

**MINUTES OF THE
SENATE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION**

**Eighty-second Session
June 2, 2023**

The Senate Committee on Education was called to order by Chair Roberta Lange at 1:06 p.m. on Friday, June 2, 2023, in Room 2134 of the Legislative Building, Carson City, Nevada. The meeting was videoconferenced to Room 4412 of the Grant Sawyer State Office Building, 555 East Washington Avenue, Las Vegas, Nevada. Exhibit A is the Agenda. Exhibit B is the Attendance Roster. All exhibits are available and on file in the Research Library of the Legislative Counsel Bureau.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT:

Senator Roberta Lange, Chair
Senator Edgar Flores, Vice Chair
Senator Dina Neal
Senator Fabian Doñate
Senator Scott Hammond
Senator Carrie A. Buck
Senator Robin L. Titus

STAFF MEMBERS PRESENT:

Jen Sturm-Gahner, Policy Analyst
Asher Killian, Counsel
Alex Drozdoff, Policy Analyst, Assembly Committee on Education
Marjorie Paslov-Thomas, Senior Principal Policy Analyst
Linda Hiller, Committee Secretary

OTHERS PRESENT:

Al Rojas
Mary Pierczynski, Nevada Association of School Superintendents
Dale Erquiaga, Acting Chancellor, Nevada System of Higher Education
Michael Kagan, Professor, University of Nevada, Las Vegas, William S. Boyd
School of Law; Director, Immigration Clinic, University of Nevada,
Las Vegas
Teissy Angel Ramirez, Make the Road Nevada
Erika Castro, Nevada Immigrant Coalition; Progressive Leadership Alliance of
Nevada

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Michael Flores, University of Nevada, Reno
Constance Brooks, University of Nevada, Las Vegas
Anthony Ruiz, Nevada State College
Scott Thompson
Cyrus Hojjaty

CHAIR LANGE:

Today, we are going to hear three bills and try to work session them out.

I will open the hearing on Assembly Bill (A.B.) 72.

ASSEMBLY BILL 72 (1st Reprint): Creates the Advisory Committee on the Safety and Well-Being of Public School Staff. (BDR 34-442)

ALEX DROZDOFF (Policy Analyst, Assembly Committee on Education):

I am here with Jen Sturm-Gahner to present A.B. 72, which creates the Advisory Committee on the Safety and Well-Being of Public School Staff. We served as the Research Division staff for the Joint Interim Standing Committee on Education this previous Interim, which is why we are here to present the bill. As nonpartisan legislative staff, we can neither support nor oppose any measure.

Section 3 of A.B. 72 specifically outlines certain provisions for the Advisory Committee, including its membership, term details for members and certain conditions guiding the meetings and members.

Section 4 of the bill outlines the duties of the Advisory Committee, which include reviewing, investigating and making certain recommendations concerning any issue relating to the safety and well-being of public school staff and the consistent implementation of the discipline of pupils.

CHAIR LANGE:

Yesterday, I talked with the Assembly Committee on Education Chair, Shannon Bilbray-Axelrod, and this is the bill she was going to present today. She felt it was important because she will chair the Joint Interim Committee on Education for the upcoming Interim, so she can decide what kinds of studies happen on that Committee. Having this Advisory Committee would give a little more teeth to the issue, she said, and would allow that Committee to take the two restorative justice bills passed this Session and work on them during the Interim. If changes need to be made in those two bills, that Committee could

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propose bills for the next Legislative Session. Instead of her deciding the parameters of the Interim Committee, she thought it would be better to have this issue in legislation.

SENATOR NEAL:

It seems like the membership is imbalanced with a total of nine members? Or is it eight?

ASHER KILLIAN (Counsel):

There would be 13 total members on the Advisory Committee: 5 members appointed by the Governor, 3 members appointed by the Majority Leader of the Senate, 3 members appointed by the Speaker of the Assembly and then 2 additional ex officio members, including the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the Director of the Office for a Safe and Respectful Learning Environment.

