

NEVADA LEGISLATURE

81st Session, 2021

SENATE DAILY JOURNAL

THE THIRTY-SIXTH DAY

CARSON CITY (Monday), March 8, 2021

Senate called to order at 11:09 a.m.

President Marshall presiding.

Roll called.

All present.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Reverend Jedidiah Maschke.

Eternal Lord, ruler of all, graciously regard those who have been set in positions of authority among us, especially those Senators who are serving here today. May they be guided by Your Spirit, high in purpose, wise in counsel, firm in good resolution and unwavering in duty. Bless their families who support them in the sacrifices they make to be here. Give to all who live in our State a grateful heart for the advantages we enjoy, ready obedience for our laws and a profound concern for the rights and privileges of every citizen. Help us to be lights in the world and salt of the earth in our communities.

May we be governed quietly and peaceably through Jesus Christ, our Lord.

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 COMMITTEE

Madam President:

Your Committee on Commerce and Labor, to which was referred Senate Bill No. 103, has had the same under consideration, and begs leave to report the same back with the recommendation: Do pass.

DINA NEAL, *Vice Chair*

Madam President:

Your Committee on Health and Human Services, to which was referred Senate Bill No. 93, has had the same under consideration, and begs leave to report the same back with the recommendation: Do pass.

JULIA RATTI, *Chair*

MESSAGES FROM ASSEMBLY

ASSEMBLY CHAMBER, Carson City, March 4, 2021

To the Honorable the Senate:

I have the honor to inform your honorable body that the Assembly on this day passed Assembly Bills Nos. 24, 27, 112, 140.

CAROL AIELLO-SALA

Assistant Chief Clerk of the Assembly

MOTIONS, RESOLUTIONS AND NOTICES

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 2.

Resolution read.

Senator Ohrenschall moved the adoption of the resolution.

Remarks by Senators Spearman, Cannizzaro, Kieckhefer, Pickard, Settelmeyer and Ohrenschall.

SENATOR SPEARMAN:

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 2 honors former State Senator Allison Copening for her service in the Nevada Legislature and her long-term advocacy for organ donation. Senator Copening became an organ donor upon her unexpected passing on January 18, 2020.

The resolution also supports the development of a transplant institute in Nevada to expand opportunities for organ donation and transplants in this State, promote innovation in the healthcare field, satisfy the growing demand for transplant services and provide economic growth and job opportunities for physicians, medical researchers and others.

SENATOR CANNIZZARO:

I rise in support of Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 2. It is an honor to serve in the same seat once held by Senator Copening. I hope to do justice to the community she did such a wonderful job representing. She was kind-hearted, an intelligent individual and advocate for others. Her acts of kindness toward others was well known and often without recognition. That speaks volumes about the kind of person she was. One of her last acts of kindness was to donate her own organs upon her passing. This allowed many other individuals to receive a new chance at life. That was a wonderful gift for her to give to so many others. This resolution does her justice in not only honoring her advocacy for that cause but also recognizing we still have work to do in this State to continue her legacy of advocacy. We need to ensure others can receive that gift of life in the form of organ transplant and donation services.

A reminder came up from the 2017 Session when she was here advocating on behalf of cancer patients and survivors. She wanted to make sure we knew it was important not only to her but to the community, even after she had left her Legislative service. She was a good friend and mentor, and we miss her terribly. This is a beautiful way to honor her and reaffirm our commitment to help our communities. I urge my colleagues' support.

SENATOR KIECKHEFER:

When I was first elected to the Senate in 2010, Senator Copening was named chair of one of the committees on which I was to serve. I flew to Vegas to meet with her and to discuss things we could work on together. We quickly agreed to work together on a bill in the 2011 Session to encourage organ donations. We were looked for ways to incentivize people to become donors and inspire them to give the gift of life to others. We cosponsored a bill in my freshman Session, and it passed. I have proudly sponsored several organ-donation bills throughout my time, here, at the Legislature. She passed away this last year, and she walked the walk. She did not just advocate; she did what she stood for by donating her organs. It was an honor to serve with her and work with her. Senator Copening is an inspiration for many others.

SENATOR PICKARD:

I, too, rise in support of Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 2. Senator Copening was a personal friend of mine, and we worked on many of the same efforts together for many years at Del Webb. She was in marketing. I was building the recreation centers and clubhouses. Those two go

hand-in-hand since they are the main selling features of our communities. We became to know each other pretty well. Over the years, we kept in touch after we left that organization. When she first opened her business, she asked me to help with some business-related questions.

She found a calling in helping those dealing with death. It was something she felt called to do. As has been mentioned, she walked the walk. She believed in organ donation, and it was inspiring, particularly to those of us who showed up at her services after she passed, many of whom had not seen each other since our days at Del Webb. We thought about how she, once again, brought us all together. I am in complete support of this resolution and urge its passage.

