



NEVADA



FACING RACE

2013 LEGISLATIVE REPORT CARD ON RACIAL EQUITY



Progressive Leadership Alliance of Nevada

SUMMARY

Bob Wilkerson Copy

Acknowledgements

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Introduction

2013 marked one of the most interesting times to observe the conversation about race in Nevada. The Southern Nevada Water Authority's attorney apologized for a reference in court to American Indian tribal beliefs as the "boogeyman." Assemblyman Pat Hickey claimed with seeming enthusiasm that 2014 would be a strong year for Republicans because people of color and young people would not turn out in 2012 levels; his apology invoked the racial credibility lent by his "yellow wife" and olive-skinned children. And Assemblyman Jim Wheeler told a group that he would vote to re-establish slavery in the United States if his constituents wanted it. Clearly, race is part of our public discourse in Nevada, but too often the conversations are operating at a pretty low level.

In order to bring the public dialogue on this critical issue to a higher level, PLAN presents its third Legislative Report Card on Racial Equity. While disparities in our quality of life are a major feature of public and civic life, a racial analysis is often left at the margins. This report makes visible the impacts of policy decisions on racial and economic disparities. For example:

- While our state's unemployment rate averaged 11% in 2012, the unemployment rate for Nevada's African Americans was 16.4% and for Latinos it was 13.6%.¹
- About 77% of white students graduate, while only 60% of Hispanic students and just 50% of African American students graduate.²
- Black adults are 1.5 times as likely to die early from heart disease and twice as likely to face infant mortality as whites.³

A failure to address these inequities harms our state's competitive edge, economic growth, and shared prosperity. These disparities are not accidents; they have historical roots and institutional reinforcements that require both explicit understanding and targeted action to remedy. Our rapidly changing demographics demand it.

In keeping with PLAN's value of being solution-oriented, our organization is excited to present a series of recommendations that we hope the Legislature and Governor will adopt to advance Racial Equity in the 2015 Session. We're also providing tools that allow anybody in the state to make sure a few key questions about racial impact get asked (and hopefully answered) before a policy moves forward. PLAN hopes the contents of this report allow us to move Nevada's conversation on race forward and craft policies that better respect and include the interests of every segment of our diverse population.



Dismantling Racism Workshop
August 2013

CIVIC ENGAGEMENT

“The vote is the most powerful instrument ever devised by man for breaking down injustice and destroying the terrible walls which imprison men because they are different from other men.”

—Lyndon Johnson

While the turnout of registered voters has been on the rise in Nevada, other indicators show a state lagging behind when it comes to civic participation. When turnout is evaluated based on the total eligible voting population, Nevada comes in at just over 57 percent, below the national average and ranked 37th in the country.¹³ While nationally, African American turnout surpassed that of whites for the first time in our nation’s history—the first minority group ever to do so—Latino and Asian voting lags behind by about 15 percentage points.¹⁴ In Nevada, exit polls indicate that whites were over-represented in the electorate by 15 points in 2012,¹⁵ and 25 points in 2010.¹⁶

The baby boomers grew up at a time when black voters were systematically excluded from elections in the American South, and were the first generation to benefit from the lowering of the voting age to 18. Many of their parents saw the enactment of women’s suffrage. Our democracy demands that instead of increasing barriers to the ballot in the name of fighting virtually non-existent fraud, we must present ideas that make voting as easy, accessible, and efficient as possible.

SB457- Institutes Ward Voting for all City Elections
Introduced by Senate Committee on Legislative Operations and Elections

SB457 would have eliminated at-large general elections in the cities of Carson City, Henderson, Reno and Sparks in favor of a 100% ward voting system. In Reno, which currently has one at-large seat, the bill would have created six equally divided City Council voting wards. At present, only voters within their ward select candidates for these city councils during primary elections. However, in general elections, the top two primary finishers in each ward are voted on by the entire city. A citywide campaign allows outside interests to remove a candidate despite the strong support of the voters in their own neighborhoods. This system may explain why people of color are underrepresented among elected officials in these cities. While no major city in Nevada has elected representation equal to or greater than its percentage of residents of color, the City Council of Sparks and the Board of Supervisors for Carson City stand out for being devoid of members of color, despite having minority population percentages of 38.6%,¹⁸ and 29.3%,¹⁹ respectively.

