

**MINUTES OF THE MEETING
OF THE
ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION**

**Seventy-Seventh Session
March 6, 2013**

The Committee on Education was called to order by Chairman Elliot T. Anderson at 3:18 p.m. on Wednesday, March 6, 2013, in Room 3142 of the Legislative Building, 401 South Carson Street, Carson City, Nevada. The meeting was videoconferenced to Room 4406 of the Grant Sawyer State Office Building, 555 East Washington Avenue, Las Vegas, 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 nelis.leg.state.nv.us/77th2013. In addition, copies of the audio record may be purchased through the Legislative Counsel Bureau's Publications Office (email: publications@lcb.state.nv.us; telephone: 775-684-6835).

COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT:

Assemblyman Elliot T. Anderson, Chairman
Assemblywoman Marilyn Dondero Loop, Vice Chairwoman
Assemblyman Paul Aizley
Assemblywoman Olivia Diaz
Assemblyman Wesley Duncan
Assemblyman Andy Eisen
Assemblywoman Michele Fiore
Assemblyman Randy Kirner
Assemblyman Harvey J. Munford
Assemblywoman Dina Neal
Assemblyman Lynn D. Stewart
Assemblywoman Heidi Swank
Assemblywoman Melissa Woodbury

COMMITTEE MEMBERS ABSENT:

Assemblywoman Lesley E. Cohen (excused)

GUEST LEGISLATORS PRESENT:

Assemblyman Crescent Hardy, Clark County Assembly District No. 19

Minutes ID: 417



STAFF MEMBERS PRESENT:

Susan E. Scholley, Chief Principal Research Analyst
Jacque Lethbridge, Committee Secretary
Steven Sisneros, Committee Assistant

OTHERS PRESENT:

Crystal Abba, Vice Chancellor, Academic and Student Affairs,
Nevada System of Higher Education
Brian Daw, representing Clark County School District
Mary Pierczynski, representing Nevada Association of
School Superintendents
James Richardson, representing Nevada Faculty Alliance
Ronald P. Dreher, representing Peace Officers Research Association
of Nevada
Renee L. Yackira, Vice Chancellor, Administration and Operations,
Nevada System of Higher Education
Leonard Nevin, representing Nevada State Law Enforcement
Officers' Association

Chairman Elliot Anderson:

[Roll was taken. Committee protocol and rules were explained] I will entertain a motion to introduce BDR 34-989.

BDR 34-989—Revises provisions relating to pupils with hearing impairments.
(Later introduced as [Assembly Bill 210](#).)

ASSEMBLYWOMAN DIAZ MOVED TO INTRODUCE BDR 34-989.

ASSEMBLYMAN STEWART SECONDED THE MOTION.

THE MOTION PASSED. (ASSEMBLYWOMAN COHEN WAS
ABSENT FOR THE VOTE.)

Chairman Elliot Anderson:

We will open the hearing on [Assembly Bill 124](#).

[Assembly Bill 124](#): Revises provisions governing eligibility for a Governor Guinn
Millennium Scholarship. (BDR 34-60)

Assemblyman Harvey J. Munford, Clark County Assembly District No. 6:

I am here to present Assembly Bill 124 for the Committee's consideration. As many of you know, I retired from the Clark County School District after 38 years as a teacher. [Read from written testimony ([Exhibit C](#)).] In closing, I believe that eligibility criteria for the Millennium Scholarship should include demonstration of academic honesty and integrity. [Continued to read from written testimony ([Exhibit C](#)).]

Assemblyman Kirner:

Can you please go back and read the Code of Honor? When you said plagiarism, I thought you said that was a violation of the Code of Honor.

Assemblyman Munford:

Yes, it is.

Assemblyman Kirner:

What were your exact words?

Assemblyman Munford:

"Cheating and plagiarism violate the fundamental learning process and compromise personal integrity and one's honor. Students demonstrate academic honesty and integrity by not cheating, plagiarizing or using information unethically in any way."

Assemblyman Kirner:

I want to be sure that cheating does not equal plagiarism. Plagiarism is only one example of cheating.

Assemblyman Munford:

Yes, that is one of the examples.

Assemblyman Kirner:

What was it that caused you to go to three or more offenses versus two or even one? I am out of a university system that would not tolerate those who lie and cheat.

Assemblyman Munford:

I feel everybody should be given a second chance. In this case I am giving students three chances. Students should realize what they have done, what is in jeopardy, and what they could lose. They are risking their chance for an opportunity to get a free education.