SENATOR SETTELMEYER:

It is my honor to speak in support of Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 2. Senator Copening was a tireless advocate not only for organ donation but also for the protection of cancer victims. The way she would open up and tell stories about her family and what happened to them, it was fascinating. She was matter-of-fact about it. It was great to have the ability to sit in the Senate Caucus, have discussions and learn more about one another. It helped the process. She was great about being able to reach across the aisle and did so on a daily basis. She helped me to open up because I tend not to share personal things. She helped me to break out and be able to share personal stories. For that, I thank her. It is my honor to support Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 2.

SENATOR OHRENSCHALL:

I also had the pleasure of getting to know and serving with Senator Copening. When I was in the Assembly, there was a foreclosure crisis. There was a bill in Maryland to try to keep people in their homes. Two different groups of people came to Senator Copening and me with the idea this bill could help constituents in Nevada. I did not know she was introducing this bill, and she did not know I was introducing it. When I found out the Senator had the same bill, I expected her to give me a call and say "Your bill is dead, kid." She did not do this. We worked collaboratively together and both bills were passed and signed into law. The bills were either identical or very similar in replicating that Maryland law.

She was a tireless advocate who cared deeply about her district and community. I am sorry we lost her so young. Her commitment to organ donation was tremendous. I hope when the transplant institute is built in Nevada and we are able to help more of our constituents, she will be recognized.

Resolution adopted.

Resolution ordered transmitted to the Assembly.

Senator Spearman has approved the addition of Senator Ohrenschall as a sponsor of Senate Bill No. 144.

INTRODUCTION, FIRST READING AND REFERENCE

By Senators Ohrenschall, Donate, Neal, Spearman; Assemblymen Torres and Flores:

Senate Bill No. 174—AN ACT relating to juvenile justice; revising provisions relating to the certification of a child for criminal proceedings as an adult; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

Senator Ohrenschall moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Motion carried.

By Senator Neal:

Senate Bill No. 175—AN ACT relating to public health; requiring the Chief Medical Officer to establish and maintain a system for the reporting and analysis of certain information on lupus and its variants; authorizing administrative penalties for the failure to report certain information; requiring

the Division of Public and Behavioral Health of the Department of Health and Human Services to report certain information on lupus and its variants; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

Senator Neal moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on Health and Human Services.

Motion carried.

By the Committee on Legislative Operations and Elections:

Senate Bill No. 176—AN ACT relating to governmental purchasing; authorizing the Commission to Study Governmental Purchasing to request the drafting of certain legislative measures; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

Senator Ohrenschall moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on Legislative Operations and Elections.

Motion carried.

By Senators Ratti, Cannizzaro and Scheible:

Senate Bill No. 177—AN ACT relating to crimes; revising provisions governing eligibility for and awarding of grants from the Account for Aid for Victims of Domestic Violence; renaming the Account; increasing the portion of the fee for a marriage license that funds the Account; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

Senator Ratti moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Motion carried.

By Senators Buck, Hardy; Assemblymen Dickman and O'Neill:

Senate Bill No. 178—AN ACT relating to cosmetology; revising provisions relating to the practice of shampoo technology; revising the training requirements for shampoo technologists; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

Senator Buck moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on Commerce and Labor.

Motion carried.

By the Committee on Commerce and Labor:

Senate Bill No. 179—AN ACT relating to interpreters; revising the activities for which registration as an interpreter or realtime captioning provider is required; revising the requirements and professional classifications for registration as an interpreter or realtime captioning provider; providing for the establishment of qualifications to serve as a professional mentor and additional professional classifications in the field of interpreting; revising certain terminology related to interpreting; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

Senator Spearman moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on Commerce and Labor.

Motion carried.

By Senators Seevers Gansert and Kieckhefer:

Senate Bill No. 180—AN ACT relating to fire protection; authorizing the State Forester Firewarden to purchase or acquire certain supplies, material, equipment and improvements necessary for fire prevention; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

Senator Seevers Gansert moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on Government Affairs.

Motion carried.

By Senators Goicoechea, Hardy, Pickard, Buck; Assemblymen Titus, Hafen and Ellison:

Senate Bill No. 181—AN ACT relating to alcohol and drug counselors; revising the requirements for the completion of postgraduate counseling for certain licenses for alcohol and drug counselors; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

Senator Goicoechea moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on Commerce and Labor.

Motion carried.

By Senator Hardy:

Senate Bill No. 182—AN ACT relating to education; requiring instruction in physical education to include participation in an activity scientifically shown to be consistent with reducing obesity; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

Senator Hardy moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on Education.

Motion carried.

By Senator Hardy:

Senate Bill No. 183—AN ACT relating to transportation; increasing the speed limit for motor vehicles operating in lanes designated for high-occupancy vehicles under certain circumstances; prohibiting persons riding bicycles, electric bicycles and electric scooters from riding more than two abreast upon the shoulder of a roadway; prohibiting persons from riding bicycles, electric bicycles and electric scooters on a roadway with a posted speed limit of 65 miles per hour or more; providing exceptions under certain circumstances and for certain special events; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

Senator Hardy moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on Growth and Infrastructure.