-Passed in Assembly and Senate, Vetoed by Governor



National Voter Registration Day efforts in Las Vegas & Reno

“My rights are not derived from any government. My rights are not denied by any majority. My rights are because I exist.”
— Joe Biden

The bills evaluated in this section expand the basic human dignity of some of Nevada’s most disadvantaged individuals. In so many cases, those who have been exploited or neglected for one reason or another are disproportionately people of color. While there may be health or economic benefits related to the expansion of these civil rights, these laws primarily make a statement about the inherent fairness due all human beings.

SB303- Provides Driver Authorization Cards in Nevada Introduced by Senator Denis (D-2)

Driver Authorization Cards will allow undocumented immigrants to legally drive in Nevada, after passing the same tests and paying fees similar to other drivers in the state. Additionally, these newly authorized drivers must purchase insurance, which has the potential to reduce premiums across the state.

The vast majority of immigrants coming to the United States over the past several decades, both documented and undocumented have been people of color. At the same time, civil rights laws curbed racial discrimination while immigration status remained a legally viable characteristic for discrimination. When taken together, immigration status, like incarceration, has become a proxy for racial discrimination—whether intended or not.²³ The driver authorization card removes one of the avenues for discrimination while adding to the purses of the state and insurance companies and expanding the mobility of undocumented families.

-Signed Into Law

SJR13- Amends the Nevada Constitution to Promote Marriage Equality Introduced by Senator Segerblom (D-3)

In June of 2013, the Supreme Court ruled that part of the Defense of Marriage Act was unconstitutional, thereby giving federal marriage benefits to married same-sex couples living in one of the states with the freedom to marry. Since Nevada does not currently allow same sex couples to marry, they do not qualify for over 1,100 federal protections such as Social Security survivor benefits, immigration rights and family and medical leave.²⁴ Lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) couples and families of color experience significant barriers in their daily lives due to the social stigmatization and unequal treatment driven by policy.²⁵

Both black and Latino same-sex couples are twice as likely to raise children than white same-sex couples, while also earning lower wages than their white counterparts.²⁶ Therefore, LGBT couples and families of color stand to gain further stability through the right to marry and federal benefits granted as a result. The Nevada legislature took a bold step toward marriage equality in 2013 by completing the first step in the process of changing the state constitution. If passed by the legislature in 2015 and by a vote of the people in 2016, SJR13 will provide a higher level of security and support for LGBT couples and families of color.

-Passed Senate and Assembly; no Governor Action Required



Uniting Communities: Nevada members at the Legislature
February 14, 2013

ECONOMIC JUSTICE

“Like slavery and apartheid, poverty is not natural. It is man-made and it can be overcome and eradicated by the actions of human beings.”

– Nelson Mandela

Nevada has a multiracial economy. The buying power of people of color is growing faster than whites, which is essential fuel for economic growth. Between 1990 and 2009, the buying power of whites was only 153.4 percentage points above the national average, but for Blacks it was 371.2 percentage points above, for American Indians it was 176.7 percentage points above, and for Asians it was 644.1 percentage points above.²⁷

However, threatening this economic growth are color lines in jobs, income and wealth that grow from systemic barriers. For example, while our state’s unemployment rate averaged 11% in 2012, the unemployment rate for Nevada’s African Americans was 16.4% and for Latinos it was 13.6%.¹ We also see the cycle of poverty pass from generation to generation, as opportunities dwindle for a job that pays a living wage. We must break the glass ceilings in opportunities by strengthening routes to family-supporting wages and wealth, correcting those historical barriers that persist in economic gaps today and building on economic contributions of all families, including families of color.

AB74- Regulates Document Preparation Services Introduced by Assemblywoman Lucy Flores (D-28)

AB74 provides stronger consumer protections by allowing the state to regulate the document preparation service industry, commonly known in the Latino community as “Notarios.” These services must now register with the Secretary of State, follow a strict set of businesses practices and post a bond; in the event that these services break the law and commit fraud, the bond helps to cover client damages and those responsible face criminal prosecution.

The “Notario” industry has preyed primarily on populations of color and lower income populations, making outrageous promises on everything from immigration to foreclosures, and in the Latino community they capitalize on a Spanish word that implies legal expertise, when in fact they are not attorneys and are not providing legal consultation.²⁸ With this law in place, working families will be spared the hardship of paying substantial amounts of money for faulty promises and improperly filed forms.

