

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

**Seventy-Ninth Session
April 13, 2017**

The Committee on Natural Resources, Agriculture, and Mining was called to order by Chair Heidi Swank at 1:52 p.m. on Thursday, April 13, 2017, in Room 3138 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/App/NELIS/REL/79th2017.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT:

Assemblywoman Heidi Swank, Chair
Assemblywoman Lesley E. Cohen, Vice Chair
Assemblyman Chris Brooks
Assemblywoman Maggie Carlton
Assemblyman John Ellison
Assemblywoman Sandra Jauregui
Assemblywoman Lisa Krasner
Assemblywoman Robin L. Titus
Assemblyman Justin Watkins
Assemblyman Jim Wheeler
Assemblyman Steve Yeager

COMMITTEE MEMBERS ABSENT:

None

GUEST LEGISLATORS PRESENT:

Assemblyman Chris Edwards, Assembly District No. 19

STAFF MEMBERS PRESENT:

Susan E. Scholley, Committee Policy Analyst
Randy Stephenson, Committee Counsel
Nancy Davis, Committee Secretary
Cheryl Williams, Committee Assistant



OTHERS PRESENT:

None

Chair Swank:

[Roll was called and standard rules of the Committee were reviewed.] Today we will work session quite a few bills. I will first start with public comment. Is there anyone here who wishes to make public comment? Seeing none, we will begin the work session with Assembly Bill 298.

Assembly Bill 298: Revises provisions relating to water. (BDR 48-735)

Susan E. Scholley, Committee Policy Analyst:

Assembly Bill 298 was sponsored by the Assembly Committee on Natural Resources, Agriculture, and Mining and was heard in this Committee on April 4, 2017. This bill sets forth the process and requirements for approving or amending a monitoring, management, and mitigation (3M) plan in the context of a water rights application where there is no unappropriated water at the source or if the proposed use or change conflicts with existing rights or the public interest. This bill also includes definitions for "perennial yield," "environmentally sound," and "unappropriated water."

At the hearing, the Southern Nevada Water Authority proposed various amendments that were being worked on by a working group. After the hearing, additional amendments were proposed as set forth in the attachments. I have tried to summarize what those changes are from the original bill.

The attached amendment does revise the definitions of "perennial yield," "environmentally sound," and "unappropriated water" and also substitutes the term "mitigation water" for "replacement water." The amendment also revises, somewhat, the process for submitting or amending a 3M plan and for providing notice in those situations. It allows certain other persons to submit 3M plans for consideration. It clarifies the responsibility of the State Engineer to enforce the 3M plan and that he or she has discretion not to approve a 3M plan. It also revises other provisions relating to mitigation water. The amendment adds policy statements in a new section 7.5 ([Exhibit C](#)).

Chair Swank:

I will accept a motion to amend and do pass.

ASSEMBLYWOMAN CARLTON MOVED TO AMEND AND DO PASS
ASSEMBLY BILL 298.

ASSEMBLYWOMAN COHEN SECONDED THE MOTION.

Any discussion? [There was none.] I will say that this is a work in progress, and we will continue to work on it very closely as we go through the session.

THE MOTION PASSED. (ASSEMBLYMEN ELLISON, KRASNER, TITUS, AND WHEELER VOTED NO.)

I will give the floor assignment to Assemblywoman Carlton. I will now move on to Assembly Bill 52.

Assembly Bill 52: Revises provisions relating to dissolved mineral resources. (BDR 48-258)

Susan E. Scholley, Committee Policy Analyst:

Assembly Bill 52 revises provisions relating to dissolved mineral resources, was sponsored by the Assembly Committee on Government Affairs on behalf of the Commission on Mineral Resources, and was heard in this Committee on April 11, 2017. This bill provides for the issuance of permits relating to dissolved mineral wells. At the hearing, the Division of Minerals submitted a conceptual replacement amendment, which would replace the entire bill. That is included in the work session document ([Exhibit D](#)). The replacement amendment addresses only exploration for dissolved mineral resources. It defines terms and the process for issuance of exploration permits. It limits water usage to no more than five acre-feet in connection with an exploration well or wells within a project area. It also clarifies that any water usage in excess of five acre-feet would require a permit from the State Engineer. Also, permits must comply with environmental laws and regulations administered by the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection, State Department of Conservation and Natural Resources. The amendment provides for fees and penalties. It also requires the Division of Minerals, in coordination with the Division of Water Resources, State Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, to adopt regulations for the regulation of dissolved mineral exploration wells.