SENATOR NEAL:

Is it the Department of Education (NDE) Superintendent of Public Instruction?

MR. KILLIAN:

Yes.

SENATOR NEAL:

The ideological differences are different between what we see as the important issues. Some appointees might provide diversity of thought or conflict, but we will see what happens over the two years.

SENATOR HAMMOND:

Does this Advisory Committee go on into perpetuity? I do not see a sunset. Regarding diversity, it looks like there is some diversity in the makeup of the Committee because you have 13 people, 5 of which come from the Office of the Governor. In the future, that may change, though, and you may have a Governor who may or may not be on the same page as the Majority Leader of the Senate and the Speaker of the Assembly.

This has happened quite a bit lately, where we keep coming up with these committees without anybody representing the minority party. There is no minority leader appointing a member. Five members come from one branch of government. But if that particular branch is of a different party, it may not always be that way.

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CHAIR LANGE:

Could we do an amendment to sunset this Advisory Committee after two years?

JEN STURM-GAHNER (Policy Analyst):

That is certainly something the Chair can decide to do if and when this bill is work-sessioned.

SENATOR BUCK:

Is it possible to have one of the Governor's appointees be from the minority party of the Legislative Body?

MR. KILLIAN:

The five members appointed by the Governor are required to be licensed either as teachers or other education professionals. At least four of them have to be classroom teachers. The fifth one has to hold an education license but does not necessarily need to be a classroom teacher. All of them need to be licensed under *Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS) 391*.

Of the three appointments by the Senate Majority Leader, one is a Senator, one is an education support professional employed and working at a single school site, and one is an administrator of an elementary school. Of the members appointed by the Assembly Speaker, one is a member of the Assembly, one is an education support professional who works for multiple schools within the school district, and the third is an administrator of a high school. So, of the 13 total members, 11 would be education professionals of some sort, and only two would be Legislators.

CHAIR LANGE:

I will take public comment.

AL ROJAS:

Is this public comment or is it comment on this bill?

CHAIR LANGE:

It is comment on A.B. 72.

MR. ROJAS:

When I went to school, if you got in trouble, you got pulled out of the class and you went to go see a counselor. If you were still a troublemaker, you went to see

the principal, who told you he or she was going to call your parents or throw you out of school.

What I am hearing is that there are not enough counselors. We need 1 counselor for every 250 students. I move that this Advisory Committee have two people who will be counselors. That way, when the kid gets pulled out of class, he gets talked to, gets some cognitive therapy and he understands that he is there to learn, not to cause trouble.

I have talked to a lot of educators, and they are saying the biggest problem is that once these kids get pulled out of class for being disruptive, there is no mental or cognitive therapy to get them back on track and keep them in school.

If you keep kids in school past the ninth grade, the chances of them becoming a criminal drop to 5 percent. We have to keep these kids in school because they are our future citizens. Keeping kids in school creates law-abiding citizens. So let us get two people who represent counseling on this Committee.

MARY PIERCZYNSKI (Nevada Association of School Superintendents):
We supported this bill on the Assembly side, and we are in support of it today.

CHAIR LANGE:
Seeing no further testimony on this bill, I will close the hearing on A.B. 72 and open the work session on the bill. We need to go over the amendments.

MS. STURM-GAHNER:
The first bill on work session today is A.B. 72 which creates the Advisory Committee on the Safety and Well-Being of Public School Staff within the NDE. There were two proposed amendments today. One is to provide a sunset provision for June 30, 2025. The second amendment increases the Committee from 13 to 15 members. I have submitted the work session document (Exhibit C).

CHAIR LANGE:
I will take a motion to amend and do pass A.B. 72.

SENATOR FLORES MOVED TO AMEND AND DO PASS AS AMENDED
A.B. 72 WITH AN AMENDMENT TO PROVIDE FOR A TWO-YEAR SUNSET

TO THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE AND THE ADDITION OF TWO MEMBERS
TO THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

SENATOR DOÑATE SECONDED THE MOTION.

