

**MINUTES OF THE MEETING  
OF THE  
ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES, AGRICULTURE,  
AND MINING**

**Seventy-Seventh Session  
February 21, 2013**

The Committee on Natural Resources, Agriculture, and Mining was called to order by Chair Skip Daly at 2:15 p.m. on Thursday, February 21, 2013, in Room 3161 of the Legislative Building, 401 South Carson Street, Carson City, Nevada. The meeting was videoconferenced to Room 4401 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](http://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](mailto:publications@lcb.state.nv.us); telephone: 775-684-6835).

**COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT:**

Assemblyman Skip Daly, Chair  
Assemblyman Paul Aizley, Vice Chair  
Assemblyman Paul Anderson  
Assemblyman Richard Carrillo  
Assemblyman John Ellison  
Assemblyman Ira Hansen  
Assemblyman James W. Healey  
Assemblyman Pete Livermore  
Assemblywoman Heidi Swank  
Assemblyman Jim Wheeler

**COMMITTEE MEMBERS ABSENT:**

Assemblywoman Lesley E. Cohen (excused)

**GUEST LEGISLATORS PRESENT:**

None



**STAFF MEMBERS PRESENT:**

Amelie Welden, Committee Policy Analyst  
Randy Stephenson, Committee Counsel  
Cheryl Williams, Recording Secretary  
Steven Sisneros, Committee Assistant

**OTHERS PRESENT:**

Helen Mortenson, President, Ice Age Park Foundation  
Kyle Davis, representing the Nevada Conservation League  
Erin McMullen, representing Las Vegas Metro Chamber of Commerce  
Joe Johnson, representing the Toiyabe Chapter of the Sierra Club  
Stephen M. Rowland, Ph.D., Professor, University of Nevada, Las Vegas  
Joshua Bonde, Ph.D., Professor, University of Nevada, Las Vegas  
Tom Perrigo, Chief Sustainability Officer, City of Las Vegas  
Rita Ransom, representing the Tule Springs Coalition  
Harry Mortenson, Private Citizen, Las Vegas, Nevada  
Edwin Rothfuss, Private Citizen, Las Vegas, Nevada  
Thalia M. Dondero, Member, Ice Age Park Foundation

**Chair Daly:**

Sorry for the delay. We were waiting for today's bill sponsor to get out of the Assembly Committee on Taxation. You will see tighter schedules as we go along. [Roll was called and rules and protocol were stated.] We will now open the hearing on Assembly Joint Resolution 1.

**Assembly Joint Resolution 1: Expresses the support of the Nevada Legislature for the designation of the Upper Las Vegas Wash as a national monument. (BDR R-487)**

**Assemblyman Paul Aizley, Clark County Assembly District No. 41:**

I am presenting Assembly Joint Resolution 1, which would express support for designating the Upper Las Vegas Wash a national monument with oversight of the National Park Service. With me is Helen Mortensen, who has been working on this project for more than ten years. Professors Steve Rowland and Joshua Bonde, former county commissioner Thalia Dondero, and former Nevada Assemblyman Harry Mortenson are in Las Vegas. Dr. Rowland is a professor of geology, transitioning into paleontology. He is one of our most popular lecturers in Las Vegas, working on many different programs with continuing education. Professor Bonde is a recent Ph.D. student of Professor Rowland. Both are very familiar with the park. Helen Mortenson is the wife of former Assemblyman Harry Mortenson. She has been to Clark County many times. The Ice Age Park

has been her passion for many years and we are very excited that it could possibly end up as a national monument.

[Read from prepared testimony ([Exhibit C](#)).] The Upper Las Vegas Wash runs along the foot of the mountains to the north of the Cities of Las Vegas and North Las Vegas. As many of you know, the Las Vegas Metropolitan area sprawls across the floor in an immense bowl ringed by many mountains. There is an intermittent stream that runs along the foot of large debris aprons at the base of the mountains. This area is known as the Upper Las Vegas Wash and for millions of years, sediment accumulated in this area leaving geological and paleontological records. The present stream cut through the sediment, exposing a fossil record dating back to the Pleistocene Era, as far back as 200,000 years. Recent surveys of the area located thousands of fossils on the site. The site has yielded hundreds of fossilized bones of extinct ice-age mammals such as the dire wolf, saber-toothed cat, Columbian mammoth, horses, bison, and giant ground sloths. The Upper Las Vegas Wash is also home to many unique species of living plants and animals.