In response to concerns raised at the hearing, there has been a proposal to increase the application fee to \$1,500 ([Exhibit D](#)).

Chair Swank:

I will accept a motion to amend and do pass A.B. 52.

ASSEMBLYWOMAN COHEN MOVED TO AMEND AND DO PASS
ASSEMBLY BILL 52.

ASSEMBLYMAN ELLISON SECONDED THE MOTION.

Any discussion on the motion? [There was none.] I will say this is another one that we are working on as we go through the session, and I look forward to further discussion.

THE MOTION PASSED. (ASSEMBLYMEN KRASNER AND WHEELER VOTED NO.)

I will assign the floor statement to Assemblywoman Cohen. I will now move on to Assembly Joint Resolution 4.

Assembly Joint Resolution 4: Requests the National Research Council of the National Academy of Sciences to conduct an independent scientific and economic analysis of the current management practices of the Colorado River, the impact of these practices on water security, flood protection and biodiversity recovery, and alternative management options, including draining Lake Powell and decommissioning and destroying the Glen Canyon Dam. (BDR R-101)

Susan E. Scholley, Committee Policy Analyst:

Assembly Joint Resolution 4 is sponsored by Assemblywoman Swank and Senator Segerblom, and was heard in this Committee on April 6, 2017. This bill would request the National Research Council of the National Academy of Sciences to conduct an independent scientific and economic analysis of the management practices with respect to the Colorado River and their impacts, and to consider draining Lake Powell and removing the Glen Canyon Dam in Arizona. There were no amendments proposed at the hearing ([Exhibit E](#)).

Chair Swank:

I will accept a motion to do pass A.J.R. 4.

ASSEMBLYWOMAN COHEN MADE A MOTION TO DO PASS
ASSEMBLY JOINT RESOLUTION 4.

ASSEMBLYWOMAN JAUREGUI SECONDED THE MOTION.

Any discussion? [There was none.]

THE MOTION PASSED. (ASSEMBLYMEN CARLTON, ELLISON, AND TITUS VOTED NO.)

I will take the floor statement. We will now move on to Assembly Joint Resolution 13.

Assembly Joint Resolution 13: Expresses the support of the Nevada Legislature for the enactment and use of the Antiquities Act and the designation of the Basin and Range National Monument and the Gold Butte Monument in this State. (BDR R-1061)

Susan E. Scholley, Committee Policy Analyst:

Assembly Joint Resolution 13 is sponsored by Assemblywoman Swank. This resolution supports the designation of the Basin and Range and Gold Butte National Monuments and also the continued use of the Antiquities Act. No amendments were proposed ([Exhibit F](#)).

Chair Swank:

I will accept a motion to do pass.

ASSEMBLYWOMAN CARLTON MADE A MOTION TO DO PASS
ASSEMBLY JOINT RESOLUTION 13.

ASSEMBLYMAN BROOKS SECONDED THE MOTION.

Any discussion? [There was none.]

THE MOTION PASSED. (ASSEMBLYMEN ELLISON, KRASNER,
TITUS, AND WHEELER VOTED NO.)

I will take the floor statement. We will now go to Assembly Bill 32.

Assembly Bill 32: Revises provisions governing pest control. (BDR 49-176)

Susan E. Scholley, Committee Policy Analyst:

Assembly Bill 32 revises pest control licensing. It was sponsored by this Committee on behalf of the State Department of Agriculture and was heard on March 2, 2017. This bill would change the process and requirements applicable to a governmental entity and its employees to obtain authorization from the State Department of Agriculture to apply general-use pesticides. The bill also clarifies various exclusions from licensing requirements for persons such as residential gardeners, farmers, persons engaging in pest control services related to termites, and a few other minor categories.

