

**MINUTES OF THE
SENATE COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY**

**Seventy-ninth Session
May 4, 2017**

The Senate Committee on Judiciary was called to order by Chair Tick Segerblom at 1:34 p.m. on Thursday, May 4, 2017, in Room 2134 of the Legislative Building, Carson City, Nevada. The meeting was videoconferenced to Room 4412 of the Grant Sawyer State Office Building, 555 East Washington Avenue, Las Vegas, Nevada. [Exhibit A](#) is the Agenda. [Exhibit B](#) is the Attendance Roster. All exhibits are available and on file in the Research Library of the Legislative Counsel Bureau.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT:

Senator Tick Segerblom, Chair
Senator Nicole J. Cannizzaro, Vice Chair
Senator Moises Denis
Senator Aaron D. Ford
Senator Don Gustavson
Senator Michael Roberson
Senator Becky Harris

GUEST LEGISLATORS PRESENT:

Assemblywoman Irene Bustamante Adams, Assembly District No. 42
Assemblyman James Ohrenschall, Assembly District No. 12

STAFF MEMBERS PRESENT:

Patrick Guinan, Policy Analyst
Nick Anthony, Counsel
Eileen Church, Committee Secretary

OTHERS PRESENT:

Chuck Callaway, Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department
Melisse Huffmaster, Director, Evidence Vault, Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department
Matthew Christian, Deputy District Attorney, Office of the District Attorney, Clark County

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Julie Butler, Division Administrator, General Services Division, Department of Public Safety

Joshua J. Hicks, Consumer Data Industry Association

Mindy McKay, Records Bureau Chief, General Services Division, Department of Public Safety

Holly Welborn, American Civil Liberties Union of Nevada

John Borrowman, Deputy Director, Support Services, Department of Corrections

CHAIR SEGERBLOM:

I will open the hearing of the Senate Committee on Judiciary with Assembly Bill (A.B.) 147.

ASSEMBLY BILL 147 (1st Reprint): Revises provisions governing the disposal of property in the custody of certain governmental agencies. (BDR 14-577)

ASSEMBLYWOMAN IRENE BUSTAMANTE ADAMS (Assembly District No. 42):

Assembly Bill 147 will increase the efficiency and accountability of the way unclaimed property in the custody of the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department (LVMPD) is disposed of.

As you know, the Las Vegas community has seen growth, which in turn means the LVMPD also has experienced remarkable growth and increased demand for its services. With this growth, there has also been a natural increase in property found and utilized as evidence for crimes committed. There are now three facilities or warehouses in Las Vegas which contain massive amounts of such property. The provisions for the disposal and donation of such property are contained in *Nevada Revised Statutes* (NRS) 179.165 and 244.1505.

In January, I had the opportunity to take a tour of one of these warehouses to see for myself the amount of property being discussed. The facility I toured is a large warehouse filled to capacity with property. I just wanted to show you a couple of pictures we took while I was there ([Exhibit C](#)). The first picture on page 2 contains an example of what the warehouse looks like. It is very well organized and has bar codes on the items to locate them quickly.

The second picture, page 3, is another example of what is inside the warehouse. These items might look random, but they are categorized by date and the incident they are associated with.

The third picture, page 4, is one of the walls in the warehouse where there are brooms, mops and baseball bats. As you can see, all the items are tagged.

The fourth picture on page 5 is of bicycles outside one of the warehouses, and the last picture, page 6, is just a portion of the luggage collected and in the custody of LVMPD. These might be suitcases left on the Las Vegas Strip.

I was impressed with how well organized the warehouses are maintained and the orderly process used for the disposal of the property. This being said, the procedures that are required to be followed through NRS 179.165 are outdated and decreased the efficiency and the accountability of the program. The LVMPD indicates if the procedures are not revised, the outcome will be the need for a fourth warehouse in the future. I do not think it is the best decision to use the hardworking Nevada tax dollars for that. Instead, we are looking at the legislative process to give us support to make the process easier for LVMPD to deal with this issue.

CHUCK CALLAWAY (Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department):

The current process is somewhat antiquated. In fact, the language requires us to turn property ready for disposal over to the Clark County Treasurer. The County Treasurer then petitions the Eighth Judicial District Court for approval to dispose of the property.