Assemblywoman Diaz:

What is considered a violation of the Code of Honor in terms of cheating? I could be giving a regular end of the unit chapter test. Would that be considered cheating? Is it standardized tests that we are going to be documenting in the students' files? Can you lend some insight as to what instances are going to penalize the student for cheating. I do warn my fifth-graders about not plagiarizing because they do tend to think anything on the Internet is something they can use.

Assemblyman Munford:

I have seen all kinds of cheating and know what students can do and try to do. In the Nevada Department of Education Code of Honor ([Exhibit D](#)), there is a list of the type of violations that are generally going to be considered. "Taking or copying answers on an examination or any other assignment from another student or other source; Giving answers on an examination or any other assignment to another student; Copying assignments that are turned in as original work; Collaborating on exams, assignments, papers and/or projects without specific teacher permission; Allowing others to do the research or writing for an assigned paper; Using unauthorized electronic devices; Falsifying data or lab results, including changing grades electronically."

These are some of the violations that would put the student in jeopardy. There are some minor things that a teacher may handle at the classroom level. If I saw a student cheating on a test, I might take the paper, tear it up and say, "you will come and take the test after class, alone," or "you will come early in the morning and take the test, alone." I would not deprive students of the opportunity to get a grade or perform in the class.

Over the years, I learned I had to get up and monitor students to make sure they were not cheating. At the beginning of the year a teacher will usually spell out the things they tolerate, the things they will not tolerate and what steps will be taken in terms of penalizing. This may be a parent-teacher conference to see if we could clear it up before it goes to the next level. As a teacher, you do many things. Not only do you teach the lesson, you teach ethics, integrity, honor and morality. We sometimes see students more than the parents do. I saw a lot of cheating and thought something had to be brought to their attention. Cheating might start at the elementary school age and is a good time to catch it.

Assemblyman Duncan:

How will this be recorded? Will it be recorded at each individual school? If a student is applying for a Millennium Scholarship, will they look at the record of the school or will it be kept at a more central location?

Assemblyman Munford:

Records will be kept at the school. The school might have to form a board or school administration might be the committee group monitoring this. This group would contact the parents. A student would have the opportunity for appeal.

Assemblyman Aizley:

I am concerned there is not a process at the high school where the student has been accused of cheating. It cannot be just rumors from a teacher or friend. Is there a process at the high schools?

Assemblyman Munford:

I will follow up and try to implement this in some way. In terms of behavior and complying with rules and regulations, especially in sports, every college across the country has a compliance committee. They make sure certain rules and regulations are not violated. If they are violated, the student comes before that committee. They try to resolve it at the school level.

Chairman Elliot Anderson:

Are there any questions from the Committee members? [There were none.] If you look at the added language in the bill, subsection 4 says "public high school." Can private high school students get Millennium Scholarships? Are you trying to exclude them?

Assemblyman Munford:

Private high schools are eligible for the scholarship.

Chairman Elliot Anderson:

Miss Abba is nodding her head that private schools are eligible. If they are eligible, did you mean to include them too?

Assemblyman Munford:

Yes.

Chairman Elliot Anderson:

Are there any questions from the Committee members? [There were none.] Assemblyman Munford, is there anyone else you want to call on behalf of your presentation?

Assemblyman Munford:

No, there is not.

Chairman Elliot Anderson:

Is there anyone in Carson City or Las Vegas wishing to testify in support of A.B. 124? I want to remind everyone that support means support for the bill as written or with a friendly amendment. [There was no one.] Is there anyone in Carson City wishing to testify in opposition to A.B. 124?

Crystal Abba, Vice Chancellor, Academic and Student Affairs, Nevada System of Higher Education:

I agree that fundamentally conversations on cheating are important conversations to have. The issue of teaching our students, particularly our youth in Nevada, the importance of honor, ethics, and morality, is difficult to stand up and oppose. The reality is the Nevada System of Higher Education, this session and in prior sessions, has taken a strong stand on preserving predictability for the Millennium Scholarship ([Exhibit E](#)). Therefore, when it comes to changing the eligibility criteria for the Millennium Scholarship, we have opposed any such changes. When such changes occur, we receive numerous phone calls from parents and students complaining that they were not aware of the changes. What they expect from the Millennium Scholarship is that predictability. Should the measure be enacted, there is also the added challenge of notifying over 100,000 high school students in Nevada of the change. At the Nevada System of Higher Education, we do not maintain or have access to information for high school students. Someone would have to be tasked with, and I would assume it would be the local school districts, notifying students of this change. In addition, we have no data to tell you what the impact of this would be. There are also the challenges associated with consistent administration of the bill. There is a need for the appeals process, which is not articulated in the bill, to the extent that regulations define what cheating means; you are always going to have situations of "he said, she said." Finally, the section in the bill pertaining to this does indicate quite clearly that it is applicable to public institutions. Students who attend private institutions and students who are homeschooled are eligible for the Millennium Scholarship.

