

THIRTY-FIRST DAY - FEBRUARY 21, 2023

LEGISLATIVE JOURNAL

**ONE HUNDRED EIGHTH LEGISLATURE
FIRST SESSION**

THIRTY-FIRST DAY

Legislative Chamber, Lincoln, Nebraska
Tuesday, February 21, 2023

PRAYER

The prayer was offered by Senator Murman.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Pledge of Allegiance was offered by Senator Lowe.

ROLL CALL

Pursuant to adjournment, the Legislature met at 9:30 a.m., President Kelly presiding.

The roll was called and all members were present except Senator Slama who was excused; and Senators Bostar, Day, DeBoer, Hughes, Hunt, Raybould, Walz, and Wayne who were excused until they arrive.

CORRECTIONS FOR THE JOURNAL

The Journal for the thirtieth day was approved.

NOTICE OF COMMITTEE HEARINGS

Education
Room 1525 1:30 PM

Tuesday, February 28, 2023
LB708
LB550
LB528
LB356
LB811
LB703
LB700

(Signed) Dave Murman, Chairperson

Urban Affairs
Room 1510 1:30 PM

Tuesday, February 28, 2023
LB223
LB6
LB530
LB462
LB746

(Signed) Terrell McKinney, Chairperson

Government, Military and Veterans Affairs
Room 1507 1:30 PM

Wednesday, March 1, 2023
LB675 (reschedule)
LB228 (reschedule)
LB230 (reschedule)

Room 1507 1:30 PM

Thursday, March 2, 2023
LB650
LB776
LB684
LB366

Room 1507 1:30 PM

Friday, March 3, 2023
LB485
LB486

(Signed) Tom Brewer, Chairperson

MESSAGES FROM THE GOVERNOR

February 21, 2023

Mr. President, Speaker Arch
and Members of the Legislature
State Capitol
Lincoln, NE 68509

Dear Mr. President, Speaker Arch, and Members of the Legislature:

On August 30, 2022, former Governor Ricketts appointed Lou Leone to the

Crime Victim's Reparations Committee. Mr. Leone has since moved out of the state. Accordingly, I hereby respectfully request you withdraw him from consideration for confirmation. His contact information is as follow:

Lou Leone
2114 2nd Avenue, Apt. A
Nebraska City, NE 68410

Sincerely,
(Signed) Jim Pillen
Governor

February 21, 2023

Mr. President, Speaker Arch
and Members of the Legislature
State Capitol
Lincoln, NE 68509

Dear Mr. President, Speaker Arch, and Members of the Legislature:

Please withdraw David Begley from consideration to be confirmed as attorney member of the Nebraska Power Review Board. Mr. Begley has withdrawn his application to serve as a member of the Power Review Board.

David Begley
4611 South 96th St., Ste. 234
Omaha, NE 68127

Sincerely,
(Signed) Jim Pillen
Governor

MOTIONS - Withdraw LB790

Senator Wayne renewed [MO19](#), found on page 371, and considered on page 387, to withdraw LB790.

The Wayne motion to withdraw the bill prevailed with 32 ayes, 0 nays, 9 present and not voting, and 8 excused and not voting.

MOTION - Withdraw LB780

Senator Halloran offered [MO25](#), found on page 419, to withdraw LB780.

The Halloran motion to withdraw the bill prevailed with 40 ayes, 0 nays, 3 present and not voting, and 6 excused and not voting.

MOTION - Withdraw LB594

Senator Hardin offered [MO30](#), found on page 502, to withdraw LB594.

The Hardin motion to withdraw the bill prevailed with 40 ayes, 0 nays, 5 present and not voting, and 4 excused and not voting.

MOTION - Withdraw LB476

Senator Wayne offered [MO31](#), found on page 503, to withdraw LB476.

The Wayne motion to withdraw the bill prevailed with 39 ayes, 0 nays, 6 present and not voting, and 4 excused and not voting.

MOTION - Withdraw LB781

Senator Halloran offered [MO32](#), found on page 517, to withdraw LB781.

The Halloran motion to withdraw the bill prevailed with 40 ayes, 0 nays, 5 present and not voting, and 4 excused and not voting.

EASE

The Legislature was at ease from 9:46 a.m. until 9:56 a.m.

MOTION - Escort Chief Justice

Senator J. Cavanaugh moved that a committee of five be appointed to escort the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and members of the Supreme Court to the Legislative Chamber for the purpose of delivering the State of the Judiciary Address.

The motion prevailed.

The Chair appointed Senators Holdcroft, Conrad, DeBoer, McKinney, and Ibach to serve on said committee.

STATE OF THE JUDICIARY**2023 State of the Judiciary**

February 21, 2023

Chief Justice Michael G. Heavican

Mr. President, Mr. Speaker, and Members of the Legislature. Thanks to all of you, particularly Speaker Arch, for inviting me to address you this morning. As always, it is an honor for me to report on the annual accomplishments of our Judicial Branch and to discuss our upcoming plans with you.

With me in the Chamber today are my fellow Justices:
Justice William Cassel of O'Neill
Justice Stephanie Stacy of Lincoln
Justice Jeff Funke of Nebraska City
Justice Jonathon Papik of Omaha, and
Justice John Freudenberg of Rushville

Justice Lindsey Miller-Lerman of Omaha could not be with us today.

Notwithstanding the pandemic and other challenges, we have had many successes and accomplishments in 2022, and we look forward to 2023. Today I will highlight some of our accomplishments, including our response to ongoing staff shortages, our access to justice initiatives, and what's new with probation, problem-solving courts, and the Office of Public Guardian.

Judicial Branch Workforce

I will first speak to you about our outstanding Judicial Branch workforce. We have staff and judges working in all 93 of Nebraska's counties, including county court clerks, probation officers, court reporters, and associate public guardians.

Our staff is hardworking and loyal. However, similar to other State employees in this post-pandemic era, many have retired and some have moved on, lured by better-paying jobs in county or city governments or the private sector.

We are grateful to this Legislature for funding salary upgrades for approximately 1/3 of our workforce last year based on a comprehensive salary survey conducted in 2021. But, of course, we need to complete the further recommendations of that survey for the remaining 2/3 of our workers, including our probation officers and support staff.

In July of last year, up to 12% of our 1,600 judicial branch employee positions statewide were vacant. To fulfill our mission of providing access to justice for all, and protecting the public safety of Nebraska citizens through the work of our probation officers, we have implemented extraordinary measures.