SENATOR TITUS:

I like the sunset option. We can review the process since we have these restorative justice bills coming out. It is not a bad idea. If the Interim Committee has found that this is something it needs to do, I am certainly willing to support it but only if it has a sunset. I am not sure I like the 13 member to 15 member amendment.

SENATOR HAMMOND:

We are kind of workshopping this as we go along, and I will be alright with it for now. I do want to think about it some more because any time you add members, it can become more cumbersome.

SENATOR NEAL:

I would like to make sure there is diversity of thought. For a poor white child from the rurals or Latino and Black children, nothing in here says they would be represented to spotlight their challenges.

CHAIR LANGE:

Would you like us to add a sentence as part of the amendment?

SENATOR NEAL:

Yes, I would.

CHAIR LANGE:

Do you have some idea about how to word it?

SENATOR NEAL:

Make sure there is diversity. If you cannot find diversity in the members, at least talk about children coming from different environments and consider their unique needs. That perspective needs to be addressed within that Committee or represented by someone on that Committee.

SENATOR HAMMOND:

If we sunset this, then the idea of adding the minority party members is probably not necessary if you already have the Governor with five members on the Advisory Committee. I do not mind taking off the additional people if we could make sure that we have the sunset provision and then add whatever Senator Neal wanted.

SENATOR FLORES:

I did make a motion to amend and do pass. I could withdraw that motion. However, if it would be okay with the Committee, in the interest of having an opportunity to speak with the Chair of the Assembly Committee on Education who sponsored this bill, I would ask that we move the bill as is.

Then after we confirm with the Chair and have an opportunity to have that conversation, I can put in a personal amendment addressing all three of the concerns, the diversity issue and the sunset issue. If the minority party issue is no longer a factor, then I could put both of those other amendments in, and I will commit to that on the record.

I would like our Chair to speak with the Assembly Chair so we are all on the same page. In the interest of time, I would like to move it but allow for that conversation to happen if everybody is okay with that; if not, I will withdraw my motion if that is your pleasure.

CHAIR LANGE:

How about we do this? It is important that we move the measure with the sunset that we all agree on. We can have you withdraw the motion and move the bill with the sunset.

I can continue to have conversations with the Assembly Chair because I will be the Vice Chair of the Joint Interim Standing Committee on Education, and I can take your concerns to the Chair then.

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SENATOR FLORES WITHDREW HIS MOTION ON A.B. 72.

SENATOR DOÑATE WITHDREW HIS SECOND.

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SENATOR FLORES MOVED TO AMEND AND DO PASS AS AMENDED A.B. 72 WITH AN AMENDMENT TO PROVIDE FOR A TWO-YEAR SUNSET.

SENATOR HAMMOND SECONDED THE MOTION.

SENATOR TITUS:

I will support this with the right to change my mind.

SENATOR BUCK:

I will support it now with my right to change on the Senate Floor.

THE MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

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CHAIR LANGE:

I will open the hearing on A.B. 226.

ASSEMBLY BILL 226 (1st Reprint): Revises provisions governing tuition for certain students. (BDR 34-668)

SENATOR DOÑATE:

I am here on behalf of Assemblyman Reuben D'Silva to present A.B. 226, which revises provisions governing tuition for certain students. The Assemblyman wanted me to share a few remarks. If Committee members have any questions on the bill provisions, we have our Nevada System of Higher Education (NSHE) Acting Chancellor here and some other folks who can help. This bill is addressing a decade-long issue in our Nation about how states adjudicate education of people who have deferred action immigration status.

One of the most well-known programs, the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) program, was implemented under the Obama Administration. Nevada is 1 of 23 states that have some degree of tuition equity laws or policies that allow

for deferred action students to qualify for in-state tuition. In Nevada law, deferred action students must show a nexus to our State to receive the in-state tuition benefit. This nexus has always meant graduating from an in-state high school.