Assemblyman Eisen:

Is there an appeal process in place for the student who has been accused of cheating?

Crystal Abba:

That is a question for K-12. I am not familiar with their procedures and we are not involved with the process at the higher education system level.

Assemblyman Eisen:

Were there such a regulation, and I do believe there is, would that not satisfy the concern about the appeal process? Rather than worry about an appeal to the three strikes rule, there is an opportunity to appeal each strike.

Crystal Abba:

I want to make clear there is a distinction between initial eligibility requirements and continuing eligibility requirements. The two strikes rule is applicable to continuing eligibility requirements.

Assemblyman Eisen:

I was referring to this bill when I said three strikes.

Crystal Abba:

Not representing K-12, I cannot speak to that.

Assemblyman Eisen:

The opportunity to appeal was raised as a concern by you. I am asking if in fact that opportunity to appeal at each accusation of cheating were to have occurred, would that assuage your concerns about the appeal process for eligibility?

Crystal Abba:

Yes, to some extent. I would want to look at the data and see the extent to which that is occurring now. Not speaking for K-12, it could be a considerable burden on the local school districts.

Assemblyman Stewart:

I understand some of the challenges of keeping the records. I would think that the threat of a student becoming ineligible because of cheating violations, would at least have an impact. Perhaps the principal could make students at the beginning of their senior year, who are eligible, aware of this. It might be a deterrent for cheating in the future.

Chairman Elliot Anderson:

Are there any questions from the Committee members? [There were none.]

Brian Daw, representing Clark County School District:

I would like to thank Assemblyman Munford for his dedication to this bill and allowing me to come to the table to have the conversation related to the honor code and what that means for all students. [Continued to read from written testimony ([Exhibit F](#)).]

Chairman Elliot Anderson:

I am looking at the honor code that we currently prescribe. There are special requirements of student athletes, but what about your average student? What happens to your average student if they are caught cheating? I would hate to set this expectation, put out this honor code, and say you are not going to cheat and then not doing anything about it. That sets the wrong precedence. I would like to know what we do currently to deal with students who are cheating.

Brian Daw:

There is a wide spectrum based on teacher or coach behavior. There are some individuals who would immediately write a referral to the dean's office and there would be an investigation. The student receives his or her due process as they are called in and have to respond to the allegation. There are also situations where the coach or teacher will take care of the situation in their classroom. They may say, "I know you turned in plagiarized homework," or whatever it might be. In that case, there would not be a record in the dean's office.

Chairman Elliot Anderson:

If they go into the dean's office to account for their actions, what punishment, if any, exists for your average student? If you have someone on a sports team, they could be kicked off the team or suspended for a few games. What hammer is there to express to students, especially in high school, that this is not okay.

Brian Daw:

It depends on a number of things: progressive discipline, the number of infractions that student has sustained, and the nature of the cheating. During the 2011 session, one of the topics of discussion was about an individual who hacked into the system and changed grades. Obviously, the level of something of that magnitude would probably result in suspension or expulsion. It would be determined on a case-by-case basis by the school administrator and by the progressive discipline process.

Chairman Elliot Anderson:

I do not want to say this is bad and not do anything about it. I would like to talk off-line about this. I want to make sure we are setting good policy in regard to cheating. Are there any questions from the Committee members? [There were none.]

Mary Pierczynski, representing Nevada Association of School Superintendents:

Mr. Daw has reviewed several of our concerns with the bill. I did have the pleasure of meeting with Assemblyman Munford and offered to work with him

to alleviate some of our concerns. The superintendents in Nevada agree with the spirit of this bill. We do not want to condone cheating in the schools. It is the mechanics and working out of them. This is a \$10,000 scholarship. Cheating takes all levels. Even when you look at the honor code, it gives you several examples that the code includes but is not limited to. We need to nail down what kind of activities cheating includes. Does this include being caught cheating on the American College Testing (ACT) or proficiency test? Those are the kinds of issues we have concerns about.