Along with the new and partially-implemented comprehensive salary study, we began giving hiring and referral bonuses as well as retention benefits. We also upgraded our Judicial Branch Education opportunities to improve skills and encourage advancement to leadership positions. And we continue to improve our court system's efficiency by upgrading technology.

Probation

I call special attention to our probation officers and probation administrators. Nebraska's probation system has always been part of the judiciary -- trial court judges initiated probation in Nebraska over 100 years ago. We often speak of probation as "the right hand of our judges."

Originally, all the expenses of our trial courts, including local probation officers, were paid out of local property tax dollars. As part of property tax reform efforts, probation officer salaries were shifted to the Supreme Court's budget in 1985. However, counties still pay for office space and supplies for local probation offices.

Under the supervision of the Supreme Court, probation has been transformed in the last 25 years into the dynamic, forward-looking, proactive organization it is today. It is guided by evidence-based practices and the long-standing credo that probation "works for the judges."

More than a decade ago, probation ceased being a place where probationers simply "checked in." Instead, probation became an organization that actively case manages its clients. It is also an organization providing job training, substance abuse treatment, mental health treatment, and behavioral modification.

Innovative programs in recent years have included the Specialized Substance Abuse Supervision (SSAS) Program, the navigator programs used in post-release supervision, and day and evening reporting centers. We currently have 17 Reporting Center locations in Nebraska including:

- Bellevue (Sarpy)
- Nebraska City (Otoe)
- Lincoln (Lancaster; 2 locations)
- Omaha (Douglas; 2 locations)
- South Sioux City (Dakota)
- Kearney (Buffalo)
- Lexington (Dawson)
- Gering (Scotts Bluff)
- Columbus (Platte)
- Norfolk (Madison)
- Grand Island (Hall)
- Beatrice (Gage)
- Hastings (Adams)
- North Platte (Lincoln)
- Fremont (Dodge)

Nebraska's probation system, under Supreme Court supervision, has received national acclaim. It has an enviable, community-friendly recidivism rate for both adults and juveniles.

It was because of the above that this Legislature chose to remove the Department of Health and Human Services from its role in juvenile justice supervision in 2013 and vest that role with probation; and why this body placed post-release supervision with probation rather than the Executive Branch in 2015; and why this Court has probation do the bulk of problem-solving court supervision.

We are especially proud of the innovations probation used to supervise probationers during the pandemic. Like police officers, medical personnel, and other essential services, including the courts themselves, probation had to remain 'open' and supervision had to continue. Largely by utilizing technology such as ZOOM and modified electronic monitoring, probation succeeded in its supervisory and public safety roles.

We are also proud to point out that because of the efficient and economical management of both adult and juvenile probation, the Nebraska Supreme Court has returned over \$35 million to the State general fund in the last two bienniums. Please contrast that to returns received from any part of the Executive Branch.

I reiterate what I have said in earlier State of the Judiciary speeches. On any given day in Nebraska, there are approximately 14,000 adults and approximately 2,500 juveniles on probation. The average annual cost of supervision of an adult probationer is \$5,500 per year. Compare that to the cost of incarceration in the Nebraska prison system, which is approximately \$42,000 per year. If even a fraction of the 14,000 adult probationers were instead incarcerated, this body would need to build more than one new prison.

Technology

I have also spoken to you in past years about technology in the courts. I have stated that the future of our courts is technology. The pandemic accelerated our reliance on technology, and the future became the present. The mandate in our Constitution that the courts must be open would have been an empty charade without ZOOM and Webex hearings, efilings in our clerks' offices, and enhanced use of our electronic case management system.

A year ago efilings became mandatory for lawyers in this State. While that rollout was not without some glitches, thanks to the cooperation of our clerks, judges, and Nebraska's lawyers, the system is working well and the efficiencies and conveniences are many.

A court working group consisting of clerks, court reporters, judges, and technology staff is now refining the implementation of a uniform system of filing electronic trial exhibits. Thanks to all involved for their work on that complex but promising project.

Also as part of the court's technology initiative, we have begun to install modern, standardized courtroom audio-visual technology in all of our trial courts across the State. The project goals are that all courts will have the ability to hold quality remote and hybrid hearings and be better equipped to handle the aforementioned electronic exhibits. The courts will also have the ability to capture higher-quality digital recordings of proceedings.

Standardizing courtroom technology throughout the State makes it easier for judges, court staff, and attorneys to do their jobs. Heeding this body's quest to reduce property taxes, these upgrades are being accomplished without using county property tax dollars.

Cameras in the trial court courtrooms 5th anniversary

In keeping with the theme of technology and transparency in the court system, I direct your attention to the annual report in your packet. There you will find that we celebrated the 5th anniversary of cameras in trial courts this year.

In 2008, Nebraska Public Media installed permanent cameras in the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals courtrooms in the State Capitol Building, from which we Livestream our argument sessions to the public. Five years ago our trial courts followed suit and began allowing the media fuller audio and visual access to court proceedings. One of our judges even broadcasts all of his proceedings on a You-Tube channel. In other words, access to the courts in the 21st Century means more than the courtroom door is unlocked.

Access to Justice Commission

I now report to you on our other access initiatives and the Access to Justice Commission. The Access to Justice Commission is in the second phase of a three-phase initiative focused on equal access to the courts. This initiative is designed to engage the public in an ongoing discussion of equal access by learning, directly from Nebraska court users, what we might do better.

Phase I was a statewide Court User Survey that measured current perceptions of access and fairness among those using our State courts. Phase II is underway and will convene focus groups with community leaders across the State to learn about local and regional concerns impacting equity in Nebraska's court and probation systems. Phase III will consist of public engagement sessions that facilitate a statewide discussion of the various concerns developed in Phases I and II.

The Nebraska Judicial Branch's primary strategic goal is to "provide access to swift, fair justice." To achieve this goal, we continuously examine our court processes and outcomes and ask whether there is a way to do it better. We appreciate the efforts of the Access to Justice Commission and its standing committees as we work to improve access to justice for all Nebraska court users.

Last summer, as part of our annual tour of courthouses in greater Nebraska, this Court and our Access to Justice Commission completed a series of focus group hearings with Native Americans and their interaction with our courts. Those hearings took place in Scottsbluff and Rushville.

The hearings complemented Native American focused hearings we had in 2019 -- prior to the pandemic -- in Omaha, Macy, Winnebago, and Santee. These hearings are all part of our larger consortium begun in 2018 of State, Tribal, and Federal courts working specifically on access issues of Native Americans.