-Signed Into Law

SB321- Enacts a Homeowner Bill of Rights Introduced by Senator Jones (D-9)

Nevada’s Homeowner Bill of Rights guarantees every homeowner a set of resources to help resolve a delinquent mortgage. From ensuring that homeowners have a consistent point of contact with their lender, to contact attempts and the provision of foreclosure alternatives, to ending of the practice of “dual-tracking” a homeowner through a mortgage modification and foreclosure simultaneously, SB321 ensures that borrowers have adequate access to the tools that can save their homes and their credit. The bill also expands the Foreclosure Mediation program to cover judicial foreclosures.

Between 2004 and 2008, African Americans and Latino homeowners across the country were 1.6 times as likely to have mortgages with one or more risky elements in them such as high or adjustable interest rates and prepayment penalties. African Americans were 2.8 times as likely to have high interest rates and Latinos 2.3 times as likely to have a prepayment penalty than their white counterparts.³⁵ While SB321 protects all homeowners, it will ease the racial gap in foreclosures created by predatory lending.

-Signed Into Law



Nevada Homeowners Town Hall
January 2013

“We need to help students and parents cherish and preserve the ethnic and cultural diversity that nourishes and strengthens this community - and this nation.”

–Cesar Chavez

Nevada’s historically low graduation rates sadly fall along clear racial lines. While about 77% of white students graduated in 2011, only 60% of Hispanic, 57% of American Indian, and just 50% of African American students graduated.² These shocking gaps in student achievement mean that our education system is failing the majority of the young people under its charge. Students of color now make up 59% of the K-12 student body.² While some teachers, administrators, and mentors have gone above and beyond to provide a strong education for their students, the magnitude of this situation means the future of our children depends on the decisions of the Nevada Legislature.

SB504- Accelerates Opportunity for English Language Learners Introduced by Senate Committee on Education

SB504 is a comprehensive measure to increase the performance of English Language Learning (ELL) students. It establishes the English Mastery Council to examine school policies and make recommendations to improve the education of ELL students, requires greater reporting on the ELL achievement gap, and provides funds to scale-up ELL programs at the schools in greatest need.

Prior to the 2013 legislative session, Nevada was one of three states that did not provide funding for its English Language Learners. This is troubling when we consider the racial and ethnic dynamics. Almost 20% of the students in our state are participating in our threadbare English language learning programs,³⁷ demonstrating a demand that was not being adequately met by the state. While the resources provided are insufficient to meet the challenge, SB504 is a solid step forward in closing that opportunity and achievement gap.

-Signed Into Law



Tabling at UNLV’s “Taking Back the Night”

HEALTH EQUITY

*“Healing is a matter of time, but is also sometimes a matter of opportunity.”
– Hippocrates*

Our state and country have the capability to ensure residents can affordably access the care they need to get well. Sadly, despite improvements we still lag behind that ideal. In fact, when looking at health outcomes in communities of color, stark disparities remain and skin color can be statistically linked to reduced quality and length of life for many. Black adults are 1.5 times as likely to die early from heart disease and twice as likely to face infant mortality as whites; diabetes rates for most communities of color are higher than those of whites.³ Our system of medical care cannot begin to be considered fair until these and other racial gaps are closed.

AB230 – Revises Sex Education Curriculum Introduced by Assemblyman Bobzien (D-24)

AB230 would have required each school district in Nevada to establish a comprehensive, age-appropriate and medically-accurate sex education curriculum. This bill would have also given teens knowledge about maintaining a healthy relationship, and included information for LGBTQ couples. Our current bare bones, ambiguous sex education policy is failing our students. In 2008, Nevada ranked fourth in the nation when it comes to teen pregnancy rates, and nationally African American and Latina teens are more than twice as likely to get pregnant as white teens.⁴⁰ For years now, Nevada has passed the buck when given the opportunity to provide our children with the health education they need to protect themselves and make informed decisions.

