they perceive as rogue in their own party. We do not have an issue. I have the privilege to meet quite often with folks from around the United States. It is no secret I have the great benefit of being heavily involved in the Council of State Governments, Western Region, and am now taking on the National role. One of the things I hear quite often when I am at those meetings—Nevada is known for a lot of bad things, but this is one thing we are known for that is good in our State—I am constantly asked: How do you do it? How do you do your early voting? The way you do early voting in your State is phenomenal. What do you do? How do you do it? I am forever trying to get those answers and share information with them. Here is another one of those things this session, Mr. President that we have where we are trying to fix a problem that does not exist. We do not have a problem. If we are to move our primary from June to February, when would filing take place? I am not sure I have heard that yet, and I have asked a few times. Not to mention, between the filing date and February, there are seven national holidays. I am not sure if the bill is seeking to increase participation in our primaries. If that is the goal, then we should be talking about that. We are not talking about that though. We are talking about people who have gone rogue in their own primaries, and I do not think it is fair to hamper the rest of the folks in the State and the citizens in the State with that. There are seven national holidays between November and February. I am not sure how anyone would assume this will somehow increase voter participation. That is what we should be working on as a Body. I would like those questions answered. I would like to know when filing is. I would like to know what the complaints are and why we are trying to do this. I would like to know how you anticipate increasing turnout when we have seven national holidays. I think I do well, and I think the rest of you do too, but folks do not want to hear from me during the holidays. They do not want to hear from me. I understand this could be incumbent protection. I do not need protection. If I am truly campaigning on the issues I believe affect the citizens of this State and I believe they are hearing me, I think I will do fine at the polls. We do not need any more voter protections. This does not allow the small guys to get in. It does not allow them to have the opportunity to be heard or their issues to be heard on the campaign trail. I am not saying I cannot be beat. Every last one of us in this room can be beat. But, on the campaign trail is where sometimes other folks who may not win have the opportunity to deliver a message during the time period and change our minds on some of the issues. They are certainly able to relay a message to citizens that sometimes directs some of the things we are doing, not only here, but nationally. This does not allow them any opportunity to do that either. Folks just won't be heard. We have to stop some of this. This is a huge detriment to our State. I would like the Chair to answer my three questions please.

SENATOR SETTELMAYER:

I will answer the questions to the best of my knowledge although you may not feel they are adequate. Filing has never been a date that is determined within NRS. It is established by the Secretary of State back tracking from the date we select for the election. We would need to look at that process. The odds are it would probably be about day 121 so right when we get out of session there will not be incumbent protection because there is not a person here on day 121 who will ever sign up again. There is one other state that has moved from a caucus to a primary, and they increased by about 4 to 5 times the amount of people who showed up in that election. I do not have the name of that state. I do not remember your third question.

SENATOR ATKINSON:

I wanted to know the complaints you heard from our citizens, the people who go to the polls. Why would they want to move from June to February?

SENATOR SETTELMAYER:

The reason I originally brought this bill forward two years ago was that a group of my constituents at the time had a petition they circulated. Over 2,000 people indicated they wanted the two merged so they had the ability to vote in a confidential manner. I tend to agree with that. I believe the concept of going to a poll for voting is a secret thing, and I believe that my

experiences from both sides of the aisle indicated the caucus process involved them basically walking into a room and either saying they were for candidate X or Y by raising their hand. This was not a secure process as a person could raise their hand and vote for both. Other caucuses had a process where participants would go to a corner to indicate which candidate they favored. People did not have the ability to weigh in, in a secretive manner. I think the concept of voting should be secret. You should have the ability to walk in and cast your vote in the ballot box for whoever you want without having to worry about a spouse or other person not agreeing with you. Those are some of the complaints that were issued to me and that is why I brought the bill two years ago. Unfortunately, it did not get a hearing, at that time, as you know so I brought it forward again based on the idea that my constituents still had the same concerns, especially in relation to the upcoming presidential election. Anything we can do to increase voter participation in picking the leader of the free world is a good idea.

SENATOR ATKINSON:

My colleague continues to talk about the caucus, and that is really not my question. There are 42 Assembly districts in this State and 21 Senate districts. If you are the only one hearing that, it does not appear it is a problem state-wide. I have not heard that, and I would challenge anyone to say they walk more than I do. I think some may be equal such as my colleague from District 21, but I have not heard that.