A new problem at hand has been brewing for a while, becoming more and more perceptible in the past few years. What about deferred action students or holders who move into our State after graduating high school in a different state? For U.S. citizens and permanent residents, the fix is simple. Establish residency in Nevada for 12 months and, if asked, take the State high school equivalency test. Simple. However, as the law stands, it is impossible for DACA recipients to do this if they move to Nevada from a different state.

That is the problem A.B. 226 seeks to fix. The last page of the bill in section 1, subsection 5 states:

The Board of Regents shall not deny an exemption from tuition charges provided pursuant to subsection 2 to a student on the basis that the student is not lawfully present in the United States if the student has been granted temporary protected status by the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services of the United States Department of Homeland Security.

SENATOR NEAL:

I was looking at NRS 390.055 as a way to deal with another issue. There was a high school proficiency test that students had to take, and a group of students left school without their diplomas. Then, when we abolished that high school proficiency test, they could have gone back to get their actual diploma, but they have been in this gray area since that time around 2015 or 2017.

That group of students has not been able to go back and get their diplomas, and this provision would allow them to finally get those and then move forward. I see this as the vehicle. It is one of the issues I learned about over the last Interim, and this would be a good way to potentially add to the bill and deal with that issue. This is a little off topic, but that NRS chapter could deal with that.

DALE ERQUIAGA (Acting Chancellor, Nevada System of Higher Education):

Let me remind the Committee for the record that I am no longer the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, but that high school proficiency change did occur either on my watch or right afterward.

This provision does open the right section of the law by providing the high school equivalency. If I understand you, Senator Neal, you are proposing to add language in this bill to address the needs of students who were caught in that period so they could be granted their diploma?

SENATOR NEAL:
Yes.

MR. ERQUIAGA:
That would be a question for your legal counsel or research staff.

MR. KILLIAN:
The bill as it exists is relatively narrow in that it is dealing with a particular kind of tuition status for students at NSHE institutions. There is a reference to that section in the bill, but the bill itself does not concern that topic. Generally, under the Joint Standing Rules, to satisfy the requirement for germaneness for an amendment to go into a bill, the topic of the amendment has to be tied to the actual subject of the bill. Hence, I am not sure a reference over to that section and a bill that deals solely with students who qualify for in-state tuition would be sufficient for that amendment to be germane to this bill.

MR. ERQUIAGA:
I have worked with Assemblyman Reuben D'Silva on this issue, and it is a complicated measure. It does absolutely the right thing in some clever ways. I am here to support A.B. 226 as I supported it in the other House. Current federal law prohibited the Board of Regents from extending in-state tuition to this class of students in a deferred status. We have done it by policy for the population in section 5 of the measure. However, in section 6 for the DACA students, the current Board of Regents policy does not allow that.

Now students are aging out. It used to be that a student would graduate from a Nevada high school and if he or she was in deferred status, we could give in-state tuition status. Now, some students are 30 years old, and they are still DACA. When they come to our State, they are caught and cannot get in-state tuition, so they pay a significant amount more for their education.

Where we have landed after many conversations with lawyers is that the current administration in Washington, D.C., issues policy and has interpreted the federal law in a manner that allows the application in this bill under deferred status that allows us to provide in-state tuition. However, if that administration and that policy interpretation were to change, that leaves the NSHE exposed to violating federal law.

Your counsel has provided a stopgap here so if the Attorney General of Nevada issues a finding that the current policy interpretation of the federal government is such that we can apply this policy, then the gate is open. I am building this record because I will not be here much longer, so I want the record to reflect that if we are wrong, what we put at risk is student financial aid from the federal government. That averaged between \$390 million and \$410 million over the last 45 years to help 45,000 of our students, which amounts to about half of the student body.

It is imperative that your lawyer, my lawyer and the State's lawyer continue to work on this finding so it is narrow and defensible because the law as proposed does not provide a safe harbor for NSHE should the federal government decide that we have violated that federal law and they then try to revoke our federal aid, which we do not want to do to our students.

I am here to say we support this intent. It is the right thing to do for this group of students. Frankly, members of my own family in the last century would have been this type of student. They were born in another country, brought here, and had to join the military to become students. It is important that your branch of government, the Nevada Attorney General and NSHE need to continue to work together to ensure that we protect financial aid as well as our DACA students.