Language Access Program

I also speak to you annually of language access in the courts. The Language Access Program recruits, trains, and certifies court interpreters. It also coordinates the appointment of qualified professional interpreters across the State to help limited English proficient court and probation users understand their court proceedings, regardless of what language they speak or the type of case involved. This service is mandated by the Legislature to be cost-free to all court users.

Forty-six different languages were interpreted in Nebraska's courts last year. Spanish continues to be the most commonly interpreted language, but the courts and probation offices across the State interpreted a broad range of spoken languages including Kunama (coo-na-ma), Indonesian, Pohnpeian (pon-pea-an), Turkish, and Uzbek (ooze-bek). The Language Access Program also coordinated American Sign Language interpreters, certified deaf interpreters, and assistive listening devices for the deaf and hard of hearing community members who appeared in court either as a party or witness, or to serve on a jury.

Although most court-appointed interpreters were from Nebraska, our interpreter program leveraged resources from across the country to meet our language access needs. Interpreters from an additional 14 states supplemented our Nebraska interpreters. Our contract interpreters are hopeful this body will fund an increase in their daily rates this year.

Office of Public Guardian

I speak to you now about the Office of Public Guardian (OPG). IN 2022, the OPG began its eighth year of service. This Legislature created the OPG in response to the discovery of widespread financial malfeasance and neglect by a professional guardian who had over 200 court-appointed wards across Nebraska.

The Nebraska OPG provides guardianships and conservatorships for individuals that have been deemed by a county court to be incapacitated and have no other individual who can serve as guardian. Individuals who are under guardianship can suffer from mental illness, dementia, chronic debilitating physical ailments, have developmental disabilities, or struggle with substance abuse and addictions. A review of the individuals served by the OPG during the last eight years reveals that OPG wards have, on average, at least three of these conditions.

The wards the OPG serves have complex, chronic, pervasive issues made worse by poverty, homelessness, exploitation, abuse, isolation, and neglect. The Office of Public Guardian completes a comprehensive annual report each year, and the 2021 Report has been provided to you. The activities of the past year can be summarized as "*Challenge and Commitment.*"

The challenge was exacerbated by COVID. The population the OPG serves that suffered the most during the pandemic: the elderly, those in congregate care, the chronically ill, and the mentally and physically fragile. The COVID crisis continued to impact the OPG in 2022 with additional challenges: staff shortages, an expanding wait list for OPG guardianships, nursing home closures, and increased demands for ward services.

In addition, private and family guardian support and education for certification of new private/family guardians has increased. The most difficult challenge, however, for the OPG has been the continuing shortage of appropriate mental health services.

Despite the reality of the challenges, what stood out even more was the amazing commitment of individuals working at the OPG to ensure the most vulnerable adults received the care and services they deserved.

Notwithstanding the vacancies of five Associate Public Guardians throughout most of 2022, the 15 Associate Public Guardians working for the OPG committed to additional demanding workloads to safeguard, and care for, wards. They spent hours seeking, advocating, and demanding that facilities, providers, and agencies respond to the critical needs of their clients.

Thanks to this Legislature for supporting the commitment of OPG's dedicated staff. The OPG will continue to work to improve the care and empowerment of Nebraska's most vulnerable citizens.

Court Improvement Project

I turn next to Nebraska's Court Improvement Project. It is largely federally-funded and focuses on the needs of children, youth, and families involved in the juvenile court system. The Program provides high-quality education to judges, attorneys, probation officers, caseworkers, and other court participants, and searches for ways to make our juvenile courts work better.

In 2022, the Court Improvement Project hosted a Children's Summit wherein over 500 professionals learned from national experts how to better engage children, youth, and families to support positive behavioral change and family reunification. At the conference, special recognition was given to a Douglas County project which focuses on court responses to victims of domestic violence and their children. Recognition was also given to the local Through the Eyes of the Child teams in Saline, Jefferson, Gage, and Fillmore Counties, which provided gift bags containing essential items to children who were removed from their homes because of abuse or neglect.

At the behest of the Court Improvement Project, our Commission on Children in the Courts, and our Probation staff, this past year the Supreme Court adopted best practice guidelines for practice in our juvenile courts.

Further Juvenile Justice System Improvement

Last year we had the juvenile probation programs in Lancaster County evaluated by national experts. The experts made recommendations to enhance juvenile justice best practices and will continue to provide technical assistance to prioritize and implement these recommendations statewide. The recommendations include better screening and assessment practices, better court order implementation, and enhanced mental health and substance abuse treatment.

The Court and the Court Improvement Project also continue to encourage and work with the University of Nebraska College of Law in several programs to improve lawyer skills and services in our juvenile courts. These programs are recognized nationally.

One program began as a clinical project with soon-to-graduate law students representing clients as guardians ad litem in Lancaster County Juvenile Court. This program continues to raise the standard for guardian-ad-litem practices in our juvenile courts.

The University of Nebraska has also implemented a fellowship program for practicing attorneys to provide extensive training, expert case consultation, and best practice enhancements to transform legal representation for vulnerable children across the State.

Behavioral Health

In this presentation I have made several references to the difficulty of obtaining behavioral health resources for various court users and wards of our courts. In criminal cases, our judges are frequently confronted with defendants who have mental health issues. Our judges turn to their probation officers, both adult and juvenile, to find services for such individuals.

Probation has attacked the problem systematically. In September 2022, Probation and the Supreme Court sponsored a Behavioral Health

Conference in La Vista. The conference was attended by over 900 participants, including Nebraska State, County, and municipal employees, providers from around the State, and other providers and government employees from surrounding states.

Nebraska Probation highlighted various accomplishments, including our first Mental Health Court in Sarpy County and our cooperation with other State agencies, most especially the Department of Health and Human Services. In that regard, we meet regularly with DHHS to improve mental health and substance abuse provider services, particularly in Greater Nebraska.

Thanks again to this Legislature for increasing provider reimbursements – a very helpful step. We will continue to seek the help of psychiatrists, psychologists, behavioral health technicians, and other medical staff to expand the availability of provider services, particularly 24-hour care facilities for the mentally ill. Unfortunately, county jails are the default 24-hour facility if such services are lacking.

I would also call your attention to the ongoing and long-standing problem of mental health competency determinations for criminal defendants to stand trial. The Lincoln Regional Center currently has a 6-month backlog to perform such evaluations. This problem has festered for years and needs a resource supplement.