You mentioned the Secretary of State's Office is the one who determines when filing occurs. Has anyone consulted with the Secretary of State, as to when this may occur? Does she support this? You made a blanket statement that it is her call, but I do not think anyone has talked to her.

SENATOR SETTELMAYER:

As you know, the Secretary of State tries to be neutral in all bills and just enforce the policy as we pass it here. I have not asked her about what date filing would be. I assume whatever it is currently, it would be five or six months earlier than that being as we are going from June to February. Therefore, correspondingly, it would have to be moved up five or six months.

SENATOR SPEARMAN:

I rise in opposition. It is ironic we just honored our Silver Haired Legislative Forum and paid homage to the work our seasoned citizens do. Moving all of this from a time when transportation would not be an issue to the months when it would probably be more of an issue does a disservice to them. I also know the clerks do not want to move this because it dramatically impacts their schedules in terms of recruiting and training poll workers and locating poll sites. If we look at February and back up two months, it is Christmas. If this is not designed to inhibit citizen participation, I am not clear as to its purpose. Putting these types of impediments before voters, particularly those who are aged or those who have transportation issues; doing that, the only purpose it accomplishes is to further minimize citizen participation. That is something we need to really consider. In southern Nevada it is usually pretty warm. I do not think that is the case up here, but whatever the weather might be, we are clear that in February it will be inconvenient for a number of people. I do not want people knocking on my door at Thanksgiving. I do not want people knocking on my door at Christmas. I have struggled since I read this to figure out why we need to move this date when, as my colleague from District 4 says, it appears to be a solution for which it has found no problem and thus landed in our laps. I urge that you vote against this.

SENATOR KIECKHEFER:

I would like to address the concern raised by my colleague from District 3 over potential fiscal impact. The Senator from District 11 asked me the same question yesterday, and I had our Fiscal Staff contact the Secretary of State's office to discuss the fiscal impact. They feel confident that based on the language of the amended bill before us today, any fiscal impact to the State will be de minimis. The indication that the presidential portion of any election will be a liability to the State is minor at best. Since the entire primary election would be held on the same day, it would be costs that are already incurred by the counties for the most part.

Roll call on Senate Bill No. 421:

YEAS—11.

NAYS—Atkinson, Denis, Ford, Kihuen, Manendo, Parks, Segerblom, Spearman, Woodhouse—9.

EXCUSED—Smith.

Senate Bill No. 421 having received a constitutional majority, Mr. President declared it passed, as amended.

Bill ordered transmitted to the Assembly.

Senate Bill No. 428.

Bill read third time.

Remarks by Senator Kieckhefer.

Senate Bill No. 428 appropriates \$1,140,613 from the State General Fund to the Division of Forestry of the State Department of Conservation and Natural Resources for the replacement of emergency response and firefighting equipment and vehicles, and appropriates \$1,795,518 from the State General Fund to the State Department of Conservation and Natural Resources for the forestry conservation camps for the replacement of critical vehicles used to transport crews. Senate Bill No. 428 is effective on July 1, 2015.

Roll call on Senate Bill No. 428:

YEAS—20.

NAYS—None.

EXCUSED—Smith.

Senate Bill No. 428 having received a constitutional majority, Mr. President declared it passed, as amended.

Bill ordered transmitted to the Assembly.

Senate Bill No. 429.

Bill read third time.

Remarks by Senator Kieckhefer.

Senate Bill No. 429 appropriates \$62.0 million from the General Fund to the Distributive School Account for a shortfall resulting from an unanticipated increase in K-12 enrollment for the 2013-2014 and 2014-2015 school years and increased costs related to the provisions of hold harmless for declining enrollment in charter schools and several school districts. This act becomes effective upon passage and approval.

Roll call on Senate Bill No. 429:

YEAS—20.

NAYS—None.

EXCUSED—Smith.

Senate Bill No. 429 having received a constitutional majority, Mr. President declared it passed, as amended.

Bill ordered transmitted to the Assembly.