Motion carried.

By Senator Hardy:

Senate Bill No. 184—AN ACT relating to professions; authorizing the Board of Medical Examiners and the State Board of Osteopathic Medicine to issue a license to practice medicine or a license to practice osteopathic

medicine, respectively, to certain persons; authorizing a physician assistant to provide emergency care in certain emergency situations without the supervision of a physician or osteopathic physician; revising requirements governing the supervision of a physician assistant; providing that a person may be simultaneously licensed as a physician assistant by the respective Boards; providing for a fee for a simultaneous license; requiring the respective Boards to supply a list of physician assistants licensed by the respective Boards; revising the requirements governing licensure as a physician assistant; authorizing certain licensed physician assistants to use the title “inactive physician assistant”; providing penalties; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

Senator Hardy moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on Commerce and Labor.

Motion carried.

By the Committee on Finance:

Senate Bill No. 185—AN ACT making an appropriation to the Department of Veterans Services to provide financial assistance and support for the Adopt a Vet Dental Program; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

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

Motion carried.

By the Committee on Commerce and Labor:

Senate Bill No. 186—AN ACT relating to collection agencies; requiring a collection agency to file certain annual reports regarding debts collected for a homeowners' association; prohibiting a collection agency from collecting certain debts owed to certain persons related to or affiliated with an owner of the collection agency; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

Senator Spearman moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on Commerce and Labor.

Motion carried.

By Senator Spearman:

Senate Bill No. 187—AN ACT relating to offenders; defining certain terms relating to the housing of offenders, including the term “solitary confinement”; requiring the Director of the Department of Corrections to adopt certain regulations relating to solitary confinement; requiring the Department of Corrections to submit an annual report concerning the use of solitary confinement to the Advisory Commission on the Administration of Justice; limiting the number of days that an offender may be placed in disciplinary segregation; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

Senator Spearman moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Motion carried.

By Senator Spearman:

Senate Bill No. 188—AN ACT relating to public assistance; requiring the Office of the State Treasurer to solicit gifts, grants and donations to establish the Individual Development Account Program under which certain persons may establish an individual development account; creating the Nevada Statewide Council on Financial Independence; prohibiting certain entities from considering money deposited into an individual development account by certain persons to be income under certain circumstances; requiring certain entities to ensure that instruction in financial literacy is provided to certain persons if money is available to provide such instruction; requiring the State Treasurer to ensure that certain instruction and training is provided to a tenant of a housing project if money is available to provide such instruction and training; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

Senator Spearman moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on Health and Human Services.

Motion carried.

By Senator Scheible and Assemblywoman Gorelow:

Senate Bill No. 189—AN ACT relating to Medicaid; requiring the State Plan for Medicaid to provide coverage for a child eligible for coverage under the Medicaid program for a certain period of time; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

Senator Scheible moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on Health and Human Services.

Motion carried.

By Senators Cannizzaro, Ratti, Lange, Dondero Loop, Scheible, Brooks, Donate, Harris, Ohrenschall; Assemblymen Torres, Nguyen, Gorelow, Marzola, Flores, Bilbray-Axelrod and González:

Senate Bill No. 190—AN ACT relating to contraceptives; requiring the Chief Medical Officer to issue a standing order authorizing a pharmacist to dispense self-administered hormonal contraceptives to any patient; authorizing a pharmacist to dispense self-administered hormonal contraceptives to any patient; requiring the State Plan for Medicaid and certain health insurance plans to provide certain benefits relating to self-administered hormonal contraceptives; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

Senator Cannizzaro moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on Commerce and Labor.

Motion carried.

Assembly Bill No. 24.

Senator Ratti moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Motion carried.

Assembly Bill No. 27.

Senator Ratti moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on Judiciary.
Motion carried.

Assembly Bill No. 112.

Senator Ratti moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on Judiciary.
Motion carried.

Assembly Bill No. 140.

Senator Ratti moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on Judiciary.
Motion carried.

SECOND READING AND AMENDMENT

Senate Bill No. 53.

Bill read second time and ordered to third reading.

Senate Bill No. 82.

Bill read second time and ordered to third reading.

GENERAL FILE AND THIRD READING

Senate Bill No. 37.

Bill read third time.

Remarks by Senator Goicoechea.

Senate Bill No. 37 provides that a district attorney is not required to present the reasons for requesting the presence of the attorney general, deputy attorney general or special investigator to provide assistance in criminal cases to the board of county commissioners of his or her county or have the board adopt a resolution joining in the request, unless the attorney general intends to seek reimbursement for any expenses incurred in providing assistance to the district attorney and the county.

Roll call on Senate Bill No. 37:

YEAS—21.

NAYS—None.

Senate Bill No. 37 having received a constitutional majority,
Madam President declared it passed.

Bill ordered transmitted to the Assembly.

Senate Bill No. 46.

Bill read third time.

Remarks by Senators Hansen, Kieckhefer, Settlemeyer and Cannizzaro.