The property we are talking about, as you can see in the pictures, runs the gamut. It is recovered stolen property, and we do not know who the owners are. We have made every attempt to locate the owners per statute. It is found and abandoned property. We are talking about property not related to a current criminal investigation that is no longer needed for evidence. There are three ways we typically dispose of property. Either through the auction process, destruction if it is dangerous or illegal property or items can be donated to nonprofits.

Under the current process, we cannot turn this property over to the County Treasurer. Typically, we provide the County a big binder full of all of the property ready for disposal, and they say, "Yeah, we are not going to read through all of that. Where do I sign?"

CHAIR SEGERBLOM:

This is what we talked about where you are going to give an electronic record?

MR. CALLAWAY:

Our plan is that the Sheriff or his designee, in our case the vault, would file an affidavit with the District Court stating we have met all the requirements in law for notification of owners of the property. Once the process has taken place, the Sheriff could authorize the appropriate disposal of the property through one of those three methods I mentioned earlier. Finally, we would provide an annual report to our Fiscal Affairs Committee, which is a public body made up of citizens, a chair, two city councilmembers and two county commissioners, and it is open to the public. The public can come in and take part in the meeting, and the report would outline the property disposed of through the process.

CHAIR SEGERBLOM:

You would not have to fill those binders?

MR. CALLAWAY:

Correct.

CHAIR SEGERBLOM:

When you described the current procedure, it sounded like a lot of paper and no one is obviously going to read it.

MR. CALLAWAY:

It would be a more transparent process because under the current process, the public has no ability to speak or say anything about it or see anything. With the Fiscal Affairs Committee included, there is the Open Meeting Law where the public could, if they wanted to, come in and make a statement or see the report which was submitted.

CHAIR SEGERBLOM:

How does a nonprofit get on the list to be designated as a recipient?

MR. CALLAWAY:

The County Treasurer has a protocol for nonprofits, and that office keeps a rotating list to make sure it is fair. Nonprofits can apply to the County to be put on the list; then when certain property becomes available, such as bicycles or computers or things of that nature, they could go to a nonprofit. The Treasurer's office will notify according to the list and see if nonprofits want the property.

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MELISSE HUFFMASTER (Director, Evidence Vault, Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department):

The proposal was well-presented, and we have nothing to add.

MATTHEW CHRISTIAN (Deputy District Attorney, Office of the District Attorney, Clark County):

I agree. There is nothing more to add.

CHAIR SEGERBLOM:

Seeing no more people wanting to testify, I will close the hearing on A.B. 147 and open the hearing on A.B. 26.

ASSEMBLY BILL 26 (1st Reprint): Revises provisions governing the dissemination of certain records of criminal history to certain persons by the Central Repository for Nevada Records of Criminal History. (BDR 14-138)

JULIE BUTLER (Division Administrator, General Services Division, Department of Public Safety):

The General Services Division houses the Nevada Criminal History Repository which maintains statewide records of Nevada arrests and dispositions. Historically, A.B. No. 47 of the 78th Session formally codified the Repository's long-standing name-based criminal history records service for Nevada employers.

Through attempted implementation of A.B. No. 47 of the 78th Session, some inconsistencies were noted. Assembly Bill 26 is an effort to correct those.

Assembly Bill 26 as amended defines an authorized participant in the civil namecheck service to make it consistent with other contracts used throughout the Division and is a cue to staff that the participant has been fully vetted and is allowed to participate in the service.

Secondly, A.B. No. 47 of the 78th Session allowed nonprofit organizations that primarily use volunteers and employment screening services outside of Nevada to use the service but not employers outside of Nevada. Assembly Bill 26 will fix this inconsistency.

SENATOR HARRIS:

I need a little more context to understand what kind of employers get to access the criminal history records.

MS. BUTLER:

It could be any employer basically. We have two employer types that use our services. One is the regulatory agencies; those primarily get fingerprint-based records of criminal history. Then we have your other employers, your retail establishments, mom and pops, whatever, anybody who might have a need to do due diligence on whatever employees they are using. Those are the other employers that primarily participate in the civil namecheck service.

When the civil namecheck service was set up in the late 1980s, it was primarily a service for southern Nevada casinos to do background checks on their nongaming employees—maids, bar backs, valets and others who did not require a fingerprint-based check.

SENATOR HARRIS:

So any employer in Nevada can execute an agreement with you and have access to the civil namecheck?