Assemblyman Eisen:

I hope we are already keeping track at high schools of these kinds of incidents. If a student is found cheating, it would seem that should be recorded somewhere at the school. Is that not the case now?

Mary Pierczynski:

It is. If you are giving a little quiz and you see someone looking at someone else's paper, you may treat that differently than plagiarism. Certainly, a teacher keeps track of behavior of their students in the classroom. The issues we are concerned about are bringing it to a formal level where you have three chances and you are out. How egregious is it?

Assemblyman Eisen:

I understand if there is a relatively minor issue in the classroom, it might never reach the dean's office. If something did rise to the level of coming to the dean's office, there would be a record. This could be a notation on the transcript; it does not have to be in any detail. The school has to certify if the student is eligible for the scholarship based on their grade point average. I spent my career in graduate and professional education. Cheating is a problem we deal with every day. It is not a local problem. We see this from our colleagues across the country. What we find, when we drill down to the data on this, is that no one starts bad behavior in graduate or professional school. It starts earlier. If we miss the opportunity to correct the behavior early the problem will continue. I see the students who engage in these kinds of behaviors in medical school were the same students who had these problems in undergraduate and high school and probably in junior high. They are probably the same people, if they make it through the process, who have problems in residency, with medical licensing boards, and with hospital staff associations. Is it really that much more record keeping than we are doing now? Is that small amount of work not worth it to nip this problem in the bud so we are not dealing with continued dishonesty down the road? In terms of eligibility for the Millennium Scholarship, I am concerned about the pushback based on how complex it would be, or how the workload would be.

Mary Pierczynski:

When students end up in a dean's office, there is a record. What we are asking Assemblyman Munford, and he agreed, is to sit down with us and iron out some of these things. What is the level of issue here that the teacher can handle in the classroom? They do not want to report it because they do not think it is that egregious. Is that acceptable? Alternatively, does the teacher not have that latitude? Are they going to have to report the incident based on the Millennium Scholarship and the things that need to happen for a student to be able to receive the scholarship? Those are the things we would like to work out in this bill. We certainly support the spirit of the bill of not cheating. You bring out some great points. You start cheating early and continue that all the way through. What do you really know, and what did you get from your neighbor or the person you borrowed the paper from?

Assemblywoman Dondero Loop:

The Nevada Department of Education and Clark County School District, have a code of honor. It is in the curriculum department in Clark County. It goes home with every student. It goes through the clear expectation, what is cheating, and what is plagiarism. There is a signature place for the student and parent or legal guardian. We might want to consolidate that somehow in the bill, and that would specify that if they have signed it, they honor it. That might help us give specificity to the bill.

Assemblyman Aizley:

If a high school keeps record of violations of the code, then we have something to base this on. If they do not, we do not. It falls to the high schools to have the record.

Assemblywoman Swank:

Having been a professor at University of Nevada, Las Vegas (UNLV), I want to encourage higher education to take this very seriously. When I started at UNLV, I found there was a lot of plagiarism and cheating. It got to the point I would start my first day of class with a presentation on what cheating and plagiarism were. I heard from people across campus that they knew their students plagiarized and they did not do anything about it. This is something we need to take seriously even if we need to notify 100,000 students. We have students who are getting Millennium Scholarships who have cheated. We have students who do not get Millennium Scholarships who have not cheated.

Assemblyman Elliot Anderson:

Are there any questions from the Committee members? [There were none.] Is there anyone else wishing to testify in opposition either in Carson City or in Las Vegas?

James Richardson, representing Nevada Faculty Alliance:

This is a troublesome issue. When I first started teaching many years ago, I saw a person cheating on a test. After they finished the test I said, "I noticed one of you cheating. If you will come see me after class we will work something out." Five people came to see me. It was quite a lesson to learn my first time out. There is a lot of plagiarism. We work hard to try to deal with it. In my unit at University of Nevada Reno, every syllabus has to have the policy there and we explain it. We bounce people out when they violate it.

On the other hand, I have a couple of concerns about the intent of this bill. Many people cheat at some time in their life and if they are caught they perhaps pay a penalty. This is a severe penalty. It may be that you decide as you review this bill that the penalty fits the crime. These kinds of statutes around the country are being reexamined because of some of the unintended consequences. It may be that if a person is caught cheating, they do not get the Millennium Scholarship, they do not go to college. Whereas, if they get the scholarship, they go to college.