SENATOR HANSEN:

Senate Bill No. 46 authorizes any person employed by the Office of the Attorney General, who prosecutes or defends actions on behalf of the State of Nevada or the Executive Branch, to obtain a court order to require a county assessor, county recorder, secretary of state or a city or county clerk to maintain personal information contained in their records in a confidential manner.

In addition, Senate Bill No. 46 authorizes certain persons employed by the Office of the Attorney General to request that the Department of Motor Vehicles display an alternate address on their driver's license or identification card. Finally, Senate Bill No. 46 authorizes the Office of the Attorney General to obtain permits from the Department of Public Safety to own and operate emergency vehicles in the performance of their duties.

SENATOR KIECKHEFER:

I have concerns about section 5 of the bill, which adds the Office of the Attorney General to the list of agencies that can have lights and sirens on their vehicles. Based on the testimony provided by Kyle George, I understand the need for this in the Investigations Division. My concern is that this is a blanket allowance for the Office of the Attorney General, and it is more restrictive for the Office of Public Safety. With the understanding that this is exclusively for the use of sworn, badged and armed officers in the Attorney General's office, I can support this bill.

SENATOR SETTELMEYER:

I understand the inclusion of any person employed by the Office of the Attorney General who prosecutes or defends actions on behalf of the State of Nevada. The bill additionally refers to any agency in the Executive Department of the State Government. Does this allow the Governor's attorney to redact his information and consider it confidential even if he hires someone to defend a case who is not an employee, or must the individual be an employee of the Governor? If outside counsel is hired for a case, does this include the outside counsel? I understand inclusion of those employed by the Attorney General. Do they also have to be employed by the Executive Department, or can they be outside counsel?

SENATOR CANNIZZARO:

The language pertains to any agency in the Executive Department of the State. I understand this to be any person employed by the Office of the Attorney General who prosecutes or defends actions on behalf of the State or any Attorney General who serves as counsel for an Executive agency of the State. The Attorney General's Office will defend or prosecute actions on behalf of not only the State of Nevada but they also employ a number of Deputy Attorney Generals who serve as counsel for Executive agencies. I read this to say if you are a Deputy Attorney General who defends or prosecutes cases generally, or who would be assigned to a case, or if you are one who has been assigned to an Executive agency, you would fall under this definition. In my reading, this applies only to Attorney Generals.

Roll call on Senate Bill No. 46:

YEAS—21.

NAYS—None.

Senate Bill No. 46 having received a constitutional majority, Madam President declared it passed.

Bill ordered transmitted to the Assembly.

REMARKS FROM THE FLOOR

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

SENATOR CANNIZZARO:

As we honor so many historical women who have had impacts upon our lives either individually or more publicly, I would like to take a moment to acknowledge the history that is being made and has been made in this very building.

Each of us here, as well as those of us from the 2019 Legislative Session, are part of history, being the first and only female-majority Legislature. Each of us is shaping the way future generations of policy makers, political commentators, the public and children everywhere will view women in decision making positions, leadership positions and as individuals who can influence the good we contribute to our communities.

When I have been asked whether I am surprised or shocked that a state like Nevada would be paving the way for women to lead in representation, I often say "no," not because we should diminish how impactful or influential it is that women make up the majority of this legislative building, but because Nevada has so many women who have been paving the way for this historical moment for a long time.

Because of the history, influence, and inspiration we can find right here in the Nevada Legislature, I have chosen to highlight former Speaker of the Assembly, Barbara Buckley. Speaker Buckley was elected to the Nevada Assembly in 1994, representing Assembly District 8 in Clark County. She served as assistant majority floor leader from 1997-1999, and as majority Leader for the Assembly from 2001 to 2005. She was elected as the first female to serve as the Speaker of the Assembly in 2007, and served as the Speaker until 2011. While in the legislature, Speaker Buckley

She earned numerous awards for her legislative service, including Most Effective Assembly Representative on several occasions, "*The Seven Most Powerful Women*" from *City Life* magazine, "*The Best Reason Not to Lose Faith in the Legislature*" from *Las Vegas Magazine*, Outstanding Commitment Award from the Central Neighborhood Center, Legislator of the Year from the Nevada Association of Social Workers, Nevada Judges Association and the Nevada Medical Political Action Committee, Consumer Advocate of the Year, Special Achievement Award from AARP, Women of Achievement Finalist from the Las Vegas Chamber of Commerce for two years, NTLA Award of Excellence, Salute to Women of Achievement, legislator of the Decade, best Public Servant, Assemblywoman of the Year. Her 17-year legislative career demonstrated that women can govern, effectively, and with compassion, achieving results and showing true leadership. During her time here, she worked to pass a patient bill of rights, the consumer health assistance office, integrated the child welfare systems and ensured children in foster care continued to receive support until they were 21, expanded full-day kindergarten, worked on increases access and coverage for prescription drugs, and worked to ensure homeowners could engage in mediation before foreclosure. She led the legislature through the 2009 Legislative Session, facing a budget and economic crisis and ensured Nevadans would come back stronger, and did so with grace and strength.