MS. BUTLER:

Correct.

JOSHUA J. HICKS (Consumer Data Industry Association):

We are in opposition of A.B. 26. We have been in discussion with the Department of Public Safety (DPS), and we are hopeful our opposition can be resolved before this bill comes up for a work session. Our opposition is really based solely on a concern that some of the accomplishments of A.B. No. 47 of the 78th Session which sped up significantly the background check process in Nevada might have some unintended consequences that could slow down again and would not be a good thing for employers or for employees.

We are in full support of the part of the bill which actually opens this up, the access to this service to out-of-state employers, especially as our economy is attracting a lot of out-of-state businesses. It is important out-of-state employers have the ability to run background checks to get employees going.

The other language of which we are just not quite sure brings some interpretation questions. We are working with DPS right now as well as with their counsel at the Attorney General's Office to see if we have a common understanding about what some of those terms mean. If so, that could resolve some of the issues, and we would be coming back for the work session or any other work needed to be done to resolve those concerns.

CHAIR SEGERBLOM:
How much time are you looking at?

MR. HICKS:
I hope we will get something quick. Officially, the request went out today for a response. We know time is of the essence, and we want to get going.

CHAIR SEGERBLOM:
We will let Ms. Butler make that decision. Ms. Butler, do you have an opinion about giving a few days? If you do, how many days would you give them?

MS. BUTLER:
We are eager to see a resolution to this. I hope as quickly as possible, and I would hope within the next week.

CHAIR SEGERBLOM:
Seeing no more people wanting to testify, I will close the hearing on A.B. 26 and open the hearing on A.B. 76.

ASSEMBLY BILL 76 (1st Reprint): Revises provisions relating to the Central Repository for Nevada Records of Criminal History. (BDR 14-260)

MINDY MCKAY (Records Bureau Chief, General Services Division, Department of Public Safety):

The General Services Division houses the Central Repository for Nevada Records of Criminal History which maintains statewide fingerprint-based records of Nevada arrests and dispositions. *Nevada Revised Statutes* 179A created the Central Repository and governs most of what the Central Repository does.

Assembly Bill 76 is a housekeeping measure to remove obsolete language and make conforming changes from prior Legislative Sessions.

We have proposed another amendment ([Exhibit D](#)) to the bill. The proposed amendment to A.B. 76 addresses the gap in NRS 179A and would make State statute consistent with federal regulations on dissemination of criminal history records. Specifically, we are seeking to add language to section 8, subsection 4, paragraph (l) to indicate records of criminal history are allowed to be disseminated by an agency of criminal justice to:

A reporter or editorial employee who is employed by or affiliated with a newspaper, press association or commercially operated and federally licensed radio or television station who requests a record of a specific person or specific persons in a professional capacity for communication to the public.

This amendment was prompted by a recent public records request made by a reporter working for a media outlet in Nevada. Specifically his request was for:

A database, Excel document or delineated text file of all criminal history records in Nevada including fields for the name, date of birth, all arrests, convictions, dates of actions, jurisdictions of the actions, sentences. Please provide the information for all individuals as far back as the data is kept electronically.

Current law does not require the request to be specific to a person. The reporter is legally authorized to receive a copy of the entire Nevada criminal history database. This includes arrests without dispositions. We can request the information we turn over to him be stored in a secured manner and accessed only by authorized staff within the media outlet, but we have no authority to ensure the reporter adheres to our request.

Further, the information changes minute by minute as the records are created, modified or sealed. We hold our regulatory agencies and civil namecheck customers to a very high standard with an auditing and sanctions process to ensure the protection of the records we house. However, we have no authority to do that here.

The proposed amendment is intended to ensure the information provided for a reporter's communication to the public is specific to a person to avoid unauthorized dissemination of individuals records not related to the reporter's

story. This will ensure the protection of an individual's privacy and protect against unauthorized dissemination.

Additionally, the proposed amendment clarifies the term "reporter" to make it consistent with other definitions of "reporter" found elsewhere in Nevada statutes. We are concerned that given "reporter" as currently defined, anybody with a computer and Internet connection can write a blog, claim to be a reporter and start requesting individual's criminal histories purely for curiosity checks.

