

MINUTES OF THE MEETING  
OF THE  
ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS

Seventy-Fifth Session  
April 27, 2009

The Committee on Ways and Means was called to order by Chair Morse Arberry Jr. at 3:39 p.m. on Monday, April 27, 2009, in Room 3137 of the Legislative Building, 401 South Carson Street, Carson City, Nevada. Copies of the minutes, including the Agenda ([Exhibit A](#)), the Attendance Roster ([Exhibit B](#)), and other substantive exhibits, are available and on file in the Research Library of the Legislative Counsel Bureau and on the Nevada Legislature's website at [www.leg.state.nv.us/75th2009/committees/](http://www.leg.state.nv.us/75th2009/committees/). In addition, copies of the audio record may be purchased through the Legislative Counsel Bureau's Publications Office (email: [publications@lcb.state.nv.us](mailto:publications@lcb.state.nv.us); telephone: 775-684-6835).

**COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT:**

Assemblyman Morse Arberry Jr., Chair  
Assemblywoman Sheila Leslie, Vice Chair  
Assemblywoman Barbara E. Buckley  
Assemblyman Marcus Conklin  
Assemblyman Mo Denis  
Assemblywoman Heidi S. Gansert  
Assemblyman Pete Goicoechea  
Assemblyman Tom Grady  
Assemblyman Joseph (Joe) P. Hardy  
Assemblyman Joseph M. Hogan  
Assemblywoman Ellen Koivisto  
Assemblywoman Kathy McClain  
Assemblyman John Ocegüera  
Assemblywoman Debbie Smith

**GUEST LEGISLATORS PRESENT:**

Assemblyman William C. Horne, Clark County Assembly District No. 34

**STAFF MEMBERS PRESENT:**

Mark Stevens, Assembly Fiscal Analyst  
Anne Bowen, Committee Secretary  
Vickie Kieffer, Committee Assistant

**[Assembly Bill 45 \(1st Reprint\)](#)**: Makes various changes to provisions governing public defenders. (BDR 20-457)

Wes Henderson, Government Affairs Coordinator, Nevada Association of Counties (NACO) testified in support of Assembly Bill (A.B.) 45 (R1), and submitted [Exhibit C](#), "NACO Testimony on AB 45," to the Committee. Mr. Henderson read the following statement into the record:

Assembly Bill 45 (R1) is the result of the work done by the Indigent Defense Commission, its Rural Subcommittee, and

concerns raised by our Board of Directors regarding the performance and caseload standards recommended by the Commission. Two members of NACO's Board of Directors, Nye County Commissioner Joni Eastley and Elko County Commissioner John Ellison, served on the Rural Subcommittee and reported its activities to the NACO Board. The NACO Board chose unanimously to use one of their five allowed bill draft requests (BDRs) to address this important issue. Unfortunately, neither Commissioner Eastley nor Commissioner Ellison could be here today.

The provision of indigent defense is the one service provided by state and county governments that is mandated by the United States Constitution. The purpose of the Indigent Defense Commission was to examine the provision of defense counsel to indigent defendants throughout the state and to make recommendations to ensure that the services provided in Nevada meet the Constitutional mandate. After the Commission filed a report with the Court in November 2007 and the issuance of an Order by the Supreme Court in January 2008, many entities raised concerns with the conclusions reached in the initial report. The Supreme Court ordered that the Commission reconvene and that the membership of the Rural Subcommittee be expanded. Attachment A ([Exhibit C](#)) gives a brief summary of these activities.

The purpose of A.B. 45 (R1) is consistent with the recommendations submitted to the Court by the reconstituted Rural Subcommittee. A copy of the recommendations is included as Attachment B ([Exhibit C](#)). As submitted, this bill proposed that all counties have the option of creating a Public Defender's Office or of using the State Public Defender to provide defense counsel for indigent defendants. Counties would also have had the option of closing a county or regional public defender's office and choosing to have the State Public Defender provide indigent defense service. If a county were to choose to use the State Public Defender's Office, this bill would require that the State Public Defender maintain an office in each county in which its services are utilized. Most of Nevada's counties have created, either singularly or in cooperation with other counties, public defender's offices. None of these counties has expressed interest in opting to close their public defender's offices and utilize the State Public Defender. This bill has been amended to prohibit counties that have created public defender's offices from discontinuing their office and opting to utilize the State Public Defender. A brief history of the State Public Defender is included as Attachment C ([Exhibit C](#)).