-Passed Assembly, Died in Senate

SB410- Allows the Creation of Needle Exchanges Introduced by Senator Parks (D-7)

SB410 allows for syringe service programs in Nevada, which provide sterile syringes and the collection of used syringes. Research indicates that access to sterile syringes is associated with a lower frequency of needle sharing and a reduction of the transmission of HIV, viral hepatitis and other blood-borne pathogens.⁴³ Additionally, syringe service programs have proven effective in reducing drug abuse, protecting first responders from accidental needle sticks, and increasing the safe disposal of used syringes.

This law helps improve health outcomes for communities of color in Nevada by helping to reduce infection rates. Frightening statistics from a national case study found that African-American injection drug users were ten times more likely than white injection drug users to contract HIV,⁴⁴ even though both races were found to inject substances at similar rates. During 2012, the Silver State found a disproportionate number of new cases of HIV among communities of color, most starkly among African Americans, who represent 20% of all new HIV diagnoses,⁴⁵ but only 8.9% of the total state population.⁷

-Signed Into Law

STRUCTURAL INEQUITIES

“So long as these kinds of inequalities persist, all of us who are given expensive educations have to live with the knowledge that our victories are contaminated because the game has been rigged to our advantage.”

- Jonathan Kozol

Policies of public or private institutions that generate negative outcomes for communities of color but positive outcomes for whites are what drive structural inequities. Numerous policies were introduced during the 2013 legislative session that were touted as benefiting all, but would have moved our state backward and increased racial disparities. While many of these bills did not become law, they signal that lawmakers failed to consider the racial impact of their proposals.

**AB216- Requires Photographic Identification for Voting
Introduced by Assemblyman Hansen (R-32)**

**AB319- Requires Photographic Identification for Voting
Introduced by Assemblyman Stewart (R-22)**

Both of these bills would have required a photo ID to be presented in order to vote. Currently, voters must show identification only upon registration, and documents without a photograph are accepted. These measures do not combat a loophole that allows for fraud; in over six years of investigation by the U.S. Department of Justice, from 2002 to 2008, only 140 people had been investigated for voter fraud nationwide.⁴⁸ Irregularities are almost always the result of oversight by registrants and/or election officials, rather than the intent to deceive. Considering African Americans are three times as likely as whites to not possess a current government-issued photo ID,¹² these bills would only serve to lock more people of color out of the electoral process.

-Both Bills Died in Committee

**SB243- Subjects DNA to Unwarranted Searches
Introduced by Senator Smith (D-13)**

SB243 mandates persons taken into custody for a felony in Nevada will submit a sample of DNA to be entered into a centralized, searchable database accessible to state, federal, and international law enforcement agencies at any time from then on.

The CODIS database is racially disparate, in large part due to the fact that arrest rates are higher for people of color.⁴⁶ An arrest is not a conviction, but as a result of this arrest a person has lost their rights against unreasonable search and seizure for life, and such a practice also flies in the face of the core value of our legal system, the assumption of innocence until guilt is proven beyond a reasonable doubt. While there are provisions for arrested persons to get their DNA expunged, the burden lies with them and may be out of reach due to the time, resources, or legal aid required. Relatives with similar DNA sequences could also be subject to the same violation of their civil liberties, even if they have never been accused of a crime. This law could lead to innocent people being arrested and incarcerated.

-Signed Into Law

MISSED OPPORTUNITIES

“Human progress is neither automatic nor inevitable... Every step toward the goal of justice requires sacrifice, suffering, and struggle; the tireless exertions and passionate concern of dedicated individuals.”

- Martin Luther King

Several bills introduced in the 2013 legislative session would have advanced racial equity, but failed to receive adequate consideration. Missed opportunities are not included in the graded sections because they either did not receive a floor vote in either chamber or were amended into studies. While it is important for issues to be studied before policy is made, a study on its own does nothing to close the racial and social inequities being lived by Nevadans every day, and so often Legislative studies do not lead to action in Nevada. PLAN will work with legislators and the community to see the return of these bills in the future.

AB 298- Expands Small Business Opportunities in Las Vegas Introduced by Assemblywoman Neal (D-7)

AB298 would have given the City of Las Vegas \$350,000 from the state's general fund for New Ventures Capitol Development Fund to provide small business loans in communities of color. A recent study on Las Vegas' 5th Ward, its most racially diverse, found high unemployment, lack of education and substantial poverty.⁶⁴ Recent news stories have chronicled the struggle of small businesses to stay afloat in the neighborhood due in part to a lack of loan availability.⁶⁵ AB298 would have helped to correct the economic disparities in these historically underserved communities.

