

**MINUTES OF THE MEETING
OF THE
ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATIVE OPERATIONS AND ELECTIONS**

**Eightieth Session
March 5, 2019**

The Committee on Legislative Operations and Elections was called to order by Chair Sandra Jauregui at 4:04 p.m. on Tuesday, March 5, 2019, in Room 3142 of the Legislative Building, 401 South Carson Street, Carson City, Nevada. The meeting was videoconferenced to Room 4406 of the Grant Sawyer State Office Building, 555 East Washington Avenue, Las Vegas, Nevada. Copies of the minutes, including the Agenda ([Exhibit A](#)), the Attendance Roster ([Exhibit B](#)), and other substantive exhibits, are available and on file in the Research Library of the Legislative Counsel Bureau and on the Nevada Legislature's website at www.leg.state.nv.us/App/NELIS/REL/80th2019.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT:

Assemblywoman Sandra Jauregui, Chair
Assemblyman Ozzie Fumo, Vice Chair
Assemblyman Skip Daly
Assemblyman Glen Leavitt
Assemblyman William McCurdy II
Assemblywoman Brittney Miller
Assemblywoman Daniele Monroe-Moreno
Assemblyman Tom Roberts
Assemblywoman Selena Torres

COMMITTEE MEMBERS ABSENT:

Assemblyman John Hambrick (excused)

GUEST LEGISLATORS PRESENT:

Assemblywoman Heidi Swank, Assembly District No. 16
Senator Pete Goicoechea, Senate District No. 19
Senator Ira Hansen, Senate District No. 14
Senator Pat Spearman, Senate District No. 1

STAFF MEMBERS PRESENT:

Carol Stonefield, Committee Policy Analyst
Kevin Powers, Committee Counsel
Catherine Bodenstein, Committee Secretary
Melissa Loomis, Committee Assistant

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OTHERS PRESENT:

Tom Clark, representing ALERTWildfire Systems; and Nevada Outdoor Business Coalition
Graham Kent, ALERTWildfire Systems, Reno, Nevada
Ken Smith, President, ALERTWildfire Systems, Reno, Nevada
Christi Cabrera, representing Nevada Conservation League
Steve K. Walker, representing Eureka County
Doug Busselman, Executive Vice President, Nevada Farm Bureau Federation
Jaina Moan, External Affairs Director, Nevada Chapter, The Nature Conservancy
Vinson Guthreau, Deputy Director, Nevada Association of Counties
Mike Brown, Member, Board of Directors, Nevada Fire Chiefs Association
Mark Regan, representing Northern Nevada Fire Chiefs Association
Alex Tanchek, representing Nevada Cattlemen's Association
Kacey KC, State Forester Firewarden, Division of Forestry, State Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Todd Ingalsbee, Legislative Representative, Professional Fire Fighters of Nevada
Cyrus Hojjaty, Private Citizen, Las Vegas, Nevada
Debbie Miller-Joseph, Legislative Chair, Active Republican Women of Las Vegas

Chair Jauregui:

[Roll was called and Committee protocols were explained.] Welcome, everyone, to your Assembly Committee on Legislative Operations and Elections. I am going to take the bills out of order today. We will be starting with the work session for Assembly Joint Resolution 5 of the 79th Session. I am going to turn it over to our committee analyst.

Assembly Joint Resolution 5 of the 79th Session: Proposes to amend the Nevada Constitution to remove the constitutional provisions governing the election and duties of the Board of Regents of the State University and to authorize the Legislature to provide by statute for the governance, control and management of the State University and for the reasonable protection of individual academic freedom. (BDR C-60)

Carol Stonefield, Committee Policy Analyst:

Thank you, Madam Chair. There is one measure before the Committee today for work session; it is Assembly Joint Resolution 5 of the 79th Session. It was heard in this Committee on February 21, 2019.

[Carol Stonefield read from the work session document ([Exhibit C](#)).] The resolution proposes to amend the *Nevada Constitution* to remove the provisions relating to the election and duties of the Board of Regents at the University of Nevada. The Legislature shall provide by law for the governance, control, and management of the University and the establishment of its various departments.

The resolution also requires the Legislature to provide for reasonable protections of individual academic freedom for students, employees, and contractors of public higher education institutions in Nevada.

The resolution also provides that the proceeds derived from public lands, originating with certain federal land grants provided for the support of higher education institutions, shall be invested by the State of Nevada as required by law. Currently the *Constitution* provides that the Board of Regents would invest those funds.

It should be noted that this resolution was approved by the Legislature in the 2017 Session. If it is approved in identical form in the 2019 Session, the resolution will be submitted to the voters for final approval to the 2020 General Election. Thank you, Madam Chair.