At the hearing there were significant amendments presented. In response to concerns raised at the hearing, additional amendments have been proposed in the back and forth and after several mock-ups. I would like to thank Committee Counsel for his diligent and persistent work on this. The mock-up does the following major changes from the bill: First, it would allow for the creation of a combined certificate, not a license, which would be available only to governmental entities to be able to apply general- and restricted-use pesticides. It would define governmental entity to also include conservation and weed districts. It provides for a single government applicator license, which would also authorize the government applicator to use both general- and restricted-use pesticides. The amendment changes "may" to "shall" for application requirements in section 12, subsection 1. It removes the provisions related to work cards in the bill, but allows the Department, by regulation, to provide for alternate ways of satisfying the background check. It also eliminates "moral turpitude" as a disqualification for licensing in certain instances. The amendment eliminates convictions

of category C, D, and E felonies that occurred more than ten years ago as disqualifications for licensing ([Exhibit G](#)).

Chair Swank:

I would be remiss if I did not also thank Mr. Stephenson for his diligent work on this. I will entertain a motion.

ASSEMBLYWOMAN TITUS MOVED TO AMEND AND DO PASS
ASSEMBLY BILL 32.

ASSEMBLYMAN YEAGER SECONDED THE MOTION.

Any discussion? [There was none.]

THE MOTION PASSED. (ASSEMBLYMAN WATKINS VOTED NO.)

I will assign the floor statement to Assemblywoman Titus. We will now move on to Assembly Bill 114.

Assembly Bill 114: Revises provisions governing irrigation districts. (BDR 48-639)

Susan E. Scholley, Committee Policy Analyst:

Assembly Bill 114 is related to irrigation districts and sponsored by Assemblywoman Titus. This bill was heard in this Committee on March 16, 2017. It changes the caps on indebtedness and assessments for irrigation districts and adds annual indexing for both indebtedness limitations and allowable assessments. There were no amendments proposed ([Exhibit H](#)).

Assemblyman Ellison:

I was worried this might fall into my district, which has a large reservoir. It does not, so I will be supporting the bill.

Chair Swank:

Seeing no further discussion, I will entertain a motion to do pass.

ASSEMBLYWOMAN COHEN MADE A MOTION TO DO PASS
ASSEMBLY BILL 114.

ASSEMBLYMAN ELLISON SECONDED THE MOTION.

THE MOTION PASSED. (ASSEMBLYMEN KRASNER AND WHEELER
VOTED NO.)

I will assign the floor statement to Assemblywoman Titus. We will now open the work session on Assembly Bill 209.

Assembly Bill 209: Revises provisions governing the forfeiture of water rights. (BDR 48-308)

Susan E. Scholley, Committee Policy Analyst:

Assembly Bill 209 relates to forfeiture of water rights, was heard in this Committee on March 14, 2017, and was sponsored by Assemblyman Oscarson. This bill would authorize the State Engineer to extend the time necessary to work a forfeiture of certificated water right if it is made before the expiration of the time to work a forfeiture and is a water right for groundwater withdrawals in an overappropriated basin or a basin designated as a critical management area. At the hearing, Assemblyman Oscarson submitted amendments. After the hearing, the State Engineer proposed further amendments to allow extensions to be granted for a three-year period. The compilation of the amendments proposed or accepted by the sponsor is attached. Essentially, this is exactly what you heard at the hearing. As you recall, there was the incorporation of some language from Senate Bill 74, and in section 1, subsection 3, The State Engineer "may" rather than "shall." Finally, the extensions may not exceed three years ([Exhibit I](#)).

Chair Swank:

I will take a motion to amend and do pass A.B. 209.

ASSEMBLYWOMAN CARLTON MOVED TO AMEND AND DO PASS
ASSEMBLY BILL 209.

ASSEMBLYMAN WHEELER SECONDED THE MOTION.