It was the consensus of the Rural Subcommittee that it is a state responsibility to fund indigent defense. The Subcommittee included a "White Paper on Delegation of Indigent Defense Duties to the Counties" as part of its report to the Court. This paper notes that thirty states fully fund indigent defense, and three other states bear the majority of the cost. This paper is included as Attachment D ([Exhibit C](#)). In addition, NACO's Board of Directors voiced concern that, upon adoption and implementation, the caseload and performance standards recommended by the Commission would increase the costs of providing defense counsel

to indigents without providing any additional revenue stream to offset the increased costs. Counties that have created public defenders offices bear 100 percent of the cost of providing this constitutionally-mandated service. At the time the State Public Defender's Office was created in 1971, it was fully funded by the state. Over time, the costs of the office have been shifted to the counties. Currently, counties that use the State Public Defender are responsible for 80 percent of the agency's costs. This bill requires that the state fully fund indigent defense regardless of delivery method.

Chair Arberry asked the amount of the fiscal note for A.B. 45 (R1), and Mr. Henderson replied it was approximately \$120 million over the biennium and pointed out the funding had to be paid from somewhere.

Assemblyman Hardy said as he understood it the counties were currently providing funding because the state was not.

Mr. Henderson replied that while he did not have the exact figures, indigent defense was being funded, and the largest amount of funding was provided by the counties.

Assemblyman Hardy requested the current cost of providing indigent defense services in Nevada, and Mr. Henderson said he would provide those figures broken down by county.

John Berkich, Assistant Manager, Washoe County Manager's Office, testified in support of A.B. 45 (R1). Mr. Berkich read the following statement into the record:

With some regret I am here to speak in support of A.B. 45 (R1), given its financial impact. I am a member of the Supreme Court's Indigent Defense Commission.

Washoe County has played an active role in the work of the Indigent Defense Commission, supporting the goals of the Commission and the Court, while expressing serious concern over the fiscal impact of the Court's orders, as well as the ever-increasing cost of indigent defense to the counties.

Following the issuance of the Court's initial order under Administrative Docket (ADKT) No. 411 in January 2008, I prepared a report for the Washoe County Commission in February 2008, which included a fiscal note on the order, estimating the impact of the order to be somewhere in excess of \$10 million to Washoe County per year. This is over the existing budget for indigent defense in the county of approximately \$11 million per year. Washoe County has continued to raise concerns of the fiscal plight of the county and the added financial burden created by the Court's order, which implements performance standards for indigent defense counsel, and, potentially, caseload limits. These concerns have been noted in the numerous court hearings on this matter and in several letters to the court issued by the county.

With the Court's order of October 2008, the performance standards for indigent defense counsel became effective April 1, 2009, which now creates new standards of practice for

attorneys, the impacts of which are still undefined at this time. Clearly, the Court contemplated the new performance standards would have operational impact, as the original order requires the public defender in both Washoe and Clark Counties to advise the County Commission when they are unable to accept further appointments.

As we speak today, the Washoe County Commission is in budget hearings on the 2010 budget and will implement a \$47 million reduction to the General Fund on top of the cuts over the past 3 years of some \$63 million. This brings a grand total of over \$100 million in General Fund cuts in the Washoe County budget. With the Court's order on this matter, the counties find themselves in the middle between the Court's order setting performance standards and possibly caseload limits and the Legislature, which controls the county's ability to fund these obligations. Clearly, the order will exacerbate the current unfunded mandate placed on counties in 1969 when the counties were charged with funding the cost of indigent defense.

Attached to the Court's order of March 2008 was a letter prepared by David Carroll of the National Legal Aid and Defender Association, and he wrote "Nevada's counties cannot implement ADKT No. 411 at all without causing severe financial strains at the local level." He further notes "one of the critical, but often overlooked, aspects of the United States Supreme Court's landmark ruling in *Gideon v. Wainwright* that the Sixth Amendment guarantees counsel, was made obligatory upon the states by the Fourteenth Amendment, not upon the county or local governments. It is also the case that the failure of the counties to meet constitutional muster regarding the right to counsel does not absolve the state government of its original responsibility to assure its proper provision.

As Wes Henderson previously testified, A.B. 45 (R1) allows the counties to choose their own delivery system for indigent representation. The State Public Defender can be an optional service provider should the county not be able to or chose not to provide its own office. Most importantly, the bill recognized that the provision of indigent defense is the obligation of the states, as it requires that the state pay for all indigent defense costs statewide.

The Washoe County Commission has reviewed this bill and supports it fully.