Problem-Solving Courts

Every year I also give you an update on problem-solving courts. In the past year, both the Mental Health Court in Sarpy County and the DUI Court in Lancaster County had their first graduations. Our budget request this year includes adding a Veterans Treatment Court in Sarpy County and a Drug Court in Platte County. I would invite you all to visit your local problem-solving courts or attend a problem-solving court graduation in person.

Conclusion

In closing, you are also invited to visit our local probation offices, especially those day and evening reporting centers where our probation officers carry out the orders of our judges. And, of course, please view our Supreme Court oral arguments either live or by webcast.

Again, thank you so much for inviting me to speak to you today. Please be assured that Nebraska's judicial branch is always striving to find ways to do it better.

The committee escorted the Chief Justice from the Chamber.

NOTICE OF COMMITTEE HEARINGS

Health and Human Services

Room 1510 1:30 PM

Wednesday, March 1, 2023

LB488

LB204

LB62

LB179

Room 1510 1:30 PM

Thursday, March 2, 2023

LB35
LB84
LB357
LB748

Room 1510 1:30 PM

Friday, March 3, 2023

LB523
LB676
LB233

(Signed) Ben Hansen, Chairperson

AMENDMENT - Print in Journal

Senator Hunt filed the following amendment to LB140:

AM470

1 1. Insert the following new section:

2 Sec. 11. The following sections are outright repealed: Sections

3 60-3,232 and 60-3,233, Revised Statutes Cumulative Supplement, 2022.

4 2. On page 2, lines 22 and 31; and page 5, line 14, strike

5 "60-3,233," and show as stricken.

6 3. On page 6, strike lines 19 and 20 and show as stricken; in line

7 21 strike "(8)", show as stricken and insert "(7)"; in line 23 strike

8 "(9)" and insert "(8)"; and in lines 25, 27, 29, and 31 strike the new

9 matter and reinstate the stricken matter.

10 4. On page 7, lines 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26,

11 28, and 31; page 8, lines 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 18, 21, 23, 25, 29,

12 and 31; page 9, lines 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 27, and

13 30; and page 10, lines 1, 2, 4, 10, 12, and 14, strike the new matter and

14 reinstate the stricken matter.

15 5. On page 11, line 14, strike "Choose Life License Plates," and

16 show as stricken.

GENERAL FILE

LEGISLATIVE BILL 628. Title read. Considered.

Committee AM175, found on page 443, was offered.

The committee amendment was adopted with 39 ayes, 0 nays, 7 present and not voting, and 3 excused and not voting.

Advanced to Enrollment and Review Initial with 39 ayes, 0 nays, 7 present and not voting, and 3 excused and not voting.

LEGISLATIVE BILL 51. Title read. Considered.

Advanced to Enrollment and Review Initial with 31 ayes, 0 nays, 15 present and not voting, and 3 excused and not voting.

AMENDMENTS - Print in Journal

Senator M. Cavanaugh filed the following amendment to LB77:

[AM393](#)

1 1. On page 20, line 29, strike "misdemeanor" and insert "felony".

Senator M. Cavanaugh filed the following amendment to LB77:

[AM394](#)

1 1. On page 20, line 30, strike "misdemeanor" and insert "felony".

Senator M. Cavanaugh filed the following amendment to LB77:

[AM395](#)

1 1. On page 20, line 24, after "a" insert "locked and labeled".

Senator M. Cavanaugh filed the following amendment to LB77:

[AM396](#)

1 1. On page 21, line 19, strike "enclosed in a" and insert "kept in a
2 locked and labeled".

Senator M. Cavanaugh filed the following amendment to LB77:

[AM397](#)

1 1. On page 2, strike lines 12 through 14.

RESOLUTION

LEGISLATIVE RESOLUTION 41. Introduced by McKinney, 11; Wayne, 13.

WHEREAS, Coach Curlee Alexander has been selected for the 2023 Omaha Sports Hall of Fame induction class; and

WHEREAS, the Omaha Sports Hall of Fame honors individuals with strong ties to Omaha who have achieved tremendous success through athletics; and

WHEREAS, Alexander won the 115-pound National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics National Wrestling Championship in 1969 for the University of Nebraska at Omaha and was inducted into the University of Nebraska at Omaha Hall of Fame in 1986; and

WHEREAS, Alexander coached wrestling at Omaha Technical High School starting in 1971 before moving to Omaha North High School in 1984 where he continued coaching wrestling until he retired in 2008; and

WHEREAS, Alexander's teams won seven state wrestling championships, one at Omaha Tech in 1978 and six at Omaha North in 1985, 1990, 1993, 1994, 1995, and 1999, and four runner-up trophies; and

WHEREAS, Alexander coached more than fifty individual state wrestling champions; and

WHEREAS, Alexander is a four-time Metro Coach of the Year, the 1990 Nebraska Scholastic Wrestling Coaches Association Coach of the Year, and the 1994 Omaha World Herald Boys Sports Coach of the Year.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE MEMBERS OF THE ONE HUNDRED EIGHTH LEGISLATURE OF NEBRASKA, FIRST SESSION:

1. That the Legislature congratulates Coach Curlee Alexander on being selected for induction into the Omaha Sports Hall of Fame.
2. That a copy of this resolution be sent to Coach Curlee Alexander.

Laid over.

GENERAL FILE

LEGISLATIVE BILL 252. Title read. Considered.

Committee [AM153](#), found on page 444, was offered.

The committee amendment was adopted with 31 ayes, 0 nays, 12 present and not voting, and 6 excused and not voting.

Advanced to Enrollment and Review Initial with 31 ayes, 0 nays, 12 present and not voting, and 6 excused and not voting.

LEGISLATIVE BILL 136. Title read. Considered.

Advanced to Enrollment and Review Initial with 26 ayes, 0 nays, 17 present and not voting, and 6 excused and not voting.

LEGISLATIVE BILL 138. Title read. Considered.

Advanced to Enrollment and Review Initial with 28 ayes, 0 nays, 15 present and not voting, and 6 excused and not voting.

LEGISLATIVE BILL 140. Title read. Considered.

Senator Hunt offered [AM470](#), found in this day's Journal.

Senator Hunt moved for a call of the house. The motion failed with 13 ayes, 16 nays, and 20 not voting.

Senator Hunt requested a roll call vote on the amendment.