Chair Jauregui:

Thank you, Ms. Stonefield. I will entertain a motion to do pass on Assembly Joint Resolution 5 of the 79th Session.

ASSEMBLYMAN DALY MOVED TO DO PASS
ASSEMBLY JOINT RESOLUTION 5 OF THE 79TH SESSION.

ASSEMBLYWOMAN TORRES SECONDED THE MOTION.

THE MOTION PASSED. (ASSEMBLYMAN HAMBRICK WAS ABSENT
FOR THE VOTE.)

I will assign the floor statement to Assemblywoman Miller.

The next item on the agenda is Assembly Concurrent Resolution 4.

Assembly Concurrent Resolution 4: Directs the Legislative Commission to conduct an interim study concerning wildfires. (BDR R-509)

Assemblywoman Heidi Swank, Assembly District No. 16:

Next to me is Senator Pete Goicoechea, who represents Senate District No. 19. It is our pleasure to present to you Assembly Concurrent Resolution 4. This resolution is the result of many thoughtful discussions we had during the interim and in the Legislative Committee on Public Lands during the 2017-2018 Interim. Senator Goicoechea will start us off with some background on wildfires. Then I will talk about the current efforts we have and walk you through the bill.

Senator Pete Goicoechea, Senate District No. 19:

We will start in; we will talk about wildfires. All across the West, local, state, and federal agencies have been fighting wildland fires; however, they face an even larger and more challenging issue each year.

Let me shortly review some of the numbers, and I do not do well reading scripts, so I am just going to go off-script and talk about it. Between 2000 and 2018, we burned almost 9.5 million acres in this state. What is interesting is if you go back and incorporate 1999 into that figure, we ended up with over 11 million acres burned. In 1999 we burned about 1.7 million acres. Last year in two fires, the Martin Fire and the South Sugarloaf Fire, we burned nearly one million acres in the state of Nevada. You have to understand, that fire stretched from Winnemucca—there are only three miles that are not black between Winnemucca and the Bruneau River in Idaho. That is how drastic that fire was going across northeastern Nevada. Thousands and thousands of acres of rangeland, livestock, some structures, wildlife, and wildlife habitat, especially as we get north towards Columbia Creek and Wild Horse Reservoir. I do not know how many of you are familiar with northern Nevada. Jarbidge actually cancelled some hunting seasons there because it was all black. In 2018 we burned over one million acres, in 2017 over 1.3 million.

Fires have dire consequences. Depending on how hot they burn and the time of the year they burn, they do scorch the earth. It destroys all critical habitat. We have been lucky—for the most part we have not experienced what they did in California with many structures lost. I think in the state of Nevada last year, we burned 89 structures. I guess it is comforting, the fact that we burned over a million acres, but we only lost 87 homes.

The problem with that is that typically when we look at emergency management and those numbers, as with the Carr Fire and the Camp Fire in California, those structures burned and qualified almost immediately for federal aid. In Nevada we cannot do that. Very few structures burned. Livestock and sagebrush, unfortunately, do not come to the top of the order. That is the real issue.

Most of these large wildland fires in the state of Nevada are in sparse communities. That stretches the resources which are already not available. The resources that are there are almost nil to nonexistent. That really hampers us when we get into the real heart of the problem—in my mind—and that is initial attack. We need to stop these fires when they are small. It is almost impossible as we get into the fire scenario and you have got 20,000 acres burning with 30-foot flame lengths. We saw some of those fires, especially in the Martin Fire, actually rolling along at 35 miles an hour. There is nothing you can do.

That brings us to another piece of what we are looking for with this Assembly concurrent resolution as we are looking forward to establishing a committee to deal with these issues. The fact is that we need firebreaks, and we need some way to stop these fires or limit them, at least to a smaller fire. A 10,000-acre fire when I was a kid was a huge fire. Today we are lucky if it is only 10,000 acres. It is really scary.

That is the real focus for us: the initial attack, the federal funding, and we need some type of a formula to actually elevate our thinking to the fact that it is not only what we burn, it is in how we make it recover. How do we rehabilitate it? Stopping it is one thing; rehabilitation is another. Let us make it useful down the road. Considering all these things, we have to do a better job. We cannot continue. Eleven million acres, that is more than we have probably burned in all my lifetime except for in the last ten years. It is just unacceptable.

We need to study methods to reduce the fuel loading, enhance our early response, improve our understanding of the true economics of wildland fire and what it is doing to our state and our communities, and let us bring the local, state, and federal agencies together under one umbrella and see if we can actually put a framework in place that allows us to limit the damage. With that, I will turn it over to Assemblywoman Swank, and I will stand for any questions whenever you are ready. Thank you.