In 1906, at the urging of President Theodore Roosevelt, the U.S. Congress enacted the National Antiquities Act. The Act was concerned with protecting prehistoric ruins and artifacts on public land from theft and vandalism. Our goal in passing this resolution is the preservation of the Upper Las Vegas Wash and the project has substantial public support. We consider this area to be unique and an important part of the state's heritage. I urge you to support the measure and we are available to answer questions.

**Helen Mortenson, President, Ice Age Park Foundation, Las Vegas:**

Many organizations have worked furiously to get to this point. We deeply appreciate your support. I will give you a brief history of the area ([Exhibit D](#)) because this is not something new that we just found; it has real historical depth to it.

In 1933, Fernley Hunter from the American Museum of Natural History in New York City, found a modified obsidian chip and burnt camel and horse bone in the area known as the Upper Las Vegas Wash. He sent the whole matrix back to the museum and they determined that he had something. However, Hunter could not get funding to excavate further, so M. R. Harrington of the Southwest Museum in California came to the site in 1933. In 1954 and 1955, 18 sites were recorded. Harrington, along with Dee Simpson, also of the Southwest Museum, began publishing their findings.

In 1962, Willard Libby, discoverer of carbon-14, thought, "I am going to see how the Native Americans mixed with ice age fauna." Tule Springs was

selected as an area for his tests. We are very fortunate that Richard Shutler, Jr. was a big part of this endeavor. Dr. Charles Rozaire of the Southwest Museum was also involved.

The unique part of this is that they were not just looking for ice age animal fossils; they were also looking for pollen to investigate climate change. They worked at the site for four months. With help from the largest earth-moving equipment in the world, they dug trenches 3,000 feet long, 20 feet deep, and 12 feet wide. In 1957, they published their findings in a collection of anthropological papers for the Nevada State Museum called *Pleistocene Studies of Southern Nevada*. This has essentially become our bible because it shows what is out there and what has not been discovered.

In 1990, Bill Gilcrease happened to find a big bone in Tule Springs. He took it to Steve Rowland, who got Dr. Larry Agenbroad from the South Dakota's Hot Springs Mammoth Site to come down. They organized a volunteer dig that went on for five years documenting all of Mr. Gilcrease's findings. We had about 100 volunteers who documented the layers that the specimens came from. They curated and photographed everything. Mr. Gilcrease allowed us to make casts of the mammoth, bison, camel, and horse teeth found during the excavation, which we bring with us when we encourage people to support this project. We cannot thank him enough for letting us have these specimens.

In December 2000, *National Geographic* had a map that referred to Tule Springs called "Peopling the Americas." We thought everyone had forgotten about Tule Springs until then. Terry Robertson of Friends of Tule Springs organized a 40-year reunion in 2002 for the scientists to come back, relive it, and tell us what happened. As a result of that reunion, we had Dr. Rowland and Dr. Paul Buck of the Desert Research Institute agree to apply for a grant from the National Science Foundation that would immerse the Shadow Ridge schools into a five-year program studying paleontology.

In 2004, the area was put into a disposal area for the Las Vegas boundary. Thirty-six power poles were installed. With that investigation, 10,000 fossils went to the San Bernardino County Museum. We decided we should do a site stewardship program for the whole state so we could have volunteers under the State History Preservation Program monitor these archeological sites all over the state. In 2005, the State Legislature passed legislation to do so.

Jill DeStefano and Sandy Croteau organized Protectors of Tule Springs in 2007. They are very passionate about seeing this land saved for the future and preserving the science. They collected 10,000 signatures on a petition and sent

them to U.S. Senator Harry Reid. They sent 5,000 signed postcards to the Nevada delegation in Washington, D.C., to protect this area.

Soon after Colonel Howard Belote, then the commander of Nellis Air Force Base, visited the site. He said that it was very important to protect a security border from Nellis Air Force Base to Creech Air Force Base, near Indian Springs. They have been very supportive of our efforts.

In 2007, Assembly Bill 469 of the 74th Legislative Session designated 315 acres of state land to be protected as a state preserve. It is now the present location of the Ice Age Foundation Research Institute. Also in 2007, we visited Senator Reid and showed him the wash. In his thank you note, he wrote that he had no idea of the significance of this site and said he wanted to work together to protect it.