John McCormick, Rural Courts Coordinator, Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC), testified on behalf of the Honorable Dan Papez of the Seventh Judicial District Court in Ely, and John Lambrose, the chairs of the Supreme Court Indigent Defense Commission's Rural Subcommittee.

The Indigent Defense Commission's Rural Subcommittee had made five key recommendations. The foremost recommendation was that the State of Nevada provide full and complete funding for indigent defense services, according to Mr. McCormick.

Diane Crow, State Public Defender, Office of the State Public Defender, submitted [Exhibit D](#), Proposed Amendment to [A.B. 45 \(R1\)](#). The proposed amendment made the counties accountable to the state for public defender services.

Ms. Crow said the first section of the amendment defined a county public defender's office. Under Chapter 260 of the *Nevada Revised Statutes*, which allowed the counties to create a county public defender, a county public defender's office was not defined. Ms. Crow explained that some counties had been contracting with private attorneys that maintained civil practices in addition to public defender duties. The proposed amendment would eliminate that practice. The counties would be required to open a county public defender's office with employees, and the attorneys would not be allowed to maintain a private practice on the side.

In section 3 of the amendment, deadlines were provided for opting in or opting out of services provided by the State Public Defender. Ms. Crow said section 4 of the amendment made the counties accountable by following state guidelines for expenditures. If the counties chose not to open a county public defender's office under the definition in the amendment, there would be no reimbursement by the state for the contract attorneys being used.

Lee Rowland, Northern Coordinator, American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) of Nevada, (ALCUN), testified regarding [A.B. 45 \(R1\)](#). The ACLU was taking a neutral stance regarding the bill, according to Ms. Rowland, because the bill in part "put the cart before the horse." The effects of the Nevada Supreme Court's order regarding indigent defense were not fully determined. Ms. Rowland said, as an example, in Reno the alternate public defender had estimated that in its small office the needs would increase greatly in the next year to meet the commitment required by [A.B. 45 \(R1\)](#).

Ms. Rowland said it was difficult at this point to fully gauge the fiscal impact of the Supreme Court's order. While the ACLU had no problem with the state funding indigent defense services, it was difficult to determine what that price tag would be in the long run. From the point of view of the ACLU, the most critical piece of the Supreme Court order was accountability and oversight. The United States Constitution mandated that the states were responsible for the provision of indigent defense. Ms. Rowland pointed out that the cost for indigent defense existed regardless of how the system was structured.

Ms. Rowland opined that the only meaningful way the state could potentially reduce cost in indigent defense was increasing oversight and accountability statewide to ensure that the standards were being met. While the ACLU had no particular position regarding the funding structure, what was not in the bill was an accountability structure, and Ms. Rowland said that needed to be addressed before a funding mechanism was determined.

Ms. Crow commented that the State Public Defender's fiscal analyst had created the fiscal note attached to [A.B. 45 \(R1\)](#). The projected \$122 million for the next biennium did not take into account the performance standards or the caseload standards. Ms. Crow said a conservative estimate would be to double the fiscal note.

Sabra Smith-Newby, Director, Administrative Services, Clark County, testified in support of [A.B. 45 \(R1\)](#). Ms. Smith-Newby commented that the bill contained a very large fiscal note which could grow even larger given caseload standards requirements. Ms. Smith-Newby said the Clark County Public Defender's Office

would compare its fiscal controls with any other public defender's office in the state for efficiency.

Chair Arberry closed the hearing on A.B. 45 (R1) and opened the hearing on Assembly Bill (A.B.) 81 (R1).

**Assembly Bill 81 (1st Reprint): Makes various changes relating to the Central Repository for Nevada Records of Criminal History. (BDR 14-314)**

Julie Butler, Manager, Criminal History Repository, Department of Public Safety (DPS) testified in support of A.B. 81 (R1).

Ms. Butler stated A.B. 81 (R1) was a housekeeping bill. She said section 1.3 and section 3 better defined the dissemination rules regarding records of criminal history. Section 2 of the bill was amended to comport with Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) rules on the dissemination of records of criminal history.

Sections 15.3, 15.5, 15.7, and 15.9 transferred the responsibility of establishing a program to analyze the recidivism rates of juvenile sex offenders from the Central Repository to the Division of Child and Family Services (DCFS). Ms. Butler stated the transfer was accomplished with the cooperation of the DCFS.

Section 25 of A.B. 81 (R1) removed obsolete language relating to the missing persons clearinghouse and removed that responsibility from the Criminal History Repository, because that responsibility existed at the local level.