The Hunt amendment lost with 4 ayes, 26 nays, 4 present and not voting, 9 absent and not voting, and 6 excused and not voting.

Senator M. Cavanaugh moved for a call of the house. The motion failed with 7 ayes, 17 nays, and 25 not voting.

Pending.

AMENDMENTS - Print in Journal

Senator McDonnell filed the following amendment to LB205:

[AM452](#)

- 1 1. Insert the following new section:
- 2 Sec. 9. Notwithstanding any other provision of the Government
- 3 Neutrality in Contracting Act, any public contract subject to the act
- 4 shall require federal Davis-Bacon Act language to be included in the
- 5 contract.
- 6 2. On page 2, line 1, strike "8" and insert "9".

Senator McDonnell filed the following amendment to LB205:

[AM453](#)

- 1 1. Insert the following new section:
- 2 Sec. 9. Notwithstanding any other provision of the Government
- 3 Neutrality in Contracting Act, any public contract subject to the act
- 4 shall require a project labor agreement for any construction project.
- 5 2. On page 2, line 1, strike "8" and insert "9".

Senator McDonnell filed the following amendment to LB205:

[AM454](#)

- 1 1. Insert the following new section:
- 2 Sec. 9. Notwithstanding any other provision of the Government
- 3 Neutrality in Contracting Act, any public contract subject to the act
- 4 shall require at least fifty-two percent of the workforce on any
- 5 construction project to reside within a fifty-mile radius of such
- 6 project.
- 7 2. On page 2, line 1, strike "8" and insert "9".

Senator McDonnell filed the following amendment to LB205:

[AM455](#)

- 1 1. Insert the following new section:
- 2 Sec. 9. Notwithstanding any other provision of the Government
- 3 Neutrality in Contracting Act, any public contract subject to the act
- 4 shall require at least eleven percent of the workforce on any
- 5 construction project to be women.
- 6 2. On page 2, line 1, strike "8" and insert "9".

Senator McDonnell filed the following amendment to LB205:

[AM456](#)

- 1 1. Insert the following new section:
- 2 Sec. 9. Notwithstanding any other provision of the Government
- 3 Neutrality in Contracting Act, any public contract subject to the act
- 4 shall require at least five percent of the workforce on any construction
- 5 project to be military veterans.
- 6 2. On page 2, line 1, strike "8" and insert "9".

Senator McDonnell filed the following amendment to LB205:

[AM457](#)

- 1 1. Insert the following new section:
- 2 Sec. 9. Notwithstanding any other provision of the Government
- 3 Neutrality in Contracting Act, any public contract subject to the act
- 4 shall require at least thirty percent of the workforce on any
- 5 construction project to be members of an ethnic minority group.
- 6 2. On page 2, line 1, strike "8" and insert "9".

Senator McDonnell filed the following amendment to [LB205](#):

[AM458](#)

- 1 1. Insert the following new section:
- 2 Sec. 9. Notwithstanding any other provision of the Government
- 3 Neutrality in Contracting Act, any public contract subject to the act
- 4 shall require not less than ten percent of the workforce on any
- 5 construction project to be part of a United States Department of Labor
- 6 registered apprenticeship.
- 7 2. On page 2, line 1, strike "8" and insert "9".

Senator McDonnell filed the following amendment to [LB205](#):

[AM459](#)

- 1 1. Strike the original sections and insert the following new
- 2 sections:
- 3 Section 1. Section 48-3502, Reissue Revised Statutes of Nebraska, is
- 4 amended to read:
- 5 48-3502 For purposes of the Workplace Privacy Act:
- 6 (1) Adverse action means the discharge of an employee, a threat
- 7 against an employee, or any other act against an employee that negatively
- 8 affects the employee's employment;
- 9 (2) Applicant means a prospective employee applying for employment;
- 10 (3) Electronic communication device means a cellular telephone,
- 11 personal digital assistant, electronic device with mobile data access,
- 12 laptop computer, pager, broadband personal communication device, two-way
- 13 messaging device, electronic game, or portable computing device;
- 14 (4) Employee means an individual employed by an employer;
- 15 (5) Employer means (a) a public or nonpublic entity or an individual
- 16 engaged in a business, an industry, a profession, a trade, or other
- 17 enterprise in the state, including any agent, representative, or designee
- 18 acting directly or indirectly in the interest of such an employer, (b) a
- 19 subcontractor of such an employer, and (c) a customer of such an
- 20 employer; and
- 21 (6)(a) Personal Internet account means an individual's online
- 22 account that requires login information in order to access or control the
- 23 account.
- 24 (b) Personal Internet account does not include:
- 25 (i) An online account that an employer or educational institution
- 26 supplies or pays for, except when the employer or educational institution
- 27 pays only for additional features or enhancements to the online account;
- 1 or
- 2 (ii) An online account that is used exclusively for a business
- 3 purpose of the employer.
- 4 Sec. 2. Section 48-3503, Reissue Revised Statutes of Nebraska, is
- 5 amended to read:
- 6 48-3503 No employer shall:
- 7 (1) Require or request that an employee or applicant provide or
- 8 disclose any user name or password or any other related account
- 9 information in order to gain access to the employee's or applicant's
- 10 personal Internet account by way of an electronic communication device;
- 11 (2) Require or request that an employee or applicant log into a
- 12 personal Internet account by way of an electronic communication device in
- 13 the presence of the employer in a manner that enables the employer to
- 14 observe the contents of the employee's or applicant's personal Internet
- 15 account or provides the employer access to the employee's or applicant's
- 16 personal Internet account;
- 17 (3) Require an employee or applicant to add anyone, including the
- 18 employer, to the list of contacts associated with the employee's or
- 19 applicant's personal Internet account or require or otherwise coerce an
- 20 employee or applicant to change the settings on the employee's or

21 applicant's personal Internet account which affects the ability of others
 22 to view the content of such account; ~~or~~
 23 (4) Require an electronic communication device to be worn by an
 24 employee to track the employee's location or travel patterns or to
 25 confirm contacts with other employees, unless the Governor proclaims a
 26 state of emergency for a pandemic pursuant to section 81-829.40 and the
 27 following conditions are met:
 28 (a) The state of emergency proclamation permits an employer to use
 29 an electronic communication device for contact tracing purposes only;
 30 (b) The contact tracing is permitted only on the employer's premises
 31 during employee work hours; and
 1 (c) The data collected during the contact tracing is not included in
 2 the employee's personnel files and is destroyed within forty-eight hours
 3 after the expiration of any tracing period recommended by the Centers for
 4 Disease Control and Prevention; or
 5 ~~(5) (4) Take adverse action against, fail to hire, or otherwise~~
 6 ~~penalize an employee or applicant for failure to provide or disclose any~~
 7 ~~of the information or to take any of the actions specified in~~
 8 ~~subdivisions (1) through (4) (3) of this section.~~
 9 Sec. 3. Original sections 48-3502 and 48-3503, Reissue Revised
 10 Statutes of Nebraska, are repealed.