MICHAEL KAGAN (Professor, University of Nevada, Las Vegas, William S. Boyd School of Law; Director, Immigration Clinic, University of Nevada, Las Vegas):

Deferred action policies are less stable than temporary protective status, which is section 5 in the bill. The intent of having certification by the Attorney General, which could be granted or revoked if federal policy changes, is to protect the system by allowing it flexibility without having to wait for the next Legislative Session if NSHE got caught on the wrong end of federal policy.

The bill covers all deferred action, and DACA is the largest group by far, but other groups receive deferred action. They include abused and neglected children and crime victims. They will also benefit from this.

CHAIR LANGE:

Is there any more testimony on A.B. 226?

TEISSY ANGEL RAMIREZ (Make the Road Nevada):

I am a member of Make the Road Nevada, advocating not only for myself, but for my fellow peers who are also under DACA and many more individuals, like Mr. Kagan explained. I am in full support of A.B. 226. I have full faith in your vote to support individuals like myself. We have a lot more to offer. We have grown up in this Country, we attended school here, and now we are working hard to fulfill our dreams. It is only fair that this bill grants a pathway for in-state tuition. It will allow us to fully embrace the opportunities Nevada has to offer. Help us to thrive, contribute and fulfill our dreams in this place we call home.

MR. ROJAS:

I am a degreed engineer. At least for my generation, it was clear that an investment in an American education is an investment in America. If you learn the American ways in the American system, you are an asset to our Country. The previous administration at one time was supporting DACA, but it did not get supported by the opposing party. The present administration is supporting DACA.

We have to do something about this immigration problem and make it easier for qualified people to come here. These DACA kids know our system, and they are an investment in America. They know English. We want to keep people in school because I believe it creates law-abiding citizens like myself.

I encourage you to pass this bill because it encourages education and people to stay in school. It encourages people to contribute, and it is an investment in America.

ERIKA CASTRO (Nevada Immigrant Coalition; Progressive Leadership Alliance of Nevada):

I am here in support of A.B. 226, because taking down barriers for students who want to pursue higher education is good policy. I hope you can support this policy and keep investing in the education of all Nevadans, especially people like me. I

am undocumented, and it took me ten years to graduate from the University of Nevada, Las Vegas (UNLV), because I did not have access to a lot of financial aid. I was able to pay in-state tuition, but I cannot imagine my undocumented peers having to pay out-of-state tuition, or how long it would take them to earn their degrees. I urge you to support this bill because Nevada is our home. We want to make sure that, just as we are investing in this State, that you are invested in us.

MICHAEL FLORES (University of Nevada, Reno):

I am here in support of A.B. 226 and thank the sponsor for working with us during the last Interim. We heard directly from students about how this is impacting their college experience. Last Session, Senator Flores worked on a piece of legislation that would allow the Silver State Opportunity Grant and the Nevada Promise Scholarship to be open to all our residents who graduate from Nevada high schools. This bill is consistent with that effort to take down barriers to make sure we are getting more students in our workforce and educated in our NSHE institutions.

CONSTANCE BROOKS (University of Nevada, Las Vegas):

I echo the sentiments of those who supported the bill prior to my testimony. We also want to express our appreciation to Assemblyman Rueben D'Silva for his work during the Interim and for the inclusion of the UNLV William S. Boyd School of Law and its expertise.

ANTHONY RUIZ (Nevada State College):

We have many students who would benefit from this bill, and as the Acting Chancellor said, it is the right thing to do. We urge your support.

CHAIR LANGE:

I will take testimony in opposition to A.B. 226.

SCOTT THOMPSON:

I speak in opposition to this bill as it is a racist bill that favors one group over the other and steals money from hard working people. The gentleman who is supporting it, ironically, is a conservative and also Hispanic. Why is he suddenly switching sides and voting for a bill that only benefits minorities, his group, to be exact? Is he a Mexican supremacist, or what is the deal?