In 2009, Clark County, the City of Las Vegas, the City of North Las Vegas, the Paiute Indians, and Nellis Air Force Base passed resolutions stating that the Upper Las Vegas Wash is worthy of inclusion in the National Park system. At that point, the archeological sites were protected but the paleontology was not included. That year, the word paleontology was added to the statute that was previously passed and Governor Sandoval signed a resolution designating April as paleontology month. Also during that year, Lynn Davis, manager of the Nevada field office of the National Parks Conservation Association founded the Ice Age Park Foundation. She has been working tirelessly to make this happen.

In 2011, the International Society of Vertebrate Paleontology held their annual conference in Las Vegas and dedicated it to the Upper Las Vegas Wash. They had the largest conference in their 81-year history, with over 1,500 paleontologists from around the world in attendance. They were absolutely enthralled with the site and have been helping us in our endeavors.

Last year, U.S. Representative Shelley Berkley and U.S. Senators Harry Reid and Dean Heller proposed a bill to make the Upper Las Vegas Wash a national monument ([Exhibit E](#)). Now we need to start again. I truly wish for your support for this endeavor.

**Assemblyman Hansen:**

How many acres are we talking about?

**Helen Mortenson:**

It started at 11,000 acres but we do not want to do this again in five years, so it is 22,000 acres now.

**Assemblyman Hansen:**

Why would it be a national monument? Instead, could we do this through the Nevada State Parks system?

**Helen Mortenson:**

It is a state park. The Ice Age Park Foundation resides on 315 acres of state park land ([Exhibit F](#)). The state park has a section of land of 1,000 acres within the Tule Springs National Register site. It is a prime piece of land near Decatur Boulevard and Interstate 215 with all the infrastructure to build a museum or laboratory so scientists can come to Nevada rather than taking bones with them to their labs.

**Assemblyman Hansen:**

Why are we asking the federal government to take over those 22,000 acres rather than have Nevada State Parks administer it?

**Helen Mortenson:**

The federal Bureau of Land Management actually owns it right now. We would like a different federal agency to manage it. The National Park Service is more for education and expanding their efforts in the community. Everybody thinks the National Park system is interested in it.

**Assemblyman Aizley:**

It would be more attractive to tourists with the national park designation. We compare it to the La Brea Tar Pits. They are both paleontological, in similar locations, and people keep visiting over and over. The more we can present it as a national park, the better. There is also funding that goes with it.

**Helen Mortenson:**

The National Park Service is celebrating their 100th year in 2016. They have purposely presented the idea of an urban park. They do not want people going out 200 miles to visit a park. We fit that solution very well, so we are partnering with them as much as we can.

**Assemblyman Paul Anderson:**

This is actually in my district. This is more information than I have received any time in the past. One of my questions was the designation as a national park. What does this do to local access? For our constituents who live there, it used to be a recreational area. It is now all blocked off except to horses and pedestrians. Will we see even more restrictions?

**Helen Mortenson:**

It is blocked off by the Bureau of Land Management as a paleontological site. If you go down Decatur to the Clark County Shooting Complex, you cannot run your motorcycles or bikes. I do not know if it will restrict the walkers and horses that are out there now.

**Assemblyman Paul Anderson:**

My son attends Shadow Ridge High School. We have lived out there most of our lives so we have seen this area in one way or another. Is there progress and funding for the Shadow Ridge education program?

**Helen Mortenson:**

We need to work with the principal and science teacher. Dr. Rowland would be better at answering your question.

**Assemblyman Paul Anderson:**

What do we do about the transmission lines? Are they part of the park?

**Helen Mortenson:**

They are part of the park right now so we do not know what the solution would be in the future. It would be the decision between the National Park Service and Bureau of Land Management.

**Assemblyman Paul Anderson:**

Therefore, there are many unknowns as we transfer this to a national monument. Do we lose control of it completely once it is transferred?

**Helen Mortenson:**

I think there are restrictions with all federal lands, but I am not an expert. Our 315 acres of state land right across from Shadow Ridge High School would have opportunities to enrich the education of children and the public. It would also be a tourist magnet. Can you imagine a national monument with huge mammoths that are 14 feet high, the saber-toothed cat that we just found, or the dire wolf? When we go to schools and bring our casts, kids get really excited when they hold that mammoth tooth. We participate in the Las Vegas Science and Technology Exposition at the Cashman Center. We have drawn 20,000 people to that endeavor, which shows that we all have our own bailiwicks but paleontology is exploding.