The other issue is an administrative one. If the high schools had this kind of data and it is verifiable and validated, then you might be able to implement something like this bill. I wonder about the quality of the data. Would it be a case where one high school is rigorous and more of those kids do not get the Millennium Scholarships? Another high school might not be so rigorous and their records are not so good. They appear to be a school where there is virtually no cheating and they get the Millennium Scholarship. Many administrative issues about this cannot be ignored. I do worry about labeling and cutting off opportunities for a student who makes a mistake.

Chairman Elliot Anderson:

Are there any questions from the Committee members? [There were none.] Is there anyone in Las Vegas who wishes to testify either neutral or opposed to A.B. 124? [There was no one.] Is there anyone in Carson City who wishes to testify neutral to A.B. 124? [There was no one.]

Assemblyman Munford:

You made some valid points and good questions have been raised. There has been a lot of tweaking on this Millennium Scholarship. It seems they are really trying to get the best and the brightest. My goal is to continue to get legitimate

students; the best and the brightest. They have earned it. We give away too many things and young people today expect too much. They get too many breaks and they think they are entitled to something all the time. I think this is something that we have to continue to look at and not turn our backs on. It is necessary to build, to direct, and give our young people the proper understanding of what honor, integrity, decency, and ethical behavior is. I am willing to work with any of the opposition to put language together and come to a compromise.

Chairman Elliot Anderson:

I encourage the opposition to work with Mr. Munford and I will sit in on that to see if we can address cheating this session. We will close the hearing on A.B. 124. We will open the hearing on Assembly Bill 130.

Assembly Bill 130: Revises provisions requiring the Board of Regents of the University of Nevada to pay certain educational fees and expenses for certain dependent children. (BDR 34-187)

Assemblyman Crescent Hardy, Clark County Assembly District No. 19:

I am here today to introduce A.B. 130 which proposes to expand the provision that requires the Board of Regents of the University of Nevada to pay certain fees and expenses associated with undergraduate classes taken by certain dependent children by including and defining new terms including "public safety officer who was killed in the line of duty." [Read from written testimony ([Exhibit G](#)).]

Ronald P. Dreher, representing Peace Officers Research Association of Nevada:

Some legislative history is necessary. The intent of this legislation when Officer Keith Hashimoto was killed in the line of duty was to provide for dependent children of officers killed in the line of duty to have an education and have it paid for. When you look at section 1 it says, "To the extent of money available." We wanted those officers' dependents covered. Over the years, we found that sometimes the money runs out. When it ran out prior to the last session, we pooled our resources and funded about \$15,000 into the program. I have to correct a position paper from me ([Exhibit H](#)) that says there are no students using this program. Renee Yackira from the Nevada System of Higher Education said there are four students going through the university system who are participating in this program. The real crux of this bill as you see by the position papers we have provided ([Exhibit H](#) and [Exhibit I](#)), is to broaden what we expected to have happen in the beginning, which is equitable application of this legislation. It was designed in the beginning to say "police officers." There are many definitions of police officers in our state. By calling it "Public Safety Officers," we have now broadened that. The other

issue we wanted to expand this to was the volunteers. Why should they be left out?

Assemblyman Kirner:

I recall that last session we had to add some money to the fund. Does that come out of the General Fund?

Ronald Dreher:

Yes, it comes out of the General Fund. Senator Debbie Smith, Senate District No. 13, is sponsoring BDR S-140 to provide additional funding.

Assemblyman Kirner:

How many more children would be eligible?

Ronald Dreher:

I have no idea. No one has come to me or Assemblyman Hardy to say his or her child is eligible for this program. When word gets out that you have passed this legislation, we might have some others who want to participate. I do believe in talking to Senator Smith to ensure there are funds available.

Chairman Elliot Anderson:

Assembly Bill No. 476 of the 76th Session was a \$25,000 appropriation. Are there any questions from the Committee members? [There were none.] A lot of this is best practices. Do you have any numbers or stories about who was left out?

Ronald Dreher:

If you look at the document that Frank Adams provided ([Exhibit I](#)) under the Nevada Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Commission, he states: "Since 1995, twenty seven peace officers have given their lives in the line of duty in Nevada. Two of those officers worked as Corrections Officers, one for the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department and one for the State of Nevada. It is our belief that these officers would not be covered by this statute but they made the same sacrifice that the other twenty five officers." A couple listed there were not included. Unfortunately, there is no retroactive application to this legislation. It would start at passage and approval. We have had that issue of whether or not it is retroactive before, when we have had a survivor bill. I would like to see it be retroactive. I do not know if these officers have dependents and if they would want to participate. We would encourage them to and ask this Committee to do that.