Assemblywoman Swank:

Thank you, Senator Goicoechea. I want to talk about what we have been doing during the legislative session. We all know that when we go away from this building we have full-time jobs, so we do not always have the time to put into things. But while we are here in the building, Senator Goicoechea and I thought that we would get ahead on things and get some work done during the legislative session. We have pulled together a wildfire working group. We will be meeting just for six weeks. I think we all know we are going to get too busy once we get going, so we wanted to make sure that we had a schedule set up that had things that we were going to cover and look at in those six weeks.

We wanted to start identifying gaps and then bringing people, legislators, state agencies, and some stakeholders together. It is a very small group. It is an informal group. We really just sit around in an empty conference room and have discussions to make sure that we are all getting up to speed on where the problems are before we hit the interim. Our group is bipartisan, bicameral, and it includes local, state, and federal partners. Our local members include several rural county commissioners. Our state members of our working group are Assemblyman Sprinkle, Assemblyman Watts, Assemblywoman Titus, Senator Scheible, and Senator Hansen. Also in the group are the State Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, the Department of Wildlife, and the Nevada Fire Chiefs Association. We are also working directly with U.S. Senator Catherine Cortez Masto's office. She is sending her staff to our weekly meetings and bringing in the Bureau of Land Management and the United States Forest Service. We are really bringing together all levels of government in this working group so that we can start having these discussions.

We actually met earlier today. Last week was our first organizational meeting. Today was the first meeting on a topic and we spent an hour and a half in a discussion that was led by the State Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Division of Forestry, specifically on fuels reduction. We have a different topic for every week for the working group so that we can get everyone educated and start to figure out what we can do together as a group. We are hopeful that this working group will allow us to begin to coalesce around the issues that will then be addressed more in depth during the interim committee.

Nevada has a significant wildfire problem facing us that impacts not only rural ranchers and rural Nevadans, but also those lands that many urban Nevadans frequent and conservationists fight to protect. After all, we all know that for many of us, Nevada is home because of our amazing open spaces, but without a more concentrated effort to handle our wildfires, we will continue to see large—very large—wildfires, as we have seen in the last decade.

With that, Madam Chair, I could step you through the resolution. It is very short, but I will step you through it very quickly. As already mentioned, the resolution is in response to several large and devastating wildfires that Nevada has already experienced. The resolution calls for an interim study concerning wildfires and would be composed of three members of the Senate and three members of the Assembly. The committee would be tasked with, among other things, looking at methods for reducing wildfire fuels, issues related to early responses to wildfires, and the economic impact of wildfires on state and local communities. Additionally, the committee would be tasked with consulting with various wildfire experts. With that—that is a brief description—we are here to answer any questions the Committee might have.

Chair Jauregui:

Committee members, do you have any questions for the bill sponsors?

Assemblyman Daly:

I have a half question, half comment: Have the federal agencies, such as the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and others, moved off of their previous position that once acreage is burned, you cannot get in there and do anything—grazing or anything else—for two years or however long, which then just allows the fuels to build up? Have they started to move off that position at all or is that still their stance?

Senator Goicoechea:

We are making progress, but we still see some areas where they do request a two- or three-year closure with no grazing. Unfortunately what happens, especially if you get a wet year like this when we get a huge cheatgrass fuel load, is before we ever get it controlled or rehabilitated, it is black again. Typically it is not just that one area, but it actually gets larger.

Yes, they are starting to move off of that. But again, I think that if we work together as what we are proposing as a subcommittee, we will be able to bring them together under one umbrella where we are all striving to reach the same goal, and that is let us stop burning it; let us get it rehabilitated. Thank you.

Assemblyman Daly:

I appreciate that. I know that goes back at least, in my experience, to 2013. I know we had a resolution that we passed out of the Committee on Natural Resources, Agriculture, and Mining in 2013 along these issues. We were going to try to get the county, the state, the BLM, and everyone to start working together instead of against each other for those things. I think this is a good start, and hopefully we will continue to make progress. Thank you.

Assemblywoman Swank:

I would say that we are very encouraged by today's discussions in the working group. We have had really great responses from all levels of government. We are very hopeful. I think everybody knows that we need to rethink and think things out of the box and find a way that we can all pull together.

Chair Jauregui:

Is this our first study as a state to study how we can prevent wildfires?

Assemblywoman Swank:

I believe it would be the first interim committee, but there have been a lot of individual efforts to look at this. I think this would be the first time we would be able to, as a state, start pulling all of this together at different levels of government.