#### MOTIONS, RESOLUTIONS AND NOTICES

Senator Kieckhefer moved that Assembly Bills Nos. 24, 60, 156, 200, 383, 384 be taken from the General File and placed on the General File for the next legislative day.

Motion carried.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS  
SIGNING OF BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

There being no objections, the President and Secretary signed Senate Bill No. 271; Assembly Bills Nos. 79, 144; Assembly Joint Resolution No. 2.

## REMARKS FROM THE FLOOR

Senator Woodhouse requested that the following remarks be entered in the Journal.

## SENATOR WOODHOUSE:

We are honored, today, to have some very special people with us. In celebration of the 50th anniversary of the federally enacted Older Americans Act, we have some guests here in honor of "Older Americans Month" that is recognized each May. This year's theme is "Get Into the ACT" that focuses on how older adults are taking charge of their health, engaging in their communities and making a positive impact in the lives of others.

To give you a little background, in May 1963, President John F. Kennedy encouraged the Nation to pay tribute to older people by designating May as "Senior Citizens Month." The Older Americans Act was signed into law by President Lyndon Johnson on July 14, 1965. In 1980, President Jimmy Carter's proclamation changed the name recognizing senior citizens to "Older Americans Month"—a time to celebrate those 65 years and older through public recognition.

By recognizing, today, May 12, as Older Americans Day at the Legislature, the Legislature shows its commitment to honoring the value that seasoned citizens contribute to our communities.

The Nevada Legislature is honored to have as our guests some of the members of the Nevada Silver Haired Legislative Forum, along with members of other senior organizations. As some of you may know, the Nevada Silver Haired Legislative Forum was created by the State Legislature in 1997 with the purpose of identifying and making recommendations on issues of importance to aging persons.

If I may speak for all the members of the Nevada Senate, we would like to express to our "seasoned" guests and members of the Nevada Silver Haired Legislative Forum our sincere appreciation for your dedication and advocacy on behalf of Nevada's older citizens. Since all of the Forum members could not be here, today, if they are listening over the Internet, we appreciate all of your exemplary efforts too.

I would like to recognize the Nevada Silver Haired Legislative Forum members who are present today. Please stand as I call your name to be recognized: Fran Almaraz; Reba Burton; Winston Lawson; Herbert Randall; Mary Roberts and Lonnie Strait.

## SENATOR DENIS:

Yesterday, I asked a question concerning the changing of rules, and I appreciate the staff getting back to me. I appreciate the work they did. My question was if we had ever actually swapped out all the rules before. For the record, the last time we, as a Body, changed all of the Standing Rules at one time, was back in 1973. The interesting thing is, it was then done eight days after the beginning of the Session and was a substantial change. They went from something like 20 rules to almost twice as many. I appreciate the staff researching this because sometimes the Journals are not as detailed as they could be. We do not know exactly why they did it at that time, but they also went to a committee. They worked on it, and they all voted for it as opposed to what happened here, yesterday. I do not believe they did it to simply expedite the process. They did it because they needed to update some rules.

## GUESTS EXTENDED PRIVILEGE OF SENATE FLOOR

On request of Senator Brower, the privilege of the floor of the Senate Chamber for this day was extended to Reba June Burton.

On request of Senator Lipparelli, the privilege of the floor of the Senate Chamber for this day was extended to Lonnie Strait.

On request of Senator Manendo, the privilege of the floor of the Senate Chamber for this day was extended to Fran Almaraz.

On request of Senator Roberson, the privilege of the floor of the Senate Chamber for this day was extended to Clara Downer and James Downer.

On request of Senator Segerblom, the privilege of the floor of the Senate Chamber for this day was extended to Jenna Mouth and Fayth Shelton.

On request of Senator Spearman, the privilege of the floor of the Senate Chamber for this day was extended to Emmanuel Lawson, Winston J. Lawson and Mary D. Roberts.

On request of Senator Woodhouse, the privilege of the floor of the Senate Chamber for this day was extended to Herbert E. Randall.

Senator Roberson moved that the Senate adjourn until Wednesday, May 13, 2015, at 12:00 p.m.

Motion carried.

Senate adjourned at 2:59 p.m.

Approved:

MARK A. HUTCHISON  
*President of the Senate*

Attest: CLAIRE J. CLIFT  
*Secretary of the Senate*