Chair Arberry requested clarification regarding the missing persons clearinghouse, and Ms. Butler explained that currently when an individual was reported missing a family member would report it to local law enforcement which would enter the information regarding the missing person into the computer for the National Crime Information Center. The current language in statute required local law enforcement to also send the information to the Criminal History Repository, which served no purpose other than a duplication of effort.

Chair Arberry closed the hearing on A.B. 81 (R1) and opened the hearing on Assembly Bill (A.B.) 99 (R1).

**Assembly Bill 99 (1st Reprint): Makes various changes relating to public safety. (BDR 15-410)**

The Honorable Chuck Weller, District Judge, Family Division, Second Judicial District Court, Washoe County, testified in support of A.B. 99 (R1).

Judge Weller stated he was one of the authors of A.B. 99 (R1). The bill had passed through the Committee on the Judiciary where improvements had been made, according to Judge Weller. He said someone else would be testifying regarding the fiscal note attached to the bill, but he was appearing to answer questions.

Chair Arberry requested information about what the bill accomplished.

Judge Weller said A.B. 99 (R1) would accomplish three things. Presently there was a law in Nevada that made it a crime to threaten a public official with intent to influence future official action. The bill would amend the existing

section to make it a crime to make such a threat with the intent to retaliate for past official action, according to Judge Weller.

Judge Weller said the bill picked up on existing law by allowing certain people to keep their home addresses confidential. Presently, state law allowed a sitting judge in the state to ask the county assessor to delete identifying information from county assessor records. Assembly Bill 99 (R1) proposed a more efficient way to accomplish that. The Secretary of State's Office operated an address confidentiality program for victims of domestic violence. Judge Weller said the bill would allow judges to opt into that existing program, but it would require judges to pay the cost of participation.

The bill also made it a crime to file a false lien against any person in the State of Nevada, not just members of the judiciary. Judge Weller explained the filing of a false lien was recording a deed of trust against real property when there was no basis for it. Filing a false lien was done throughout the United States and it had happened in Nevada. People who disagreed with public officials would sometimes file a false lien to harass those public officials.

Assemblyman Hardy asked whether knowingly filing a false lien applied only to public officials, and Judge Weller answered that it did not, it applied to everyone in the State of Nevada.

John R. McCormick, Rural Courts Coordinator, Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC), testified in support of A.B. 99 (R1). Mr. McCormick said he would speak to the fiscal aspect of the bill and submitted Exhibit E, an amendment to A.B. 99 (R1).

Mr. McCormick said on page 3 of Exhibit E, the proposed language added paragraph (c) of subsection 1 of section 18 of the bill and would require judges who chose to participate in the address confidentiality program to reimburse the Secretary of State for those costs. Per discussions with the Secretary of State's staff, the fiscal note attached to the bill could probably be eliminated if participants in the address confidentiality program were required to pay for costs.

Chair Arberry closed the hearing on A.B. 99 (R1) and opened the hearing on Assembly Bill (A.B.) 536.

**Assembly Bill 536: Requires the transfer of a certain sum of money from the Amateur Boxing Program Reserve of the Nevada Athletic Commission to the State General Fund. (BDR S-1213)**

Keith Kizer, Executive Director, Nevada Athletic Commission, testified in support of A.B. 536. Mr. Kizer explained that because of the budget shortfall, the Athletic Commission was attempting to find ways to fund the revenue side of the Commission. Statute provided for \$1 per ticket surcharge for the bigger fights and \$0.50 per ticket surcharge for the smaller fights. Over the past several years there had been so many large fights, both boxing and mixed martial arts, that the Commission had accumulated more funding than needed to fund amateur athletics.

Mr. Kizer said transferring funding from the Amateur Boxing Program Reserve to the General Fund would not harm the program and would help with the budget shortfall.

Dianne Cornwall, Director, Department of Business and Industry (B&I), stated her support of A.B. 536.

Chair Arberry closed the hearing on A.B. 536 and opened the hearing on Assembly Bill (A.B.) 538.

**Assembly Bill 538**: Transfers the program for the medical use of marijuana from the State Department of Agriculture to the Health Division of the Department of Health and Human Services. (BDR 40-1180)

Michael McAuliffe, private citizen, provided proposed amendments 1 through 12 to A.B. 538 and his commentary on those amendments in [Exhibit F](#).