Senator McDonnell filed the following amendment to LB205:
AM460

1 1. Strike the original sections and insert the following new
 2 sections:
 3 Section 1. Section 71-6403, Revised Statutes Cumulative Supplement,
 4 2022, is amended to read:
 5 71-6403 (1) There is hereby created the state building code. The
 6 Legislature hereby adopts by reference:
 7 (a) The International Building Code (IBC), chapter 13 of the 2021
 8 edition, and all but such chapter of the 2018 edition, except section
 9 101.4.3 and chapter 29, published by the International Code Council,
 10 except that (i) section 305.2.3 applies to a facility having twelve or
 11 fewer children and (ii) section 310.4.1 applies to a care facility for
 12 twelve or fewer persons;
 13 (b) The International Residential Code (IRC), chapter 11 of the 2021
 14 edition, and all but such chapter of the 2018 edition, except section
 15 R313 and chapters 25 through 33, published by the International Code
 16 Council;
 17 (c) The International Existing Building Code, 2018 edition, except
 18 section 809, published by the International Code Council; and
 19 (d) The Uniform Plumbing Code, 2018 edition, designated by the
 20 American National Standards Institute as an American National Standard.
 21 (2) The codes adopted by reference in subsection (1) of this section
 22 and the minimum standards for radon resistant new construction adopted
 23 under section 76-3504 shall constitute the state building code except as
 24 amended pursuant to the Building Construction Act or as otherwise
 25 authorized by state law.
 26 Sec. 2. Section 71-6406, Revised Statutes Cumulative Supplement,
 27 2022, is amended to read:
 1 71-6406 (1)(a) Any county, city, or village may enact, administer,
 2 or enforce a local building or construction code if or as long as such
 3 county, city, or village:
 4 (i) Adopts the state building code; or
 5 (ii) Adopts a building or construction code that conforms generally
 6 with the state building code.
 7 (b) If a county, city, or village does not adopt a code as
 8 authorized under subdivision (a) of this subsection within two years
 9 after an update to the state building code, the state building code shall

10 apply in the county, city, or village, except that such code shall not
 11 apply to construction on a farm or for farm purposes.

12 (2) A local building or construction code shall be deemed to conform
 13 generally with the state building code if it:

14 (a) Adopts a special or differing building standard by amending,
 15 modifying, or deleting any portion of the state building code in order to
 16 reduce unnecessary costs of construction, increase safety, durability, or
 17 efficiency, establish best building or construction practices within the
 18 county, city, or village, or address special local conditions within the
 19 county, city, or village;

20 (b) Adopts any supplement, new edition, appendix, or component or
 21 combination of components of the state building code;

22 (c) Adopts any of the following:

23 (i) Chapter 13 of the 2021 edition of the International Building
 24 Code;

25 (ii) ~~(i)~~ Section 305 or 310 of the 2018 edition of the International
 26 Building Code without the exceptions described in subdivision (1)(a) of
 27 section 71-6403;

28 (iii) ~~(ii)~~ Section 101.4.3 or any portion of chapter 29 of the 2018
 29 edition of the International Building Code;

30 (iv) Chapter 11 of the 2021 edition of the International Residential
 31 Code;

1 (v) ~~(iii)~~ Section R313 or any portion of chapters 25 through 33 of
 2 the 2018 edition of the International Residential Code; or

3 (vi) ~~(iv)~~ Section 809 of the 2018 edition of the International
 4 Existing Building Code;

5 (d) Adopts a plumbing code, an electrical code, a fire prevention
 6 code, or any other standard code as authorized under section 14-419,
 7 15-905, 18-132, or 23-172;

8 (e) Adopts a local energy code as authorized under section 81-1618;
 9 or

10 (f) Adopts minimum standards for radon resistant new construction
 11 which meet the minimum standards adopted under section 76-3504.

12 (3) A local building or construction code shall not be deemed to
 13 conform generally with the state building code if it:

14 (a) Includes a prior edition of any component or combination of
 15 components of the state building code; or

16 (b) Does not include minimum standards for radon resistant new
 17 construction that meet the minimum standards adopted under section
 18 76-3504.

19 (4) A county, city, or village shall notify the Department of
 20 Environment and Energy if it amends or modifies its local building or
 21 construction code in such a way as to delete any portion of (a) chapter
 22 13 of the ~~2018~~ 2021 edition of the International Building Code or (b)
 23 chapter 11 of the ~~2018~~ 2021 edition of the International Residential
 24 Code. The notification shall be made within thirty days after the
 25 adoption of such amendment or modification.

26 (5) A county, city, or village shall not adopt or enforce a local
 27 building or construction code other than as provided by this section.

28 (6) A county, city, or village which adopts or enforces a local
 29 building or construction code under this section shall regularly update
 30 its code. For purposes of this section, a code shall be deemed to be
 31 regularly updated if the most recently enacted state building code or a
 1 code that conforms generally with the state building code is adopted by
 2 the county, city, or village within two years after an update to the
 3 state building code.

4 (7) A county, city, or village may adopt amendments for the proper
 5 administration and enforcement of its local building or construction code
 6 including organization of enforcement, qualifications of staff members,
 7 examination of plans, inspections, appeals, permits, and fees. Any

8 amendment adopted pursuant to this section shall be published separately
9 from the local building or construction code. Any local building or
10 construction code adopted under subdivision (1)(a) of this section or the
11 state building code if applicable under subdivision (1)(b) of this
12 section shall be the legally applicable code regardless of whether the
13 county, city, or village has provided for the administration or
14 enforcement of its local building or construction code under this
15 subsection.

16 (8) A county, city, or village which adopts one or more standard
17 codes as part of its local building or construction code under this
18 section shall keep at least one copy of each adopted code, or portion
19 thereof, for use and examination by the public in the office of the clerk
20 of the county, city, or village prior to the adoption of the code and as
21 long as such code is in effect.