I have been told that 60 percent of the visitors to Valley of Fire State Park are international. When you see a national park or national monument being advertised, it is being advertised everywhere. Everybody is interested in the diversity of the past and what is going to happen in the future.

**Assemblyman Ellison:**

I am looking at the map from the *Las Vegas Review-Journal* [[Exhibit F](#)] and it does not break down the 22,000 acres. Within those acres, what kind of fossils have they found? You went from 11,000 acres to 22,000 acres. That is double the acreage. I cannot fathom locking up 22,000 acres when the future of Nevada is shrinking. Can you explain what is out there and give proof that there are 22,000 acres of fossils?

**Helen Mortenson:**

This is a huge swath of land that goes all the way down to Lake Mead. A lot of people are sleeping on top of mammoth fossils rights now. Only one percent is available in the whole valley with this recognition. Back in 1962, we had investigations as far as Corn Creek producing paleontological sites. The mammoths did not just group in one area; they were all over. If you go to the Springs Preserve, they have a spring mound there with fossils in it. This whole wash coming down to Lake Mead actually had all of these animals in it.

**Assemblyman Ellison:**

You should have a better-detailed map. Do the 22,000 acres just follow the wash or does it go beyond it?

**Helen Mortenson:**

I am not sure why the boundaries are the way they are. They had to skirt around the Las Vegas Paiute Golf Resort and city property, which made the boundary jagged. You have to deal with certain entities that already have property. Bureau of Land Management land is not a huge swath up the wash.

**Assemblyman Aizley:**

We already have other land out there with federal designations such as the Desert National Wildlife Refuge. As far as I understand, there is not going to be construction there. We have the Tule Springs Regional Historic Site and the Las Vegas Paiute Reservation surrounding the Clark County Shooting Complex. Floyd Lamb Park is there. The Gilcrease properties are privately owned but Mr. Gilcrease is very supportive of the project. In fact, all local governments seem to be supportive of this project. The City of Las Vegas, Clark County, and the City of North Las Vegas all get a piece of the action.

**Chair Daly:**

[Reviewed voting policies.] Anyone in support, please come up. We will start in Carson City.



**Kyle Davis, representing the Nevada Conservation League:**

We are in support of the legislation.

**Erin McMullen, representing Las Vegas Metro Chamber of Commerce:**

We are in support of the bill and see this as an opportunity for economic development, tourism, and additional federal dollars. We have also advocated for this at the federal level on Capitol Hill.

**Chair Daly:**

Are all of the entities stated earlier in support of this area being made into a national monument?

**Erin McMullen:**

Yes. They see it as tourist attraction that would bring additional visitors to the area and more support for business.

**Joe Johnson, representing the Toiyabe Chapter of the Sierra Club:**

We are in support of this resolution as written.

**Chair Daly:**

Does anyone have any questions for this panel in support in Carson City? [There was no one.] Let us go to Las Vegas.

**Stephen M. Rowland, Ph.D., Professor, University of Nevada, Las Vegas:**

I want to reinforce what Assemblyman Aizley and Helen Mortenson have already said about the importance of continued scientific research, especially in the Upper Las Vegas Wash. [Read from prepared testimony ([Exhibit G](#)).]

I have been working with my students in the Upper Las Vegas Wash for approximately ten years. It is an important research and education site. The large animals, mammoths, saber-toothed cats, and sloths that we have been discussing all became extinct 10,000 years ago after living in southern Nevada continuously for several hundreds of thousands of years. We do not know why they became extinct. Paleontologists in general in North America are addressing a very important research question. When you have an exciting research question, it makes an exciting educational opportunity for students as well as members of the community. The Upper Las Vegas Wash is a world-class site. It is one of the best places in North America to do research on the history of Pleistocene animals, how desert ecosystems respond to climate change, and why these animals became extinct.

I can respond to Assemblyman Anderson's question about the program at Shadow Ridge High School. I was working with the earth science teachers

there when Mr. Joe Barbarini became the principal and chose to terminate the project despite the fact that we had continuing funding. He apparently had his hands full with other projects and chose not to continue to work with us.