Anthony "Tony" Lesperance, Ph.D., Director, State Department of Agriculture, testified in support of A.B. 538. Dr. Lesperance said he had been Director of the Department for approximately 13 months. The Department had various problems, but one of the more significant problems was the inability to handle the medical marijuana program in a professional capacity. The Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) had indicated it would be interested in taking over the program and the transfer had since been accomplished.

Dr. Lesperance indicated the DHHS was doing a better job of managing the program than the Department of Agriculture had been doing. He said he wholeheartedly endorsed A.B. 538, which permanently transferred the medical marijuana program to the DHHS from the Department of Agriculture.

In answer to a question from Chair Arberry, Dr. Lesperance stated the Department of Agriculture had transferred the medical marijuana program from the Department of Agriculture to the DHHS approximately six months ago.

David Udy, Dr.P.H., testified regarding A.B. 538. Dr. Udy voiced his concern about the growing medical marijuana program. He stated for the past five years there had been a number of people across the state who had worked long and hard to clarify, refine, and codify the regulations for caregivers in residential group homes and assisted living facilities.

According to Dr. Udy, the medical marijuana program had seemingly gone astray, and there had been an attempt to redefine the definition of caregivers, as well as changing the regulations for those individuals. He wanted to restate that the work that had already been done required a medication education for the caregivers: they had to receive eight hours of training every two years. The training allowed the caregivers the ability to manage controlled substances.

Dr. Udy maintained that transferring the medical marijuana program from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of Health and Human Services was a move in the right direction.

Ron Smith, private citizen, testified regarding A.B. 538 and commented that he had been the first person in Nevada to receive a medical marijuana program card. He stated he was in favor of the amendments proposed in [Exhibit F](#).

Chair Arberry closed the hearing on A.B. 538 and opened the hearing on Assembly Bill (A.B.) 238 (R1).

**Assembly Bill 238 (1st Reprint): Increases the penalty for soliciting a child for prostitution. (BDR 15-177)**

Assemblyman William C. Horne, Clark County Assembly District No. 34, testified in support of A.B. 238 (R1).

Assemblyman Horne stated he was appearing to explain the fiscal note attached to A.B. 238 (R1). He said those persons convicted of soliciting a minor for prostitution were sentenced under a category E felony, which provided for mandatory probation. The violation of those terms of probation would put the offender at risk of serving one to four years in prison.

Assemblyman Horne explained that in 2008 there were 150 arrests for soliciting a child for prostitution. In a worst case scenario, if all 150 of those arrested were to violate their terms of probation and serve one to four years in prison, at an estimated \$20,000 per year for each offender, it would cost the Department of Corrections \$3 million.

Chair Arberry closed the hearing on A.B. 238 (R1) and opened the hearing on Assembly Bill (A.B.) 123 (R1).

**Assembly Bill 123 (1st Reprint): Revises provisions governing certain offices of physicians and related facilities and surgical centers for ambulatory patients. (BDR 40-215)**

Mark Stevens, Assembly Fiscal Analyst, Fiscal Analysis Division, Legislative Counsel Bureau (LCB), stated A.B. 123 (R1) had been heard previously in Committee.

Assemblywoman Leslie commented that A.B. 123 (R1) had come out of the interim Legislative Committee on Health Care, and it required doctor's offices and ambulatory surgical centers to obtain a permit if providing certain levels of sedation. Fees would be used to cover the fiscal note.

ASSEMBLYWOMAN BUCKLEY MOVED TO DO PASS  
A.B. 123 (R1) AS AMENDED.

ASSEMBLYWOMAN McCLAIN SECONDED THE MOTION.

THE MOTION PASSED. (Assemblyman Conklin,  
Assemblyman Denis, and Assemblywoman Gansert were not  
present for the vote.)

\*\*\*\*\*

**Assembly Bill 149 (1st Reprint): Revises provisions governing foreclosures on property. (BDR 9-824)**

Mark Stevens, Assembly Fiscal Analyst, Fiscal Analysis Division, Legislative Counsel Bureau (LCB), stated there was an amendment to the bill which had been reviewed by the Committee. Mr. Stevens explained there had been testimony concerning the need for start-up costs that could be handled in a variety of ways. The start-up costs only needed to be loaned and not appropriated.

ASSEMBLYWOMAN LESLIE MOVED TO AMEND AND DO PASS  
A.B. 149.

ASSEMBLYWOMAN SMITH SECONDED THE MOTION.

Assemblywoman Buckley stated she believed it made sense for the Supreme Court to loan the start-up costs from the administrative assessments, and if that was not possible, Fiscal Staff could make the technical correction and arrange for repayment.