This Legislative Session has focused on the importance of individuals' criminal histories not coming back to haunt them in job searches, housing searches, credit histories, etc. With anybody claiming to be a reporter being able to make records requests for our entire database, all the work done this Session to give individuals a second chance will be for not.

CHAIR SEGERBLOM:

It makes sense to me why we would go through all this trouble to allow people to clear their names and then turn it over.

HOLLY WELBORN (American Civil Liberties Union of Nevada):

I would like to have the opportunity to have some conversations with the bill's sponsors because a lot of the information they are talking about is deemed public record, and I can see there is public interest in needing access to the data on arrests and demographic information. I would like the opportunity to review and meet with them before the bill moves forward.

CHAIR SEGERBLOM:

I know you are well aware of the Nevada Press Association, and we need to ask them what they think.

MS. BUTLER:

We will be happy to work with Ms. Welborn on her concerns.

CHAIR SEGERBLOM:

Seeing no more people wanting to testify, I will close the hearing on A.B. 76 and open the hearing on A.B. 74.

ASSEMBLY BILL 74 (1st Reprint): Revises provisions relating to the testing of offenders for exposure to human immunodeficiency virus. (BDR 16-257)

JOHN BORROWMAN (Deputy Director, Support Services, Department of Corrections):

Our historical practice was unchanged for quite some time. However, we do have a letter from the U.S. Department of Justice regarding a review of the Nevada Department of Corrections' (NDOC) compliance with Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). They did have findings, and they said we were improperly disclosing confidential medical information and, therefore, were not compliant with federal law.

Assembly Bill 74 seeks to rectify the conflict with federal law and bring us into compliance. Specifically, it says we will no longer release medical information to those who do not need to know when we were directly involved with the medical care or associated with providing such care to an inmate who may have HIV or AIDS. We also do not house them together unless they conduct activity that would put others at risk. Just having HIV or AIDS does not qualify an inmate for discrimination. Rather, it would be the behavior the inmate engaged in. They are provided rights that have no basis for being removed.

CHAIR SEGERBLOM:

It makes sense, and it is good to protect their right of privacy.

MS. WELBORN:

We have long been concerned about the discriminatory practice of segregating HIV-positive inmates and violating their medical privacy.

In January 2015, we filed a complaint against the NDOC with the Department of Justice (DOJ) based on these practices. In June 2016, the DOJ found the NDOC treatment of HIV-positive inmates violated Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act.

Specifically, the NDOC segregation policy was found to be an indiscriminate and unlawful disclosure of the person's HIV status. The denial of equal employment opportunities and access to services, programs and activities offered by the NDOC unlawfully deprived these inmates the opportunity to earn substantial work credits to reduce their sentence length.

We commend Director James Dzurenda and the NDOC for taking swift action once those DOJ findings were released. This bill enables NDOC to fully

implement changes in compliance with the ADA and furthers the legally required protections of HIV-positive inmates.

ASSEMBLYMAN JAMES OHRENSCHALL (Assembly District No. 12):

Assembly Bill 74 is a corrections, parole and probation bill, and I am supportive. I think this will lead to better administration of NDOC for those offenders who are HIV positive. This was a Committee bill, and I wanted to come out and support it.

CHAIR SEGERBLOM:

Seeing no more people wanting to testify, I will close the hearing on A.B. 74 and open the work session on Assembly Bill 4.

ASSEMBLY BILL 4: Repeals provisions relating to reciprocal enforcement of support orders with foreign countries or political subdivisions. (BDR 11-175)

PATRICK GUINAN (Policy Analyst):

The work session document ([Exhibit E](#)) summarizes A.B. 4, which amends the Uniform Interstate Family Support of 1997 by repealing the provisions governing the declaration of a foreign country or political subdivision as a state. That Act established the procedures and jurisdictional requirements regarding the issuance, enforcement and modification of interstate child support and spousal support orders. It requires those countries to be treated as foreign countries and not as states. There are no amendments proposed for this bill.

SENATOR CANNIZZARO MOVED TO DO PASS A.B. 4.

SENATOR DENIS SECONDED THE MOTION.

THE MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

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CHAIR SEGERBLOM:

We will open the work session on A.B. 6.

ASSEMBLY BILL 6: Revises provisions governing exemptions from the requirement to obtain a state business registration. (BDR 7-247)

MR. GUINAN:

The work session document ([Exhibit F](#)) summarizes A.B. 6, which requires businesses whose primary purpose is to create or produce motion pictures to obtain a State business registration with the Secretary of State. We had another bill from the Secretary of State's Office that contained the same requirement, which this Committee passed. There are no amendments proposed for this bill.