**Dr. Joshua Bonde, Ph.D., Professor, University of Nevada, Las Vegas:**

I have been leading a group of students in a survey of the Nevada state land for the last three years. In the span of one week, we were able to find at least 26 fossil sites and last month we found about 12 more. This place is phenomenally fossiliferous. We give the opportunity to college and high school students to gain expertise in excavation and surveying of paleontological resources, which you do not get at any other university. How many universities let you drive across town and dig up ice age fossils?

One of the cool things about Tule Springs is that it represents twice as much time as the La Brea Tar Pits. In that sense, we can take our fossil data, give it to the Department of Wildlife, and tell them what will happen with plants and animals if the temperature rises or cools a couple degrees. In that respect, it is real world data and not just paleontological. In that sense, I am very supportive of this project.

**Tom Perrigo, Chief Sustainability Officer, City of Las Vegas:**

We recognized the value of this area when we adopted our 2005 Open Space Plan, when we set this area aside as open space. Since that time, we worked closely with our delegation and stakeholders to preserve this area. The bill that was introduced in the last session of Congress speaks to the question of land area, which of course we are very concerned about, because we want to preserve future development opportunities in the city. The bill set aside nearly one acre for development for every acre going to the monument.

**Rita Ransom, representing the Tule Springs Coalition:**

This has been a noteworthy coalition of businesses, education and conservation organizations, and private citizens. The National Park Service looks for this type of long-standing partnership when considering adding a new unit. This coalition has been faced with many challenges and obstacles. In response to the question about why this should be a national park rather than a state park, this land is so special and so unique, it needs to be managed on a larger and grander scale than can be done locally. However, it is expected that once the monument has been designated, a partnership will be formed to create the infrastructure. Therefore, we will have a lot of local input into that process.

The National Park Service has a lot of criteria they must consider before adding a new unit. We have shown that we have what it takes. [Continued to read from prepared testimony ([Exhibit H](#)).]

We also need to look at the recreational and educational opportunities and how it will boost our real estate values in southern Nevada. It will also attract an educated workforce who is looking for these kinds of recreational opportunities. Lastly, this is an unprecedented opportunity for this Legislature to do something very positive for Nevada. We are on the bottom of so many lists. This is one where we can be at the top. We can create a new national monument that will last hopefully for eternity. In summary, we have done our due diligence to meet National Park Service criteria. We have tremendous local support, economic, educational, and societal benefits, and an opportunity to create a legacy.

**Harry Mortenson, Private Citizen, Las Vegas:**

I am a term-limited, 14-year legislator. There are many reasons to have a national monument. You heard the scientific benefits from Dr. Rowland and Dr. Bonde. I have visited Dr. Rowland's laboratory and listened to explanations about how they drill into a bone and pull out small fragments at a time. They put the material on a magnetic spectrum analyzer and can tell what kind of climates and vegetation existed at various times. The amount of information that they can get from this material is unbelievable.

One of the things we want to do on the state land is create a museum combined with a research facility. The unit would have administrative offices and an exhibit hall where we could hopefully replicate the animals that we have found, such as llamas, camels, and large and small horses. Just recently, they found the saber-toothed cat, the dire wolf, and the American lion. The American lion is so much bigger than the African lion that his back was about six feet high. The list of the variety of mammals that we have found goes on and on. We are also researching flora.

Arizona and Utah each bring in 10 million visitors a year to their national parks and monuments. If we could join that club, think about the immense impact of 10 million people coming to Las Vegas and what they would spend. It would be a tremendous boost to our economy through job creation.

The Nellis security corridor is extremely important for the Nellis Air Force Base. I do not think they could exist as they do now without the corridor. They fly planes over that at 500 feet elevation. Sometimes they have to jettison ordinance. By putting a national park in that area, which they strongly support, we preserve their security corridor.

The facility we want to build on the state land parcel could be very similar to the La Brea Tar Pits, where scientists from all over the world apply for the opportunity to study and pay fees to do so. This could be another economic generator. If we have a museum of that nature, we would want an exhibit hall.

The public could walk through a long hallway and watch the scientists doing their work. We would also have tours that would go outside of the building and look through the excavations that were done in the early 1960s. We would look at the thousand-foot-long trenches.