THE MOTION PASSED. (Assemblyman Conklin, Assemblyman Denis, and Assemblywoman Gansert were not present for the vote.).

\*\*\*\*\*

Chair Arberry asked the pleasure of the Committee regarding A.B. 229 (R1).

Assembly Bill 229 (1st Reprint): Enacts provisions governing fire-safe cigarettes. (BDR 42-568)

Assemblywoman McClain asked whether the bill would add a cost to the consumer.

Assemblyman Ocegüera explained there would be no added cost to the consumer.

ASSEMBLYWOMAN McCLAIN MOVED TO DO PASS AS AMENDED A.B. 229 (R1).

ASSEMBLYMAN HOGAN SECONDED THE MOTION.

THE MOTION PASSED. (Assemblyman Conklin, Assemblyman Denis, and Assemblywoman Gansert were not present for the vote.)

\*\*\*\*\*

Assembly Bill 283 (1st Reprint): Revises provisions governing the payment of compensation to certain victims of crime. (BDR 16-609)

Mark Stevens, Assembly Fiscal Analyst, Fiscal Analysis Division, Legislative Counsel Bureau (LCB), stated A.B. 283 (R1) had previously been heard in Committee. Mr. Stevens said it had been indicated that only a few extra persons would be eligible to receive additional funds, and it would not be a broad-based increase.

Assemblywoman Buckley commented that while she was supportive of the bill, she was concerned that the Department of Administration Hearings Division seemed to penalize victims of domestic violence and victims of sexual assault by denying their claims, saying they contributed to their own victimization. She further stated she had concerns that were not linked to A.B. 283 (R1) in particular but to the Hearings Division and its operation.

Chair Arberry suggested the Committee hold A.B. 283 (R1).

Assembly Bill 337: Creates the Office of Statewide Coordinator for Children who are endangered by drug exposure in the Office of the Attorney General and makes various other changes concerning children who are endangered by drug exposure. (BDR 38-593)

Chair Arberry suggested the Committee hold A.B. 337.

Assembly Bill 528: Eliminates the requirement that the State Library and Archives be open to the public during certain days and hours. (BDR 33-1198)

Mark Stevens, Assembly Fiscal Analyst, Fiscal Analysis Division, Legislative Counsel Bureau (LCB), stated A.B. 528 was an administration bill. The Executive Budget provided for opening the State Library less than five days per week, which was required by statute. Mr. Stevens said some action was needed to amend *Nevada Revised Statutes* (NRS) 378.070 to allow the State Library to be open less than five days per week, eight hours per day.

Assemblyman Denis said he wanted to ensure that the record reflected that the Committee reluctantly amended the statute regarding the hours of operation.

ASSEMBLYMAN DENIS MOVED TO DO PASS A.B. 528.

ASSEMBLYMAN GOICOECHEA SECONDED THE MOTION.

Assemblywoman Gansert asked whether a sunset provision should be included in the bill, and Assemblyman Denis agreed to amend his motion to include a sunset provision.

ASSEMBLYMAN DENIS MOVED TO AMEND AND DO PASS  
A.B. 528.

ASSEMBLYMAN GOICOECHEA SECONDED THE MOTION.

THE MOTION PASSED UNANIMOUSLY.

\*\*\*\*\*

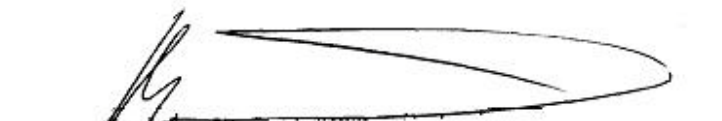
Chair Arberry adjourned the meeting at 4:41 p.m.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED:

---

Anne Bowen  
Committee Secretary

APPROVED BY:



---

Assemblyman Morse Arberry Jr., Chair

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

<u>EXHIBITS</u>			
Committee Name: <u>Committee on Ways and Means</u>			
Date: <u>April 27, 2009</u>		Time of Meeting: <u>3:39 p.m.</u>	
Bill	Exhibit	Witness / Agency	Description
	A		Agenda
	B		Guest sign-in sheets
A.B. 45 (R1)	C	Wes Henderson, Nevada Association of Counties	Presentation with attachments
A.B. 45 (R1)	D	Diane R. Crow, State Public Defender	Letter with proposed amendments
A.B. 99 (R1)	E	John R. McCormick, Administrative Office of the Courts	Proposed amendments
A.B. 538	F	Michael McAuliffe	Proposed amendments 1-12