If it was not enough that she became the first Speaker of the Nevada Assembly, Speaker Buckley also demonstrates what service and dedication to our community looks like in a professional setting. She graduated from the University of Arizona Law School, summa cum laude, and earning Outstanding Female Law Graduate award in 1989. A lawyer by trade, Speaker Buckley began her legal career in 1989 with the Legal Aid Center of Southern Nevada, and has served as the Executive Director since 1996. Under her leadership, the Legal Aid Center of Southern Nevada has grown to support a number of community programs, has increased the ability for pro bono work in the state, and has worked to serve so many families and children in need.

She has been influential in bringing collaborative programs to Legal Aid in partnership with the UNLV Boyd School of Law where law students teach legal classes to the public, implementing a Family Justice Project to help victims of domestic Violence, the Children's Attorneys Project to help advocate for children in the child welfare system, instituting and supporting the civil Law and Family Law self-help center, as well as continuing to grow the number of pro bono cases attorneys take on to assist those in need.

Speaker Buckley serves as a wonderful example of what is possible when we serve with purpose and dedication to others. She was not only the first female speaker of the Assembly, and thus a true Her story maker in her own right, but she also served and continues to serve this State with the kind of strength, aptitude and wisdom that should show all of us what is possible when women lead. I remember being a legislative extern in this building in 2009, and remembering her serving as the Speaker with such confidence, that young women everywhere should be so inspired to step up, and lead with that same confidence.

SENATOR SPEARMAN:

I want to highlight Ms. Viola Gregg Liuzzo, who put their life on the line during the Civil Rights Movement. She traveled to Alabama in March of 1965 to help the Southern Leadership Conference led by Dr. King. She was driving home from the second march for voting rights held on the Selma Bridge when she was killed by the Ku Klux Klan. She was driving an African-American teenager named Leroy Moton back to Selma. A car drove up alongside her, and one of the passengers in that car shot Ms. Liuzzo, striking her in the face and killing her. The car ended up in a ditch. Mr. Moton passed out, but he survived. Ms. Viola Liuzzo is the first and only white woman to die fighting for the civil and voting rights of African-Americans. I salute her and her courage.

SENATOR RATTI:

The State of Nevada has a wonderful resource, the Nevada Women's History Project founded by the former State Senator from Clark County, Jean Ford. She made it her business to make sure we know women's history.

I chose Nancy Sullivan Gomes to highlight today, who is an amazing woman. Nancy Sullivan Gomes resonates with me because she could be any one of us. She was born in Lovelock in 1926 and graduated from the University of Nevada, Reno (UNR) in 1948 with a Bachelor's degree in English and a minor in psychology. She had the relatively unusual position of being the editor of the *Sagebrush*, UNR's campus newspaper. After that, she went to the University of Chicago and completed a model-graduate program in social work administration.

Her life was influenced by two significant experiences which greatly affected her life, the Great Depression and a long-time, personal battle with cancer. After leaving Chicago, her and her husband moved to Mineral County in Nevada to a tungsten mining camp of 50 people in Scheelite. Imagine leaving Chicago to start a family in Scheelite, Nevada. She had two children and had to drive to Fallon to have one and Lovelock to have the other.

Ms. Gomes then started a career with the Catholic Workforce Bureau to insure refugee children from Cuba had foster homes. She worked for the Nevada State Hospital in the children's division. She became the Deputy Director for the Economic Opportunity Board where she was on the frontlines of President Johnson's war on poverty. She continued activism as President of the League of Women's Voters and on the Planned Parenthood Board. She worked on issues around public assistance, child welfare, adoption reform, labor relationships and the Nevada Juvenile Code. Ms. Gomes cared about people who were disadvantaged by poverty, racism, gender bias or bias against persons with disabilities. She was a force advocating for those who did not have a voice and insuring they had a voice. Elected as a member of the Washoe County School Board and served one term in Assembly District 24, she used that time to move legislation, focused on parks, welfare reform and education.

I reflect on how much easier this body of work is, now, sitting in this majority-women Legislature than it was for her serving at the time she did. I am grateful to be able to stand on the shoulders of those who came before us.

SENATOR DONDERO LOOP:

In honor of International Women's Day, I am honoring two women who interacted with each other. The first is Ms. Maude Frazier. Ms. Frazier was offered a teaching principalship in Genoa, Nevada in 1906. The fact she could not even find Genoa on a map did not deter her. She boarded a train from Wisconsin to Reno, then on to Minden which was the end of the railway line. She then had to take a horse-drawn coach to get to Genoa. Her new position required her to act as principal and as a teacher in the upper grades in a two-teacher school. Her teaching career in Nevada took her to a mining camp in Lovelock called Seven Troughs. She next went to Beatty, earned \$100 a month. The mining opportunities were slowing there, and she moved to Goldfield in 1912. In 1917, she had her first administrative job as principal of Sun Dog School. All of the mines were in a slump, so Maude took the opportunity to move to Sparks where she became a member of a 19-teacher staff. In 1920, she was named principal of Sparks Elementary School.