SENATOR FORD MOVED TO DO PASS A.B. 6.

SENATOR CANNIZZARO SECONDED THE MOTION.

THE MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

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CHAIR SEGERBLOM:

We will open the work session on A.B. 27.

ASSEMBLY BILL 27: Transfers certain duties from the Executive Secretary of the State Board of Parole Commissioners to the Department of Corrections. (BDR 16-262)

MR. GUINAN:

The work session document ([Exhibit G](#)) summarizes A.B. 27, which transfers the requirements of preparing a list of offenders eligible for parole from the Executive Secretary of the State Board of Parole Commissioners to the Department of Corrections. The Department of Corrections must provide the list to the Executive Secretary at least 40 days before any scheduled action by the Board. There are no amendments proposed for this bill.

SENATOR CANNIZZARO MOVED TO DO PASS A.B. 27.

SENATOR FORD SECONDED THE MOTION.

THE MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

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CHAIR SEGERBLOM:

We will open the work session on A.B. 37.

ASSEMBLY BILL 37: Revises provisions relating to justice courts and municipal courts. (BDR 1-397)

MR. GUINAN:

The work session document ([Exhibit H](#)) summarizes A.B. 37, which establishes a procedure for a motion to disqualify a justice of the peace and municipal court judge for actual or implied bias or prejudice. This measure also creates the position of chief justice of the peace and chief municipal judge. There are no amendments proposed for this bill.

SENATOR CANNIZZARO MOVED TO DO PASS A.B. 37.

SENATOR DENIS SECONDED THE MOTION.

THE MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

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CHAIR SEGERBLOM:

We will open the work session on A.B. 63.

ASSEMBLY BILL 63: Revises provisions relating to court interpreters. (BDR 1-393)

MR. GUINAN:

The work session document ([Exhibit I](#)) summarizes A.B. 63 which requires an applicant for a certificate as a court interpreter or appointment as an alternate court interpreter to submit to the Court Administrator with his or her application a complete set of his or her fingerprints and written permission authorizing the Court Administrator to forward the fingerprints to the Central Repository for Nevada Records of Criminal History. There are no amendments proposed for this bill.

SENATOR DENIS MOVED TO DO PASS A.B. 63.

SENATOR CANNIZZARO SECONDED THE MOTION.

THE MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

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CHAIR SEGERBLOM:

We will open the work session on A.B. 75.

ASSEMBLY BILL 75 (1st Reprint): Revises provisions governing the licensing and control of gaming. (BDR 41-264)

MR. GUINAN:

The work session document ([Exhibit J](#)) summarizes A.B. 75 which makes various changes related to the regulation of gaming. There are no amendments proposed for this bill.

CHAIR SEGERBLOM:

This bill says when it comes to the Nevada Gaming Commission, it can make a finding which does not affect the person's record so that person can come back later on.

SENATOR HARRIS MOVED TO DO PASS A.B. 75.

SENATOR FORD SECONDED THE MOTION.

THE MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

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CHAIR SEGERBLOM:

We will open the work session on A.B. 146.

ASSEMBLY BILL 146: Enacts the Uniform Recognition and Enforcement of Canadian Domestic-Violence Protection Orders Act. (BDR 3-617)

MR. GUINAN:

The work session document ([Exhibit K](#)) summarizes A.B. 146, which enacts the Uniform Recognition and Enforcement of Canadian Domestic-Violence Protection Orders Act. There were no amendments proposed at the initial hearing. However, Senator Harris proposes to amend the bill by conforming language of

how law enforcement is to verify the existence of a Canadian protection order with similar language already in Nevada statute concerning the verification of orders from other jurisdictions.

CHAIR SEGERBLOM:

Assemblyman Ohrenschall, have you seen this proposed amendment?

ASSEMBLYMAN OHRENSCHALL:

I personally like the amendment to A.B. 146, and the sponsor told me he likes it also. The Uniform Law Commissioners are still consulting with the drafting committee as to whether the Act would still be uniform or substantially similar, but we like the substance of it. If it is not uniform, hopefully it will be substantially similar in terms of the uniformity. The goal of uniformity is not just to get the Act passed in so many jurisdictions—Canada is already recognizing our orders, and "we are hoping that if enough jurisdictions or all the jurisdictions ..."