Any discussion? [There was none.]

THE MOTION PASSED. (ASSEMBLYMAN ELLISON VOTED NO.)

I will assign the floor statement to Assemblyman Oscarson. We will now move on to Assembly Bill 391.

Assembly Bill 391: Creates the crime of bestiality. (BDR 15-29)

Susan E. Scholley, Committee Policy Analyst:

Assembly Bill 391 creates the crime of bestiality, and is sponsored by Assemblyman Carrillo and others. It was heard in this Committee on April 6, 2017. This bill creates the crime of bestiality, specifies the elements of the crime and excluded practices, and provides for criminal and other penalties. There were various conceptual amendments proposed at the hearing. Subsequent to the hearing, as promised, The Humane Society of the United States submitted further amendments. The attached mock-up includes a combination of amendments from various sources ([Exhibit J](#)). The summary of that amalgam of amendments is:

1. Clarifying that an element of the crime is being "physically present;"
2. Eliminating "commercial or recreational purpose" from the definition of the crime;
3. Adding situations involving children to the definition of the crime;
4. Decreasing the penalty from category C to a category D felony;
5. Requiring relinquishment of possession if the perpetrator is not the owner;
6. Prohibiting working or volunteering where a convicted person would have access to animals;
7. Requiring reimbursement of the animal's owner, as appropriate; and
8. Clarifying the exclusions for animal husbandry and related practices from the scope of "sexual conduct."

Chair Swank:

I will entertain a motion to amend and do pass Assembly Bill 391.

ASSEMBLYMAN ELLISON MOVED TO AMEND AND DO PASS
ASSEMBLY BILL 391.

ASSEMBLYMAN YEAGER SECONDED THE MOTION.

Any discussion?

Assemblyman Wheeler:

Page 3 of the amendment ([Exhibit J](#)), line 24, reads as though the animal is wearing clothing. That may need to be corrected.

Chair Swank:

We will vote.

THE MOTION PASSED UNANIMOUSLY.

I will assign the floor statement to Assemblyman Carrillo. We will now move on to Assembly Bill 449.

Assembly Bill 449: Establishes Public Lands Day in the State of Nevada. (BDR 19-770)

Susan E. Scholley, Committee Policy Analyst:

Assembly Bill 449 establishes Public Lands Day in the state of Nevada, was sponsored by the Assembly Committee on Ways and Means, and heard in the Committee on April 11, 2017. The bill, as drafted, declares the third Saturday each May to be Public Lands Day and directs the Governor to issue a proclamation every year promoting Public Lands Day. The bill also directs the Division of State Parks, State Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, to allow free entry, camping, and boating in state parks and recreational areas on Public Lands Day. At the hearing, Assemblywoman Carlton proposed two amendments. First, change the day that would be designated as Public Lands Day to the fourth Saturday in September. Second, change "shall" to "may" with respect to the Governor issuing a proclamation. She also clarified that the intent was to allow only one free day of camping, which could be either the Friday night before or the Saturday night of Public Lands Day. A notice of eligibility for exemption has been issued on this bill ([Exhibit K](#)).

Chair Swank:

I will entertain a motion to amend and do pass A.B. 449.

ASSEMBLYWOMAN TITUS MOVED TO AMEND AND DO PASS
ASSEMBLY BILL 449.

ASSEMBLYMAN YEAGER SECONDED THE MOTION.

Any discussion? [There was none.]

THE MOTION PASSED. (ASSEMBLYMEN KRASNER AND WHEELER
VOTED NO.)

I will assign the floor statement to Assemblywoman Carlton. We will now move on to our final bill on work session today, Assembly Bill 489.