Assemblyman Elliot Anderson:

In subsection 4, paragraph (d)(2), it cites the definitions of emergency medical technicians, intermediate medical technicians, and advanced emergency technicians. I am not clear who holds those certifications. Can you please expound on that so the Committee is clear.

Ronald Dreher:

I do not know. It is probably Legislative Counsel Bureau language. We are trying to be all-inclusive.

Chairman Elliot Anderson:

We will have our Committee policy analyst and Committee counsel look into that, get it out to the Committee, and put it on record. Mr. Hardy, do you have anybody else you want to call up in support of A.B. 130?

Assemblyman Hardy:

This is all I have at this time.

Chairman Elliot Anderson:

Is there anyone in Carson City wishing to testify in support of A.B. 130?

Renee L. Yackira, Vice Chancellor, Administration and Operations, Nevada System of Higher Education:

We are in support of A.B. 130. We support all efforts to provide educational opportunities to all of our citizens and especially the dependent children whose parents have been killed in the line of duty. Assemblyman Hardy did leave the language in the statute making it contingent upon funding available. That has been a problem in the past. We did go to the Interim Finance Committee over the summer to obtain a \$15,000 appropriation to cover current costs. Once we do the spring drawdown for the four students who are currently eligible, the fund will be at zero. Senator Smith does have a BDR, S-140, asking for an additional appropriation to cover at least the four students we have going forward.

Assemblyman Kirner:

How much money is Senator Smith proposing to add?

Renee Yackira:

I do not have the language of the bill. We have four currently, and the average cost is about \$4,500 per student. Somewhere in the range of \$18,000 to \$20,000 would be necessary to cover those. We did not look at estimating who else might be covered. There is no way to identify who might be a dependent child of someone who may be killed in the line of duty in the future.

Assemblyman Kirner:

Are the children of those who have given their lives in the service of their country in Iraq, Afghanistan, or wherever, eligible for the same benefit?

Renee Yackira:

We do have grant and aid provisions for Prisoners of War and Missing in Action. There are similar provisions for veterans. Many provisions and board policy provides for grants and aid or similar scholarships and financial support for students.

Chairman Elliot Anderson:

Are there any questions from the Committee members? [There were none.] Is there anyone else wishing to testify in support of A.B. 130?

Leonard Nevin, representing Nevada State Law Enforcement Officers' Association:

We concur and agree with all statements made.

Chairman Elliot Anderson:

Are there any questions from the Committee members? [There were none.] Is there anyone in Las Vegas wishing to testify in support of A.B. 130? [There was no one.] Is there anyone wishing to testify in opposition to A.B. 130 in Carson City or Las Vegas? [There was no one.] Is there anyone wishing to testify neutral in Carson City or Las Vegas? [There was no one.] We will close the hearing on A.B. 130. Is there any public comment in Carson City or Las Vegas? [There was none.]

The meeting is adjourned [at 4:31 p.m.].

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED:

Jacque Lethbridge
Committee Secretary

APPROVED BY:

Assemblyman Elliot T. Anderson, Chairman

DATE: _____

EXHIBITS

Committee Name: Committee on Education

Date: March 6, 2013

Time of Meeting: 3:18 p.m.

Bill	Exhibit	Witness / Agency	Description
	A		Agenda
	B		Attendance Roster
A.B. 124	C	Assemblyman Harvey J. Munford, Clark County Assembly District No. 6	Written testimony
A.B. 124	D	Assemblyman Harvey J. Munford, Clark County Assembly District No. 6	Nevada Department of Education Code of Honor
A.B. 124	E	Crystal Abba, Vice Chancellor, Academic and Student Affairs, Nevada System of Higher Education	Governor Guinn Millennium Scholarship Data Sheet
A.B. 124	F	Brian Daw, representing Clark County School District	Written testimony
A.B. 130	G	Assemblyman Cresent Hardy, Clark County Assembly District No. 19	Written testimony
A.B. 130	H	Ronald P. Dreher, representing Peace Officers Research Association of Nevada	Peace Officers Research Association of Nevada position paper
A.B. 130	I	Ronald P. Dreher, representing Peace Officers Research Association of Nevada	Frank Adams, Nevada Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Commission letter