-Died in Committee

AB402- Legalizes and Taxes Marijuana Introduced by Assemblyman Hogan (D-10)

AB402 would have decriminalized of the possession, use, and delivery of marijuana for individuals over the age of 21. Additionally, it would have taxed the sale of marijuana with funds going into the State Distributive School Account. Arrests for possession of marijuana comprise nearly half of all drug arrests; African Americans are 3.7 times more likely to be arrested for possession of marijuana than whites, despite usage rates being similar.⁶⁹ This bill would have dealt a substantial blow to a punitive system that disproportionately incarcerates African Americans and brought much-needed legal parity to the treatment of marijuana and alcohol.

-Died in Committee

RECOMMENDATIONS

For those looking to advance racial justice in Nevada, PLAN is presenting its first Racial Equity Agenda for the state. While this is a starting point for a discussion among legislators and community members, and is by no means a comprehensive list, it should also provide insight into what bills would likely be included in our next Report Card.

1. Pass the missed opportunities and failed/vetoed bills from the 2013 session. The case has already been made for these bills. Legislation vetoed by the governor after the close of session can be brought up at the beginning of the 2015 session for an override.

2. Closely monitor the bills highlighted for negative racial impacts, and reform or repeal those that prove to increase racial disparities.

3. Institute a Racial Equity Impact Assessment process. Similar to a bill's fiscal note or the concept of an environmental impact statement, this process would evaluate potential laws or regulations for their racial impact before being instituted. This process would bring racial disparities explicitly into the process of lawmaking and likely result in more equitable policies being adopted. There is a substantial amount of flexibility in determining how and when an Impact Assessment would be conducted, but at its core these questions would be answered before a policy with potential racial impacts could move forward:

- Who are the racial/ethnic groups in the area affected by the policy? How will each group be affected, positively or negatively, by the results desired by this policy?
- Have the voices of all racial/ethnic groups affected by the policy been heard? If not, who's missing and how can they be engaged?
- Do current disparities exist by race/ethnicity around this issue or closely related ones? How did they get that way? If disparities exist, how will they be affected by this policy? If you don't have the data to know if disparities exist, how could that data be collected?
- Does the policy work to expand or close related racial disparities? If disparities expand, how can the policy be revised to mitigate racial impacts? If there is no noticeable impact, can the policy be revised to promote racial equity?

4. Stop the mass criminalization of Nevadans by reducing or removing penalties for non-violent crimes. Support the community re-entry of those who've served prison terms by limiting discrimination in employment and civic participation.

5. Promote economic equity by instituting corporate taxes or a progressive state income tax, and lowering regressive sales tax rates and fees. Protect the economic rights of workers through measures like mandatory paid sick leave and a domestic workers' bill of rights.



Assembly Scorecard

2013 Assembly	POC %	Justice					Civic			Civil				Economic					
		AB365	SB107	SB139	SB169	SB423	AB441	SB325	SB457	AB338	AB393	SB303	SB113	AB74	AB181	AB263	AB281	AB294	SB321
Aizley	50	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Anderson, P.	36	✓	✓	✓	✗	•	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	•	✗	•	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓
Anderson, E.	64	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Benitez-Thompson	37	•	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	•	✓	✓	✓	✓	•	•	•	•	✓
Bobzien	50	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Bustamonte-Adams	60	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Carlton	73	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Carrillo	60	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Cohen	35	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Daly	34	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Diaz	86	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Dondero-Loop	46	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Duncan	34	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	•	✗	•	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓
Eisen	42	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ellison	30	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓
Fiore	39	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓
Flores	86	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓
Frierson	56	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Grady	24	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓
Hambrick	35	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓
Hansen	30	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓
Hardy, C.	38	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓
Healey	54	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Hickey	24	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Hogan	67	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓
Horne	49	✓	✓	✓	•	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Kirkpatrick	57	✓	✓	•	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Kirner	26	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓
Livermore	28	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓
Martin	52	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Munford	55	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Neal	75	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ohrenschall	60	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Oscarson	28	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Pierce	64	✓	•	✓	•	•	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓
Speigel	53	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	•	•	•	✓	•	✓	•	•	✓
Sprinkle	50	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Stewart	31	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Swank	67	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓
Thompson	69	•	✓	✓	✓	✓	•	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Wheeler	18	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	•	•	•	•	•	✓
Woodbury	23	✓	✓	✓	•	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓

✓ = Vote for Racial Equity ✗ =Vote Against Racial Equity • =Excused Absence
 POC % = People of Color in their district

2013 Assembly	POC %	Education			Health			Inequity			Score	
		AB288	SB407	SB522	AB1	AB230	AB362	SB410	SB94	SB213		SB259
Aizley	50	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	84%
Anderson, P.	36	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	58%
Anderson, E.	64	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	80%
Benitez-Thompson	37	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	82%
Bobzien	50	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	86%
Bustamonte-Adams	60	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	84%
Carlton	73	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	87%
Carrillo	60	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	84%
Cohen	35	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	84%
Daly	34	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	80%
Diaz	86	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	90%
Dondero-Loop	46	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	80%
Duncan	34	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	55%
Eisen	42	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	80%
Ellison	30	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	51%
Fiore	39	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	67%
Flores	86	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	94%
Frierson	56	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	•	✗	✓	80%
Grady	24	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	•	✓	✗	✗	✓	55%
Hambrick	35	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	60%
Hansen	30	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	42%
Hardy, C.	38	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	60%
Hardy, C.	38	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	80%
Healey	54	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	55%
Hickey	24	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	89%
Hogan	67	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	•	✓	87%
Horne	49	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	80%
Kirkpatrick	57	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	48%
Kirner	26	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	55%
Livermore	28	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	80%
Martin	52	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	86%
Munford	55	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	96%
Neal	75	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	90%
Ohrenschall	60	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	61%
Oscarson	28	✓	✓	✓	•	✓	•	•	•	•	•	93%
Pierce	64	✓	•	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	84%
Speigel	53	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	80%
Sprinkle	50	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	58%
Stewart	31	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	87%
Swank	67	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	77%
Thompson	69	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	48%
Wheeler	18	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	•	✗	65%
Woodbury	23	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

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Governor Scorecard

	Justice				Civic		Civil			Economic				Education		Health Care		Inequity			Score					
	AB365	SB107	SB139	SB169	SB423	AB441	SB325	SB457	AB399	SB309	AB74	AB181	AB263	AB281	AB284	SB221	AB288	SB407	SB522	AB1		AB362	SB410	SB54	SB213	SB214
Sandoval, B.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	80%

Senate Scorecard

2013 Senate	POC %	Justice				Civic		Civil			Economic				Education		Health Care		Inequity			Score								
		AB365	SB107	SB139	SB169	SB423	AB441	SB325	SB457	AB399	SB309	SB13	AB74	AB181	AB263	AB281	AB284	SB221	AB288	SB407	SB522		AB1	AB362	SB410	SB54	SB213	SB214		
Atkinson	82.85	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	80%		
Brower	26.14	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	70%	
Cegavske	46.40	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	87%	
Denis	85.81	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	83%	
Ford	17.93	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	77%	
Goicoechea	28.7	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	70%	
Gustavson	11.76	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	54%	
Hammond	36.34	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	73%	
Hardy, J.	10.14	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	64%	
Hutchison	41.64	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	73%	
Jones	11.01	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	83%	
Kieckhefer	22.46	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	70%	
Kihuen	61.46	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	80%	
Manendo	66.13	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	80%	
Parks	14.3	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	86%
Roberson	40.88	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	73%	
Segerblom	66.34	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	92%
Settelmeyer	21.28	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	67%	
Smith	10.62	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	83%
Spearman	62.85	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	86%	
Woodhouse	10.81	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	•	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	78%	

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Remembering a Voice for Equity

Assemblywoman

Peggy Pierce

With saddened hearts, Nevada recently said goodbye to a true human rights warrior. Assemblywoman Peggy Pierce passed away in October after a courageous battle with cancer. She championed many issues in our state, including protecting workers' and prisoners' rights, raising revenue, preserving the environment, fighting predatory banking and the list goes on. Assemblywoman Pierce received high marks in all three editions of PLAN's racial equity report card and has introduced legislation that would advance opportunity for communities of color. PLAN will honor Assemblywoman Pierce's legacy by carrying on the fight to advance equity and justice for all.

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