Assembly Bill 489: Revises provisions relating to the Revolving Account for Land Management. (BDR 26-907)

Susan E. Scholley, Committee Policy Analyst:

Assembly Bill 489 revises provisions relating to the Revolving Account for Land Management, was sponsored by the Assembly Committee on Government Affairs on behalf of the Office of Finance in the Office of the Governor, and heard in this Committee on April 6, 2017. This bill would allow money in the Revolving Account for Land Management to be used for acquisition of interests in land, environmental assessments and surveys, and mitigation. It would also increase the minimum balance at which point additional funds could be requested from \$5,000 to \$20,000. It includes an appropriation of \$200,000 to the State General Fund. Amendments were proposed by the State Department of Conservation and Natural Resources to delete the reversionary language in section 2 of the bill because the fund is intended to be a revolving fund. A notice of eligibility for exemption was issued on April 3, 2017, and this bill has been designated a budget bill ([Exhibit L](#)).

Chair Swank:

At this time, we are not going to accept the amendment. We are going to leave that to the Assembly Committee on Ways and Means. I will accept a motion to do pass A.B. 489.

ASSEMBLYWOMAN CARLTON MADE A MOTION TO DO PASS
ASSEMBLY BILL 489.

ASSEMBLYWOMAN COHEN SECONDED THE MOTION.

Any discussion? [There was none.]

THE MOTION PASSED UNANIMOUSLY.

I will give the floor statement to Assemblywoman Carlton. I want to thank the Committee; we have gotten ourselves to first Committee passage. Thank you all for your hard work. I will now close the work session. We will now hear a 15-minute presentation by Assemblyman Edwards.

Assemblyman Chris Edwards, Assembly District No. 19:

[Assemblyman Edwards spoke from prepared text ([Exhibit M](#)) and showed a PowerPoint presentation ([Exhibit N](#)).]

Assembly District 19 is the home of Gold Butte. I appreciate the opportunity today to meet with you and discuss Gold Butte. I am glad to provide this Committee with the perspective of the people of District 19, especially those who live in the areas most affected by the Gold Butte designation as a national monument.

Gold Butte National Monument is 330,000 acres of land south of Mesquite, Bunkerville, and Moapa. It has been inhabited by Native Americans, Spanish conquistadors mining gold, and then the Mormons. It is an area that was a major travel hub for people going from southern California to Salt Lake and beyond. It has natural springs that made it viable for agriculture and ranching, and it was used for those purposes for almost 100 years.

Over the past 25 years, the federal government has done its level best to reduce ranching in the area by shutting off access and grazing sites. This resulted in fewer cows grazing and, thus, more underbrush and fuel for fires. This is bad for the public who are at greater risk of wildfires, and for the firefighters who have to combat them. But these fires also pose a significant threat to historic wood cattle corrals used about 100 years ago as well as other improvements made by the local residents. Larger fires could pose a threat to the treasured petroglyphs' survival as well.

The only good result of a recent large fire was that it burned desert brush and thus uncovered historical items that had been lost and would have stayed lost for generations. One such example is the rediscovery of Spanish conquistadors' gold-smelting arrastras. This discovery

enhanced our understanding of how the Spanish came for gold and used native populations in the mines and smelting processes.

The fire also burned away overgrowth unclogging and revealing large and small natural springs. Gold Butte is a major aquifer, and I will talk more about that later.

Another negative consequence of reduced ranching is that the desert tortoise lost a helpful source of nutrition because one of its most desired food sources is cow dung. Do not blame me for its choice of cuisine, but the cows' digestion of grasses is somehow beneficial to the tortoises.

I would like to briefly talk about land management. The Mormons who made Gold Butte home improved the land in various ways, first by creating the roadways through the area and expanding the use of water for agriculture, ranching, and the native wildlife. Ranchers and locals built dams and guzzlers to make water available for all wildlife year-round, including migratory wildlife. They also installed miles of piping, thus spreading water resources throughout the area. The Mormons tapped into natural springs and piped the water to different locations, increasing the availability of water for all wildlife by about 500 percent. These were done at no cost to the taxpayers.

The federal government, on the other hand, cannot claim comparable achievements. Since they have entered the scene, the feds have caused negative impacts. Water resources were intentionally destroyed or not maintained. Roads have been closed down to the public, access to the recreational resources has been diminished, and positive improvements are being lost. Their inability to protect or maintain items of historical significance is obvious. There have been petroglyphs that were damaged; they were damaged on the feds' watch. No one has been identified in this act. There is also the mistaken belief that one petroglyph was damaged with paint pellets. This proved to be incorrect when upon closer inspection, it was discovered the paint was made naturally from the birds nesting above and delivered by gravity and wind.