Because of changes in the State Department of Education, new administrative positions became available, and Maude, always eager for advancement, applied for the position of supervisor over public schools in Lincoln, Clark, Esmeralda and Nye Counties, an area of 40,390 square miles. In 1921, to the amazement of the male candidates for the position, Maude was selected for this assignment. The area was desolate, hot and virtually inaccessible. It created a challenge, but Maude was undaunted by the skeptics. To meet the requirements of her now position, in which she would be supervising 75 schools and 63 school districts, with an enrollment of 2,824 students, she bought a roadster and set out. She traveled the Deputy Superintendents circuit for six years. In 1927, she was the logical choice to become superintendent of the Las Vegas Union School District and the principal of Las Vegas High School. It was at this point, in 1931, where our families intersect. She hired my father, from the University of Nevada, Reno, to come be a teacher and perform other duties at Las Vegas High School. She would become a life-long friend of my family. She encouraged my mother to get involved with schools and communities. She and my dad worked together for 30 years in the field of education.

Maude served as the superintendent of Clark County schools through the growth period before and after WWII. She finally retired in 1947. Even though she had planned to relax, she found that was not the life for her. In 1950, she ran, and won, a State Legislator's spot representing Clark County. She was appointed to the Education Committee and became known as a champion of public education. She was instrumental in getting the appropriations to establish a branch of the State University in Las Vegas. The first building on this campus, now called the University of Nevada, Las Vegas, was named in her honor. On July 13, at the age of 81, Maude was appointed the first woman Lt. Governor of the State, replacing Rex Bell who had died in office. This was the highest political position ever occupied by a woman in the State. Maude Frazier died shortly after that, on June 20, 1963.

Prior to her death, she always encouraged my mother to become involved with the community. I would like to take a moment to honor my mother, Thalia Dondero who was also a community leader and mother of five children. She also became a trailblazer for women, just as Maude Frazier did. In 1974, she was the first woman elected to the Clark County Commission. Her rise through the ranks of the Commission included being the Chairwoman of the body more than once. Upon her election, she was asked by her male counterparts to take notes. She refused with good humor by asking them to show her how to do it so she could follow their directions. She was a tireless advocate for parks and the outdoors along with her other County duties. During her tenure as Commissioner, she oversaw the expansion of McCarran Airport, flood control projects, the water districts and the Highway 215 beltway. After 20 years on the County Commission, she went on to serve 12 years as a regent for the Nevada System of Higher Education. I was fortunate enough to call her mom but was also fortunate enough to call Ms. Frazier a friend even though I was young. These women were both great Nevada pioneers who were devoted to education and the betterment of our communities and State. Please join me in honoring these women, who were leaders and trailblazers.

SENATOR SEEVERS GANSERT:

Today, I chose to honor former Senator Bernice Martin Mathews. It was my honor to serve with her when I was in the Assembly and she was in the Senate. She was born in Jackson, Mississippi in 1933. She traveled to Reno and went to the University of Nevada, Reno, to earn her Bachelors of Science degree in nursing and later, a Master's degree in Educational Administration. She was 58 years old in 1991 and was first elected to the Reno City Council. That was the start of her political career. She was elected to the Senate in 1994.

Bernice Martin Mathews has a school named after her in Reno. It is a Title I school with the mission of making sure every student reaches a high level of academic achievement as determined by mastery of State standards. The school is committed to creating and maintaining a safe and secure environment that provides a comprehensive system of support to ensure this outcome. The focus of the school is academic growth for all, with no exceptions, no excuses and no wasted time.

If you knew Senator Mathews, that was her to a tee. I appreciated that she was a stateswoman. She was thoughtful, kind and had a great sense of humor. One term, when she ran for election, she and Senator Bill Raggio had a joint fundraiser. I do not know that we will ever see that again. We had the Senator Majority leader at the time, Bill Raggio, a Republican, and Bernice Mathews, a Democrat, holding a joint fundraiser. She served 18 years in the State Senate and served as the Director of Nursing at Truckee Meadows Community College. She was an amazing person. It is my honor to call her a colleague and a friend. I wish to honor her today.

SENATOR SCHEIBLE:

In honor of International Women's Day, I would like to celebrate the life and legacy of someone who spent her life protecting, encouraging and fighting for the rights of women, Supreme Court Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg. As the second woman in history appointed to the Supreme Court, Ruth spent her career improving the lives of women by battling against gender discrimination and protecting reproductive rights. Her many well-known dissents earned her the nickname The Notorious RBG, which she embraced with humor and grace.

"Dissents speak to a future age. It's not simply to say, 'My colleagues are wrong and I would do it this way.' But the greatest dissents do become court opinions and gradually over time their views become the dominant view. So that's the dissenter's hope: that they are writing not for today, but for tomorrow."