22 (9) Notwithstanding the provisions of the Building Construction Act,
23 a public building of any political subdivision shall be built in
24 accordance with the applicable local building or construction code. Fees,
25 if any, for services which monitor a builder's application of codes shall
26 be negotiable between the political subdivisions involved, but such fees
27 shall not exceed the actual expenses incurred by the county, city, or
28 village doing the monitoring.

29 Sec. 3. Section 72-804, Revised Statutes Cumulative Supplement,
30 2022, is amended to read:

31 72-804 (1) Any new state building shall meet or exceed the
1 requirements of the ~~2021~~ 2018 International Energy Conservation Code
2 published by the International Code Council.

3 (2) Any new lighting, heating, cooling, ventilating, or water
4 heating equipment or controls in a state-owned building and any new
5 building envelope components installed in a state-owned building shall
6 meet or exceed the requirements of the ~~2021~~ 2018 International Energy
7 Conservation Code.

8 (3) The State Building Administrator of the Department of
9 Administrative Services, in consultation with the Department of
10 Environment and Energy, may specify:

11 (a) A more recent edition of the International Energy Conservation
12 Code;

13 (b) Additional energy efficiency or renewable energy requirements
14 for buildings; and

15 (c) Waivers of specific requirements which are demonstrated through
16 life-cycle cost analysis to not be in the state's best interest. The
17 agency receiving the funding shall be required to provide a life-cycle
18 cost analysis to the State Building Administrator.

19 Sec. 4. Section 72-805, Revised Statutes Cumulative Supplement,
20 2022, is amended to read:

21 72-805 The ~~2021~~ 2018 International Energy Conservation Code,
22 published by the International Code Council, applies to all new buildings
23 constructed in whole or in part with state funds after the effective date
24 of this act July 1, 2020. The Department of Environment and Energy shall
25 review building plans and specifications necessary to determine whether a
26 building will meet the requirements of this section. The department shall
27 provide a copy of its review to the agency receiving funding. The agency
28 receiving the funding shall verify that the building as constructed meets
29 or exceeds the code. The verification shall be provided to the
30 department. The Director of Environment and Energy may, in consultation
31 with the State Building Administrator of the Department of Administrative
1 Services, adopt and promulgate rules and regulations to carry out this
2 section.

3 Sec. 5. Section 72-806, Revised Statutes Cumulative Supplement,
4 2022, is amended to read:

5 72-806 The enforcement provisions of Chapter 1 of the ~~2021~~ 2018

6 International Energy Conservation Code, published by the International
7 Code Council, shall not apply to buildings subject to section 72-804.

8 Sec. 6. Section 81-1608, Revised Statutes Cumulative Supplement,
9 2022, is amended to read:

10 81-1608 The Legislature finds that consumers have an expectation
11 that newly built houses or buildings they buy meet uniform energy
12 efficiency standards. Therefor, the Legislature finds that there is a
13 need to adopt the ~~2021~~ 2018 International Energy Conservation Code,
14 published by the International Code Council, in order (1) to ensure that
15 a minimum energy efficiency standard is maintained throughout the state,
16 (2) to harmonize and clarify energy building code statutory references,
17 (3) to ensure compliance with the federal Energy Policy Act of 1992, (4)
18 to increase energy savings for all Nebraska consumers, especially low-
19 income Nebraskans, (5) to reduce the cost of state programs that provide
20 assistance to low-income Nebraskans, (6) to reduce the amount of money
21 expended to import energy, (7) to reduce the growth of energy
22 consumption, (8) to lessen the need for new power plants, and (9) to
23 provide training for local code officials and residential and commercial
24 builders who implement the ~~2021~~ 2018 International Energy Conservation
25 Code.

26 Sec. 7. Section 81-1611, Revised Statutes Cumulative Supplement,
27 2022, is amended to read:

28 81-1611 The Legislature hereby adopts the ~~2021~~ 2018 International
29 Energy Conservation Code published by the International Code Council as
30 the Nebraska Energy Code. The Director of Environment and Energy may
31 adopt regulations specifying alternative standards for building systems,
1 techniques, equipment designs, or building materials that shall be deemed
2 equivalent to the Nebraska Energy Code. Regulations specifying
3 alternative standards may be deemed equivalent to the Nebraska Energy
4 Code and may be approved for general or limited use if the use of such
5 alternative standards would not result in energy consumption greater than
6 would result from the strict application of the Nebraska Energy Code.

7 Sec. 8. Section 81-1614, Revised Statutes Cumulative Supplement,
8 2022, is amended to read:

9 81-1614 The Nebraska Energy Code shall apply to all new buildings,
10 or renovations of or additions to any existing buildings, on which
11 construction is initiated on or after the effective date of this act ~~July~~
12 ~~1, 2020~~.

13 Sec. 9. Original sections 71-6403, 71-6406, 72-804, 72-805, 72-806,
14 81-1608, 81-1611, and 81-1614, Revised Statutes Cumulative Supplement,
15 2022, are repealed.

Senator McDonnell filed the following amendment to LB205:
AM461

1 1. Strike the original sections and insert the following new
2 sections:

3 Section 1. Section 81-2104, Revised Statutes Cumulative Supplement,
4 2022, is amended to read:

5 81-2104 The board shall have power to:

6 (1) Elect its own officers;

7 (2) Engage and fix the compensation of such officers, inspectors,
8 and employees as may be required in the performance of its duties;

9 (3) Pay such other expenses as may be necessary in the performance
10 of its duties;

11 (4) Provide upon request such additional voluntary inspections and
12 reviews as it deems appropriate;

13 (5) Adopt, promulgate, and revise rules and regulations necessary to
14 enable it to carry into effect the State Electrical Act. In adopting and
15 promulgating such rules and regulations, the board shall be governed by
16 the minimum standards set forth in the 2023 edition of the National