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I have received a support letter (Exhibit D) from Deanna Hua Tran. We will close the hearing on A.B. 226 and go back to work session.

Ms. STURM-GAHNER:

The next bill on work session is the bill we just heard, A.B. 226, which revises provisions governing tuition for certain students. There are no proposed amendments. I have submitted the work session document (Exhibit E).

CHAIR LANGE:

I would be willing to take a motion to do pass this bill.

SENATOR FLORES MOVED TO DO PASS A.B. 226.

SENATOR NEAL SECONDED THE MOTION.

CHAIR LANGE:

Any discussion on the motion?

SENATOR TITUS:

I am going to support it out of Committee with the right to possibly change my vote on the Senate Floor.

THE MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

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CHAIR LANGE:

I will open the hearing on A.B. 443. Mr. Killian is going to present that for us.

ASSEMBLY BILL 443: Expands the institutions which certain recipients of the Governor Guinn Millennium Scholarship are authorized to attend. (BDR 34-352)

MR. KILLIAN:

As your policy analyst gave our disclaimer earlier, I, too, am here as nonpartisan staff, neither to support nor oppose any piece of legislation.

Assembly Bill 443 expands the applicability of the Governor Guinn Millennium Scholarship to capture a few kinds of institutions that have clinical programs within the State, although the institution of higher education itself is not located within the State. Generally, the Millennium Scholarship can be used at any public institution of higher education within the State or at a private institution of higher education within this State established in and organized under the laws of Nevada. Some nursing programs are operated from institutions across the state line, but they operate their clinical programs at medical facilities within this State.

What A.B. 443 would do is to declare those programs at those institutions that are across state lines, but that operate their clinical programs within Nevada to be eligible institutions for the Millennium Scholarship. It would then make a corresponding change so any student enrolled in one of those programs where the clinical portion is performed in Nevada is eligible to receive the Millennium Scholarship. That is the totality of the bill.

SENATOR TITUS:

Do the students still have to be Nevada residents?

MR. KILLIAN:

The requirements for students to qualify for the Millennium Scholarship would be the same. This would allow them to enroll in those institutions that are across state lines but perform the clinical programs in Nevada.

SENATOR TITUS:

Several private institutions operate here in the State. Roseman University is one of them and Tuoro University Nevada does, too, I believe. Are we looking at capturing those or graduate students like nursing students doing their clinical rotations here?

MARJORIE PASLOV-THOMAS (Senior Principal Policy Analyst):

No, Tuoro and Roseman were identified as two institutions that would not qualify for the Millennium Scholarship. There are eight other institutions that do, though, and I think that is because Tuoro and Roseman only offer a masters of science degree, and this bill applies more for bachelor of science degrees and other nursing programs.

SENATOR HAMMOND:

If those two schools do not qualify, could you give us an example of others that do?

Ms. PASLOV-THOMAS:

It would include Unitek College, Chamberlain University, the University of Arizona College of Nursing, Carrington College, Las Vegas College, Grand Canyon University, Mohave Community College and Nightingale College. The last two both offer the clinical portion in Nevada.

SENATOR TITUS:

For clarification, would the students still do their practical rotations in the institute's mother location as long as they do a clinical rotation in Nevada? Would they qualify for the Millennium Scholarship?

In medical school, there are two years of studying the more didactic stuff, the background sciences, etc. We then rotate in the hospitals and clinics. Are we looking at a situation where the school's physical plant is in Arizona, say, but then they offer the clinical rotation in Nevada? These are Nevada students, but they may actually do some of their schooling in another state, is that correct?

MR. KILLIAN:

Yes, this would cover the whole course of study. Some portion of the course of study may be completed in the other state, but the clinical portion of the course of study would be completed in Nevada.

CHAIR LANGE:

I will take testimony in support of A.B. 443.