Conquistador artifacts were lost because the feds could not truly manage the land and its resources. Instead, the underbrush got out of control, clogged natural springs, and covered up the very treasures they were supposed to protect.

There is a wall that had been built about 100 years ago as protection for travelers. After 100 years, it met with hundred-mile-an-hour winds, and surprisingly for the feds, it came down. This was considered destruction by people, but in fact, it was an act of God.

The complaints about all-terrain vehicles (ATVs) and off-highway vehicles (OHVs) ruining the desert landscape of Gold Butte are incorrect. The ATVs and OHVs prefer to use trails and tracks about 15 miles to the north. What is next? Every time someone constructs off-road trails, are the feds going to come in and say you are not respecting the heritage of this place? Shall we also dig up the national highways and train tracks? This extreme disdain for any development is what prevents America from growing to what we should be.

The federal government's record of management is less than impressive. The designation as a national monument will do nothing to improve this lackluster performance.

I would like you to briefly consider the basis for the designation: the famous Antiquities Act of 1906. So many people love to talk of this as the Holy Grail, and for the National Park System, it is. It is rather short in length as a document because in 1906, they did not waste too many words. The two aspects that I want to highlight are these:

We all hear about the part that says, "The President of the United States is authorized, in his discretion, to declare by public proclamation historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated upon the lands owned by the Government of the United States to be national monuments" However, the rest of the sentence says, ". . . may reserve as a part thereof parcels of land, the limits of which in all cases shall be confined to the smallest area compatible with proper care and management of the objects to be protected." There are about 100 acres of historic sites in Gold Butte. The previous administration cordoned off 300,000 acres, supposedly to protect them.

If you go to Gold Butte and you find an arrowhead, you cannot take it with you. If your son or daughter is fascinated by a smooth rock, you have to leave it behind. If you find an interesting item like a big pinecone from a sequoia tree in Sequoia National Park, you have to leave it on the ground even if there are thousands of others right next to it. This restriction is generally not known to the public. But it is the most restrictive on the public. The Antiquities Act talks about not being able to disturb anything from a national monument. That is the most extreme restriction you can get.

The other part of the Antiquities Act talks about the Secretary of the Department of Government having jurisdiction over the lands ". . . shall, upon conviction, [of removing or disturbing anything from a national monument] be fined in a sum of not more than five hundred dollars or be imprisoned for not more than ninety days, or shall suffer both fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court."

There was no need to cordon off 300,000 acres of public land in order to protect 100 acres of interesting historical stuff. And there was no justification to make it a crime to pick up a rock and bring it home.

The detriments to the local community include that they lose access to more land where they, and often their families, had camped, fished, hiked, biked, et cetera, for generations. They are cordoned off from their own heritage by the dictates of a federal government that has failed them in this regard.

Probably most important is that access to their water rights in Gold Butte is at risk now that it has been closed off. This could seriously impede further development of Mesquite, Moapa, Overton, Logandale, and Bunkerville. In addition, they will be forced to endure significant costs that many people are not aware of. Being a remote location, there are not a lot of

services, especially emergency services. If, or should I say when, a hiker goes missing or a child is injured or you or someone in your party has a medical emergency, it falls to the most local fire department to come to your rescue. The fire departments in the area are volunteer fire departments and are staffed for their community, not for search-and-rescue operations. When Great Basin National Park was created and there was an uptick in visitors, every time a visitor got lost, injured, or whatever, the closest fire department had to respond. This turned into a huge burden on the small local communities, one that the federal government does not provide for. It is hard to keep enough volunteers to fight fires in their own community; now they are expected to go 30 to 70 miles through rough roads to find a hiker who got lost.