17 Electrical Code issued and adopted by the National Fire Protection
 18 Association in 2017, Publication Number 70-2023 70-2017, which code shall
 19 be filed in the offices of the Secretary of State and the board and shall
 20 be a public record. The board shall adopt and promulgate rules and
 21 regulations establishing wiring standards that protect public safety and
 22 health and property and that apply to all electrical wiring which is
 23 installed subject to the State Electrical Act;
 24 (6) Revoke, suspend, or refuse to renew any license or registration
 25 granted pursuant to the State Electrical Act when the licensee or
 26 registrant (a) violates any provision of the National Electrical Code as
 27 adopted pursuant to subdivision (5) of this section, the act, or any rule
 1 or regulation adopted and promulgated pursuant to the act, (b) fails or
 2 refuses to pay any examination, registration, or license renewal fee
 3 required by law, (c) is an electrical contractor or master electrician
 4 and fails or refuses to provide and keep in force a public liability
 5 insurance policy as required by the board, or (d) violates any political
 6 subdivision's approved inspection ordinances;
 7 (7) Order disconnection of power to any electrical installation that
 8 is proximately dangerous to health and property;
 9 (8) Order removal of electrical wiring and apparatus from premises
 10 when such wiring and apparatus is proximately dangerous to health and
 11 property;
 12 (9) Investigate, for the purpose of identifying dangerous electrical
 13 wiring or violations of the National Electrical Code as adopted pursuant
 14 to subdivision (5) of this section, any death by electrocution that
 15 occurs within the State of Nebraska;
 16 (10) Refuse to renew any license granted pursuant to the act when
 17 the licensee fails to submit evidence of completing the continuing
 18 education requirements under section 81-2117.01;
 19 (11) Provide for the amount and collection of fees for inspection
 20 and other services;
 21 (12) Adopt a seal, and the executive secretary shall have the care
 22 and custody thereof; and
 23 (13) Enforce the provisions of the National Electrical Code as
 24 adopted pursuant to subdivision (5) of this section.
 25 Sec. 2. Original section 81-2104, Revised Statutes Cumulative
 26 Supplement, 2022, is repealed.

Senator McDonnell filed the following amendment to [LB205](#):
[AM462](#)

1 1. Strike the original sections and insert the following new
 2 sections:
 3 Section 1. Sections 1 to 5 of this act shall be known and may be
 4 cited as the Critical Infrastructure Utility Worker Protection Act.
 5 Sec. 2. For purposes of the Critical Infrastructure Utility Worker
 6 Protection Act, unless the context otherwise requires:
 7 (1) Civil defense emergency has the same meaning as in section
 8 81-829.39;
 9 (2) Critical infrastructure utility worker means an essential
 10 critical infrastructure worker identified in the Guidance on the
 11 Essential Critical Infrastructure Workforce, Version 4.1, as released on
 12 August 5, 2021, by the United States Department of Homeland Security
 13 Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency;
 14 (3) Disaster has the same meaning as in section 81-829.39;
 15 (4) Emergency has the same meaning as in section 81-829.39;
 16 (5) Priority access means access at least equal to that provided to
 17 hospital and medical personnel, law enforcement personnel, or other
 18 emergency responders;
 19 (6) Utility means any legal entity, including a political
 20 subdivision, that owns or operates a utility system, or any part thereof,

21 in this state; and

22 (7) Utility system means the physical and cyber assets and
 23 infrastructure used in providing utility services to wholesale or retail
 24 customers. Utility system includes electrical, gas, water, steam, sewage,
 25 and telecommunications services.

26 Sec. 3. The purposes of the Critical Infrastructure Utility Worker
 27 Protection Act are to:

1 (1) Provide for protection of critical infrastructure utility
 2 workers during any civil defense emergency, disaster, or emergency;
 3 (2) Provide priority access to personal protective equipment;
 4 medical screening, testing, and preventative health services; medical
 5 treatment; and the administration of vaccines for critical infrastructure
 6 utility workers in the event of an emergency involving a severe threat to
 7 human health; and

8 (3) Authorize federal and state financial aid for critical
 9 infrastructure utility workers during any civil defense emergency,
 10 disaster, or emergency involving a severe threat to human health.

11 Sec. 4. Utilities shall maintain a list of critical infrastructure
 12 utility workers by position description without listing individual names.
 13 The list shall not be deemed a public record subject to disclosure
 14 pursuant to sections 84-712 to 84-712.09, but shall be made available to
 15 the Nebraska Emergency Management Agency upon request. The list shall be
 16 kept confidential by the agency.

17 Sec. 5. In the event of any civil defense emergency, disaster, or
 18 emergency involving a severe threat to human health, the Governor shall:

19 (1) Ensure that critical infrastructure utility workers are provided
 20 priority access to personal protective equipment, medical screening,
 21 testing, preventive health services, medical treatment, and the
 22 administration of vaccines approved by the federal Food and Drug
 23 Administration; and

24 (2) Take all necessary measures to provide available federal funding
 25 for the adequate protection and care of critical infrastructure utility
 26 workers in accordance with federal law and regulations regarding
 27 eligibility for such funding.

Senator McDonnell filed the following amendment to [LB205](#):

[AM463](#)

- 1 1. Strike original sections 4 to 7.
- 2 2. On page 2, line 1, strike "8" and insert "4".
- 3 3. Renumber the remaining section accordingly.

Senator McDonnell filed the following amendment to [LB205](#):

[AM464](#)

- 1 1. Strike the enacting clause.

Senator McDonnell filed the following amendment to [LB205](#):

[AM465](#)

- 1 1. On page 3, line 26, strike "Unless otherwise required by federal
- 2 law, a" and insert "A"; and in line 29 strike "do not".

MOTION - Print in Journal

Senator Hunt filed the following motion to [LB140](#):

[MO33](#)

Reconsider the vote on AM470.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT - Add Cointroducers

Unanimous consent to add Senators as cointroducers. No objections. So ordered.

Senator Jacobson name added to LB563.

Senator Slama name added to LB568.

Senator von Gillern name added to LB606.

Senator Kauth name added to LB805.

VISITORS

Visitors to the Chamber were Jason Grams and Liz Neeley from the Nebraska State Bar Association; Steve Seglin, Steve Gealy, and Doris Huffman from the Nebraska State Bar Foundation; Nebraska Chapter of American Physical Therapy Association; students from Creighton University, College of St. Mary, Clarkson College, UNMC, Southeast Community College, and Northeast Community College; members from the Nebraska Grocery Industry Association; students and a teacher from Blair High School; members from NSEA-Retired; Peggy Clements, Elmwood; Sarah Mayo, Eleanor Mayo, and Jocelyn Mayo, Lincoln; Jerry Lucas and Nina Lucas, Broomfield, Colorado; Addison Scofield and Wyatt Scofield, Lincoln.

The Doctor of the Day was Dr. Patrick Hotovy of York.

ADJOURNMENT

At 12:26 p.m., on a motion by Senator DeBoer, the Legislature adjourned until 9:00 a.m., Wednesday, February 22, 2023.

Brandon Metzler
Clerk of the Legislature