**Edwin Rothfuss, Private Citizen, Las Vegas:**

It is nice to be at the end of the testimony because I can say bravo to everything I have heard. In my 36-year career with the National Park Service, I had the privilege of leading people on hikes to see paleontological resources. More than 50 years ago, I led hikes along the rim of the Grand Canyon and enjoyed the excitement of kids and adults as they saw fossils, crinoids, and brachiopods. [Read from prepared testimony ([Exhibit I](#)).] In addition to the scientific value of protecting these fragile resources, it provides a tremendous opportunity education of young and old alike.

I strongly support adding a sentence to the resolution that says that the national monument will be managed by the National Park Service. They have had nearly 100 years of managing resources like this and it is a major educational program. I have worked very closely with the Bureau of Land Management over the years and I have great respect for them but I think the National Park Service has been more fortunate at getting funding. They also have a reputation for management. I think the Bureau of Land Management is doing a great job at Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area, but this is going to be something very special to Tule Springs. When people come from across the world and the country, they recognize the green uniform, arrowhead, and Smokey Bear hat. The symbols attract people to it.

There was a question about being involved in the process. You may want to establish an advisory board for the Tule Springs National Monument. This has been done very successfully at Manzanar National Historic Site in California, which I helped to establish. A committee of about 20 people was appointed to represent the stakeholders in the community so that everyone who had an interest had a voice. Whoever manages the park would sit down with the management team as they get into their plans. I think that type of advisory board is essential for the good success of Tule Springs National Monument. I support your efforts.

**Chair Daly:**

Thank you. Does anyone in the committee have any questions? Seeing none, if there is any more testimony in support, please come up now. If you do not have anything new to say, "me too" will work well.

**Thalia M. Dondero, Member, Ice Age Park Foundation:**

I have been a member of the State Parks Commission under two different governors. I have been a commissioner and a member of the Board of Regents. [Read from prepared testimony ([Exhibit J](#)).] The establishment of this park is very important to education. When I speak to young people in middle schools, I take the mammoth tooth with me and it gets their attention. They are interested in it. I spoke to some students who were drug dealers and gang members and before I left, they asked me if they could hold the mammoth tooth one more time. It is necessary to establish this park before it gets built up. We need to have a way to save the paleontologically relevant parts of this area and put them in a museum. I think it would be wonderful to do this and have it forever. It would be a wonderful thing for Nevada.

**Chair Daly:**

Thank you. We now close testimony in support of A.J.R. 1. We will move to testimony in opposition. [There was none.] Does anyone want to testify as neutral on A.J.R. 1? Seeing no one, we will now close the hearing on A.J.R. 1. Are there any public comments? [There were none.] Thank you for coming. The meeting is adjourned [at 3:11 p.m.].

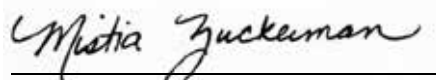
[Testimony submitted by Lynn Davis ([Exhibit K](#)), a letter of support from the Desert Research Institute ([Exhibit L](#)), and testimony submitted by Eric Johnson, Deputy Administrator, Division of State Parks ([Exhibit M](#)) were submitted but not discussed.]

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED:

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Cheryl Williams  
Recording Secretary

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED:



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Mistia Zuckerman  
Transcribing Secretary

APPROVED BY:

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Assemblyman Skip Daly, Chair

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

**EXHIBITS**

**Committee Name:** Committee on Natural Resources, Agriculture, and Mining

**Date:** February 21, 2013

**Time of Meeting:** 2:15 p.m.

<b>Bill</b>	<b>Ex hib it</b>	<b>Witness / Agency</b>	<b>Description</b>
	A		Agenda
	B		Attendance Roster
A.J.R. 1	C	Assemblyman Aizley	Testimony
A.J.R. 1	D	Helen Mortenson	Ice Age Park Brochure
A.J.R. 1	E	Helen Mortenson	U.S. Sen. Reid Intro
A.J.R. 1	F	Helen Mortenson	Las Vegas Review Journal Map
A.J.R. 1	G	Dr. Stephen Rowland	Testimony
A.J.R. 1	H	Rita Ransom	Testimony
A.J.R. 1	I	Edwin Rothfuss	Testimony
A.J.R. 1	J	Thalia Dondero	Testimony
A.J.R. 1	K	Lynn Davis	Testimony
A.J.R. 1	L	Desert Research Institute	Support Letter
A.J.R. 1	M	Eric Johnson, Division of State Parks	Testimony