She worked tirelessly for the American people, choosing to forego retirement despite several health problems, to which she unfortunately succumbed to last year. Her dying wish was that her seat not be filled until a new president was installed, and while that wish was not honored, we still honor her. In a field that is dominated by men, she took a seat at the table and made her voice, our voice, heard. She inspired many women to seek positions where they could do the same. When asked when there would be enough women on the Supreme Court, Ruth responded, "When there are nine."

She also famously said that "A wise old man and a wise old woman reach the same conclusion." A sentiment she borrowed from, and properly credited to, a Justice of the Minnesota Supreme Court, Jeanne Coyne. When asked why it was important for women to serve in government, leadership and law; she recognized that our diversity of experience does not make any group of people more qualified to govern.

In her personal life, RBG graduated from high school at 15 and went on to graduate from Cornell in 1954. She married her Marty Ginsburg after graduation and had their first child before enrolling at Harvard Law School, 1 of just 9 women in a class of 500 students. She later transferred to my alma mater, Columbia Law School, where she earned her Juris Doctor and graduated first in her class. Early in her law career, she and Martin had their second child.

Justice Ginsburg was both a champion for equality and a legal genius in her own right. She served for 13 years on the United States Court of Appeals before her nomination and confirmation to the United States Supreme Court in 1993.

All of us who enjoy the right to vote, equal access to education and have any hope for serving the public while nurturing our families, owe a debt of gratitude to Ruth Bader Ginsburg.

SENATOR HARRIS:

Ida B. Wells-Barnett was a journalist, activist and researcher. In her lifetime, she battled sexism, racism and violence. As a writer, Wells-Barnett used her skills as a journalist to shed light on the conditions of African Americans throughout the South.

Ms. Wells was born in Holly Springs, Mississippi, on July 16th, 1862. She was born into slavery during the Civil War. Once the war ended, her parents became politically active in Reconstruction Era politics. Her parents instilled into her the importance of education. Ms. Wells enrolled at Rust College but was expelled when she started a dispute with the university president.

In 1878, the yellow-fever epidemic took both of her parents and her infant brother. Left to raise her brothers and sister, she took a job as a teacher so she could keep the family together. Eventually, she moved her family to Memphis, Tennessee, where she continued to work as an educator.

In 1884, Wells-Barnett filed a lawsuit against a train car company in Memphis for unfair treatment. She had been thrown off a first-class train despite having a ticket. Although she won the case on the local level, the ruling was eventually overturned in Federal Court.

In 1892, Wells turned her attention to anti-lynching after a friend and two of his business associates were murdered. Tom Moss, Calvin McDowell and Will Stewart started a grocery store, which drew customers away from a white-owned store in the neighborhood. The white store owner and his supporters clashed with Moss, McDowell and Stewart on multiple occasions. One night, they had to guard their store against an attack and ended up shooting several of the white men. They were arrested and taken to jail. Unfortunately, they did not have a chance to defend themselves. A lynch mob took them from their cells and murdered them.

After the lynching, Ms. Wells-Barnett continued her advocacy by turning her attention to that violence. Wells wrote articles decrying the lynching and risked her own life traveling the South to gather information on other lynchings. One of her editorials pushed some of the city's white citizens over the edge. A mob stormed her newspaper office and destroyed all of her equipment. Wells was in New York at the time of the incident, which likely saved her life. The threats became so bad she was forced to move to Chicago, Illinois.

In 1895, Ms. Wells married famed African-American lawyer Ferdinand Barnett. Together, the couple had four children. Throughout her career, Wells-Barnett balanced motherhood with her activism. She traveled internationally to shed light on lynching to foreign audiences. Abroad, she openly confronted white women in the suffrage movement who ignored lynching. Her stance was often ridiculed and ostracized by women's suffrage organizations in the United States.

Nevertheless, she remained active in the women's rights movement. She was a founder of the National Association of Colored Women's Club which was created to address issues dealing with civil rights and women's suffrage. Late in her career, Wells-Barnett focused on urban reform in the growing city of Chicago. She died on March 25th, 1931. She leaves behind a legacy of social and political activism.

In 2020, Ida B. Wells was awarded a Pulitzer Prize "... for her outstanding and courageous reporting on the horrific and vicious violence against African Americans during the era of lynching."

SENATOR NEAL:

I want to highlight Alice Ball. She was the first African-American woman to earn her Master Degree in Chemistry from the College of Hawaii. She created the first treatment for leprosy from the Chaulmoogra tree. It was called the Ball Method and was used for 30 years. In 1916, she died. Her work was stolen by Dr. Arthur Dean who used her work without giving her credit, calling it the Dean Method. In 1922, six years after her death, Dr. Harry Hollman published a paper giving her credit. In 2000, the University of Hawaii at Manoa recognized her work and awarded her the Regent Medal of Distinction and a plaque located under a Chaulmoogra tree at the University of Hawaii campus. She is known for creating the treatment of an injection of an oil that was internationally applied to everyone who had leprosy so they could go home to their family.