MR. ROJAS:

I support anything in education, especially for Nevada. As you know, we are having problems retaining many of our graduates here. A lot of it is because our crime is too high. We have to get our crime down. Education is important for our city to keep growing, to have law-abiding citizens and keep people in school. An investment in an American education is an investment in America, and a Nevada education is an investment in Nevada. I support this bill.

CHAIR LANGE:

Seeing no more people wishing to testify, I will close the hearing on A.B. 443 and open the work session.

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Ms. STURM-GAHNER:

The next bill on work session is A.B. 443 which expands the institutions which certain recipients of the Governor Guinn Millennium Scholarship are authorized to attend. There are no proposed amendments at this time, and I have submitted the work session document (Exhibit F).

CHAIR LANGE:

I am willing to take a motion of do pass on A.B. 443.

SENATOR FLORES MOVED TO DO PASS A.B. 443.

SENATOR HAMMOND SECONDED THE MOTION.

THE MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

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CHAIR LANGE:

Is there anyone in Las Vegas or Carson City wishing to give public comment?

MR. ROJAS:

I want to thank the Senate Committee on Education for public comment. It may be late in the Session, but I have made public comments during general comments, and they have been heard. One of them was the catalytic converter bill which went through.

What I am hearing from law enforcement locally is that we have a lot of post-traumatic stress syndrome (PTSD) problems with some of our officers. The homicide rate is very, very high in Las Vegas where I live. There is a lot of money in the General Fund, and even though it is late in the Legislative Session, I am asking that maybe somebody can put together a bill that would provide some funding for local law enforcement in all the cities because our homicide rate is too high.

These policemen have to deal with barricades, domestic violence, homicides, and then they have to pull a cat out of a tree and give traffic tickets. It is stressful. People who have been in law enforcement for a long time are saying that policemen suffer PTSD just like war veterans. Hopefully, we can put together some kind of a bill that addresses this before the end of Session, because we do

not want to wait another two years and then come up with the bill. It is going to be a big issue in the future, and funding the police, keeping our inner city safe and protecting the mental health of our law officers is a big part of it. We need to start a bill to support PTSD for local law enforcement.

MR. FLORES:

My friends, Lindsay Anderson and Brad Keating from Washoe County School District used to do a "good news minute" in this Committee, and we have done none this Session. I want to recognize that last week, we had more than 3,000 students graduate from the University of Nevada, Reno (UNR), and we are so proud of them. I also want to officially welcome Mr. Killian to the UNR Wolf Pack since he will be finishing up his master's degree in public administration soon. We are happy to welcome him to the Wolf Pack. I know we have a lot of UNLV Rebel fans in here, and I am a graduate from UNLV.

CYRUS HOJJATY:

I tried to speak in opposition to A.B. 226, but I was not able to do so. I understand it is not the right time.

CHAIR LANGE:

I am sorry that we missed you, but the bill hearing is closed so I cannot take any further comment. I am happy to have you give public comment on anything other than the bills we heard today.

MR. HOJJATY:

No, I think I did what I wanted to do.

SENATOR TITUS:

Since we are acknowledging how proud we are of our NSHE programs in schools, I want to give a shoutout to a Wolf Pack graduate, Caleb Martin, who was playing in the National Basketball Association finals. He was a great player for UNR.

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CHAIR LANGE:

This is our final meeting of the Senate Committee on Education. I have really appreciated this fun Committee. I appreciate everyone for being with us. Thank you to the Committee members. We are adjourned at 1:59 p.m.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED:

Linda Hiller,
Committee Secretary

APPROVED BY:

Senator Roberta Lange, Chair

DATE: _____

EXHIBIT SUMMARY				
Bill	Exhibit Letter	Introduced on Minute Report Page No.	Witness / Entity	Description
	A	1		Agenda
	B	1		Attendance Roster
A.B. 72	C	5	Jen Sturm-Gahner	Work Session Document
A.B. 226	D	14	Senator Roberta Lange	Support Letter from Nevada Immigration Coalition
A.B. 226	E	14	Jen Sturm-Gahner	Work Session Document
A.B. 443	F	17	Jen Sturm-Gahner	Work Session Document