CHAIR SEGERBLOM:

Therefore, the answer to the question, "Do you like it?" is yes.

ASSEMBLYMAN OHRENSCHALL:

I like it, Mr. Chairman.

SENATOR FORD MOVED TO AMEND AND DO PASS AS AMENDED
A.B. 146.

SENATOR HARRIS SECONDED THE MOTION.

THE MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

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CHAIR SEGERBLOM:

We will open the work session on A.B. 184.

ASSEMBLY BILL 184: Revises provisions concerning the withdrawal of certain pleas. (BDR 3-286)

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MR. GUINAN:

The work session document ([Exhibit L](#)) summarizes A.B. 184 which provides that a motion to withdraw a plea of guilty, guilty but mentally ill, or nolo contendere that is made after sentence is imposed or imposition of sentence is suspended is a remedy, which is incident to the proceedings in the trial court. The bill applies to such pleas pending on or after June 12, 2014. There are no amendments proposed for this bill.

SENATOR CANNIZZARO MOVED TO DO PASS A.B. 184.

SENATOR FORD SECONDED THE MOTION.

SENATOR HARRIS:

I was not here for the hearing, so I say no today and reserve the right to change my vote on the Floor.

THE MOTION CARRIED. (SENATORS GUSTAVSON, HARRIS AND ROBERSON VOTED NO.)

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CHAIR SEGERBLOM:

We will open the work session on A.B. 191.

ASSEMBLY BILL 191: Revises provisions governing parentage. (BDR 11-761)

MR. GUINAN:

The work session document ([Exhibit M](#)) summarizes A.B. 191, which requires the State Board of Health to develop and distribute a declaration for the voluntary acknowledgement of parentage to certain agencies. There are no amendments proposed for this bill.

SENATOR FORD MOVED TO DO PASS A.B. 191.

SENATOR DENIS SECONDED THE MOTION.

THE MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

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CHAIR SEGERBLOM:

We will open the work session on A.B. 239.

ASSEMBLY BILL 239: Enacts the Revised Uniform Fiduciary Access to Digital Assets Act. (BDR 59-687)

MR. GUINAN:

The work session document ([Exhibit N](#)) summarizes A.B. 239, which enacts the Revised Uniform Fiduciary Access to Digital Assets Act to establish provisions to give certain fiduciaries and other designated persons the legal authority to manage the digital assets and electronic communications of deceased or incapacitated persons. There are no amendments proposed for this bill.

SENATOR HARRIS:

I like this bill. There is a little bit of lack of clarity with regard to the guardianship issue I brought up. I do not know if you had a chance to talk to Justice James W. Hardesty about his concern with the bill, but I am in a position to support since no other recommendations about how to clarify were brought forward.

SENATOR HARRIS MOVED TO DO PASS A.B. 239.

SENATOR FORD SECONDED THE MOTION.

THE MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

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CHAIR SEGERBLOM:

Seeing no more business before the Senate Committee on Judiciary, we will adjourn the meeting at 2:24 p.m.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED:

Eileen Church,
Committee Secretary

APPROVED BY:

Senator Tick Segerblom, Chair

DATE: _____

EXHIBIT SUMMARY				
Bill	Exhibit / # of pages		Witness / Entity	Description
	A	2		Agenda
	B	4		Attendance Roster
A.B. 147	C	8	Assemblywoman Irene Bustamante Adams	Presentation
A.B. 76	D	4	Julie Butler, Department of Public Safety	Proposed Amendment
A.B. 4	E	1	Patrick Guinan	Work Session Document
A.B. 6	F	1	Patrick Guinan	Work Session Document
A.B. 27	G	1	Patrick Guinan	Work Session Document
A.B. 37	H	1	Patrick Guinan	Work Session Document
A.B. 63	I	1	Patrick Guinan	Work Session Document
A.B. 75	J	1	Patrick Guinan	Work Session Document
A.B. 146	K	3	Patrick Guinan	Work Session Document
A.B. 184	L	1	Patrick Guinan	Work Session Document
A.B. 191	M	1	Patrick Guinan	Work Session Document
A.B. 239	N	1	Patrick Guinan	Work Session Document