The promised tourist dollars usually do not show up for monuments like this. The communities outside of Great Basin up to the north have not realized any significant economic growth or benefit from the designation as a national park. They are incurring significant costs for search and rescue. Places like Gold Butte just do not have the national or international draw of people. These are not Yosemite or Yellowstone or the Grand Canyon, which attract millions of visitors a year. These are not Agate Fossil Beds or the Everglades that will attract archeological or biological research. Their value is mostly in the local communities that recreate in them.

There is the old saying that "less can get you more," unless you work in the federal government. This is an example of the federal government abusing the people of Nevada again. It is another example of federal government overreach to the detriment of the people, without even consulting them in the process. It is also another example of federal disregard for local culture, not just of Native Americans, but also of the early Spanish conquistadors and more recently, the Mormon community. The designation of Gold Butte is antirancher, antiagriculture, and anti-Nevadan. It is the most extreme designation that could have been made. What did Moapa, or District 19, or the state of Nevada get in return? Promises that things will go well and work out great.

The resolution that I presented is Assembly Joint Resolution 12, which calls for Congress to reverse its decision and keep our public lands more public and less restrictive.

Madam Chair, I thank you for this opportunity to discuss Gold Butte.

Chair Swank:

Thank you very much, Assemblyman Edwards, for that presentation. With that, we are adjourned [at 2:29 p.m.].

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED:

Nancy Davis
Committee Secretary

APPROVED BY:

Assemblywoman Heidi Swank, Chair

DATE: _____

EXHIBITS

[Exhibit A](#) is the Agenda.

[Exhibit B](#) is the Attendance Roster.

[Exhibit C](#) is the Work Session Document for [Assembly Bill 298](#), dated April 13, 2017, presented by Susan E. Scholley, Committee Policy Analyst, Research Division, Legislative Counsel Bureau.

[Exhibit D](#) is the Work Session Document for [Assembly Bill 52](#), dated April 13, 2017, presented by Susan E. Scholley, Committee Policy Analyst, Research Division, Legislative Counsel Bureau.

[Exhibit E](#) is the Work Session Document for [Assembly Joint Resolution 4](#), dated April 13, 2017, presented by Susan E. Scholley, Committee Policy Analyst, Research Division, Legislative Counsel Bureau.

[Exhibit F](#) is the Work Session Document for [Assembly Joint Resolution 13](#), dated April 13, 2017, presented by Susan E. Scholley, Committee Policy Analyst, Research Division, Legislative Counsel Bureau.

[Exhibit G](#) is the Work Session Document for [Assembly Bill 32](#), dated April 13, 2017, presented by Susan E. Scholley, Committee Policy Analyst, Research Division, Legislative Counsel Bureau.

[Exhibit H](#) is the Work Session Document for [Assembly Bill 114](#), dated April 13, 2017, presented by Susan E. Scholley, Committee Policy Analyst, Research Division, Legislative Counsel Bureau.

[Exhibit I](#) is the Work Session Document for [Assembly Bill 209](#), dated April 13, 2017, presented by Susan E. Scholley, Committee Policy Analyst, Research Division, Legislative Counsel Bureau.

[Exhibit J](#) is the Work Session Document for [Assembly Bill 391](#), dated April 13, 2017, presented by Susan E. Scholley, Committee Policy Analyst, Research Division, Legislative Counsel Bureau.

[Exhibit K](#) is the Work Session Document for [Assembly Bill 449](#), dated April 13, 2017, presented by Susan E. Scholley, Committee Policy Analyst, Research Division, Legislative Counsel Bureau.

[Exhibit L](#) is the Work Session Document for [Assembly Bill 489](#), dated April 13, 2017, presented by Susan E. Scholley, Committee Policy Analyst, Research Division, Legislative Counsel Bureau.

[Exhibit M](#) is a written presentation regarding Gold Butte National Monument provided by Assemblyman Chris Edwards, Assembly District No. 19.

[Exhibit N](#) is a copy of a PowerPoint presentation regarding Gold Butte National Monument provided by Assemblyman Chris Edwards, Assembly District No. 19.