SENATOR LANGE:

My grandmother would have loved that today I was elected to the Nevada Senate and would be talking about her. We loved our political talks. Today, I am going to share with you the story of my Grandmother Kay Diebold Pedroza. She may not have been famous in the history books, but to me she was the most famous person in the world.

Born on June 30, 1909 in Michigan. Gramma married my Grandfather who lost his first wife in Los Angeles when she was 55, and that is how our friendship began. Living in Detroit her first 55 years, my grandmother loved golf and swimming. She was very social, a diva. She went to school and became a dental hygienist. Her life was impacted by the 19th Amendment to the *Constitution* in 1920. She was 11. She would later tell me that she was so proud and could not wait to register to vote. She registered Democrat and was so proud to have voted in very election during her 101 years on this earth.

She also experienced when the National Women's Party proposed Equal Rights in 1923. I remember talking to her about meeting Gloria Steinem, and she would always tell me we needed to get ERA passed. I remember all the marches, letters and events I participated in. Now, I get to vote on ERA in the Legislature.

When I worked campaigns, she would me many people in her family ran for office in Michigan, but they were Democrats. It was difficult to in so they would change parties to Republican before the election, win and then change back to Democrat. Gramma even had campaign postcards instead of the big flyers we use now.

Our love for politics brought us together. Her strength empowered me and her love embraced me. I loved hearing the stories of the past, and she would always say, Bertie—her name for me—someday, you will be one of those politicians. I only wish she were here to see.

SENATOR BUCK:

When my grandmother, Fern Ohl, grew up two generations ago, she only had two choices, education or secretary school. She chose to go to secretarial school and after she graduated the top of her class, she became a farmer's wife. For years, she raised a family, cooked meals for my grandfather and everyone on the farm. When she was 60 years old, she became a realtor and No. 1 salesperson in the state of Iowa. One thing she was exceptionally good at was selling the Lord and Property.

Look at how far we have come in the fight for equality. We have women all over this Country who are running corporations and businesses. So today, in honor of International Women's Day, I am proud to be a freshman woman Senator from Nevada joining my colleagues: Senator Cannizzaro, Senator Ratti, Senator Seevers Gansert, Senator Scheible, Senator Dondero Loop, Senator Lange, Senator Neal and Senator Harris. In all, we represent 9 or the 21 seats in the

Nevada Senate. That is nearly 50 percent of this membership. I also want to congratulate the Nevada Assembly who have 27 women leaders, more than half of the 42 seats.

I think Nevada is definitely in tune with this year's theme of Women in Leadership: Achieving an Equal Future in the COVID-19 World.

SENATOR BROOKS:

Today, is a special day for all of the Legislative Chamber. As we gather here and listen to the stories of the fearless women who came before all of us, we pay homage to the legacies they have all paved, brick by brick, for the world we all share together. A world that is founded on the principle that equality knows no boundaries, and your sex or gender identity should not dictate or predetermine your ability to accomplish anything you desire.

I want to take this moment to honor the legacy of a change maker that sits among us. She is one of my dear friends. We entered the Legislature at the same time. I have been fortunate to see her grow into the leadership role she now oversees. Nichole J. Cannizzaro was first elected to represent the Sixth District in the Nevada State Senate on November 8th, 2016. A Las Vegas native, Cannizzaro is the proud daughter of culinary union workers and is a descendant of a working-class family. Many of us have heard the story of how early in her childhood, her father would drop her off at her mother's restaurant, and it was there she would learn about the mysterious men and women wearing suits, walking into the buildings. Eventually, she discovered these people were attorneys who had made their way into the restaurant across the street from the courthouse. It was at that moment when she decided what her future career would turn out to be.

As she grew older, she received her Bachelor's Degree from the University of Nevada, Reno. Eventually, she decided to pursue a law degree from William S. Boyd School of Law. Following her graduation from UNLV, Cannizzaro ended up working as a legal clerk. She spent some time, here, at the Legislative Council Bureau and soon moved to work at a small private practice. After working a few years, she changed careers and began moving her way up through the Clark County District Attorney's Office. It was at that moment in time where Cannizzaro realized the potential of public service and what it would mean to make a difference in the lives of children who grew up just like her. She wanted to provide good, educational opportunities for children with middle-class backgrounds and pave the way for their success.

Today, on the occasion of International Women's Day, the members of the Nevada Senate of the 81st Legislative Session honor the legacy of Senator Cannizzaro and proudly present her with this plaque to recognize her contributions as the first woman in over its 150-year history to serve as Senate Majority Leader. We are all incredibly grateful to bear witness to your legacy as our Senate Majority Leader, and we look forward to seeing all of the incredible things that you do and will accomplish for all Nevadans during your tenure in this Chamber and beyond.

Senator Cannizzaro moved that the Senate adjourn in honor of International Women's Day until Tuesday, March 9, 2021, at 11:00 a.m.

Motion carried.

Senate adjourned at 12:29 p.m.

Approved:

KATE MARSHALL
President of the Senate

Attest: CLAIRE J. CLIFT
Secretary of the Senate