Senator Goicoechea:

In the bad fire year, which was probably the first of the real fire years in 1999, which burned 1.7 million acres in the state, there was some movement from the local government on up. I am sure some of you older members might remember that fire year. That is what brought county liaisons, rancher liaisons, and it brought everybody together. We got focused for three or four years and it seemed to help, then all of a sudden we all kind of went back to sleep and we started to get those major fires in 2010, 2011, 2012 that burned the world up. I guess if there is one message in that it is once we start this, we need to make sure we get through and get across the goal.

Assemblyman Leavitt:

Something you said just sparked a question I had. I was looking at the goals you have of this committee. At what point would you extend the committee if you have not reached the goal of the committee? If you have not gotten there yet, are you going to push past six weeks or are you just going to recess until next session? What is your plan?

Assemblywoman Swank:

Thank you for that question. Are you asking about the working group that we are doing? We want to be realistic. This is really about getting our arms around the subject and making sure that everyone is up to speed on all of these components like fuels reductions; how to reseed; what our initial attack is; and what the gaps are that currently exist. Having 20 years of teaching, I have a lesson plan set up for the committee, so I think we have a good plan that will touch on most of those things. We know that we are not going to finish those conversations in this number of weeks, but that is why we need the interim committee. This is really just to get that startup and make sure that we are already talking to each other and that we are not first meeting in the interim.

Senator Goicoechea:

Maybe I misread what Assemblyman Leavitt wanted, but I do believe the interim committee, as it moves forward, would then look at probably bringing some legislation forward that would establish the framework and the umbrella that would allow the federal agencies, the

state agencies, and the local agencies to work together. I do not mind saying that it does not hurt that we have U.S. Senator Cortez Masto and her staff assisting us in this endeavor. So I do hope we will be able to bring it all the way from boots on the ground clear through to the federal agencies. I probably will require at least some statutory change in some areas. In response to Assemblyman Daly's question—sometimes we need some change in higher levels.

Chair Jauregui:

Are there any further questions for the bill sponsors? [There were none.] I believe we have a presentation next from ALERTWildfire Systems from Mr. Clark, Mr. Kent, and Mr. Smith. I am sorry, Senator Hansen, did you have something to add?

Senator Ira Hansen, Senate District No. 14:

I just wanted to say, "Ditto." They covered everything. My district is 38,000 square miles. A huge portion of it has burned up. I am invited to be on the committee. It is a great idea. One frustration I have had going back to when Assemblyman Daly was Chairman of the Committee on Natural Resources, Agriculture, and Mining, we have been talking about this for over 20 years and frankly, it is mainly the federal agencies that have to get involved. I am totally in support of this. Thank you, Madam Chair, for allowing me to speak briefly.

Chair Jauregui:

Thank you, Senator Hansen. We will move next to our presentation from ALERTWildfire Systems. We have Mr. Clark, Mr. Kent, and Mr. Smith.

Tom Clark, representing ALERTWildfire Systems:

I am here on behalf of ALERTWildfire Systems. Thank you so much for this unique opportunity to come before this Committee and present the ALERTWildfire Systems. I have two scientists, doctors, here from the Nevada Seismological Laboratory at the University of Nevada, Reno (UNR). They came up with this program, with this process, and developed this technology that will, I think, amaze you as far as the applications that it has towards the alert, prevention, mitigation, and fighting of the wildfires we see here in Nevada.

Graham Kent, ALERTWildfire Systems, Reno, Nevada:

Dr. Smith and I represent ALERTWildfire Systems, which is a corporation spun out from the university. All of the intellectual property and what we are doing was developed here at UNR. That is kind of cool.

This picture right here [page 1, ([Exhibit D](#))] is a picture taken from Santiago Peak during the Holy Fire. It looks pretty serious there. So imagine this: Our brave firefighters are somewhere behind us. They need an additional set of eyes out there. I could make it near-infrared so it works really well at night and I could provide time lapse to get to the point that Senator Goicoechea talked about. How do we reduce the time of attack to knock these fires out when they are small? Because, as we found out not only from Nevada but California, there are dire consequences when these fires get large.

What we have developed is a series of pan-tilt-zoom cameras that can spin around and give that 360-degree view for firefighters at dispatch. If you think about it, I do not know if any of you have called in a fire on your cell phone, but you might know where a certain mountaintop is, but a lot of people call them in at the wrong places. Sometimes they are not a fire at all, and yet dispatch has to scale up, down, and try to get resources onto the fire right away. So what we are really doing is using this as a 911 verification tool to get on to the fire and allow them to scale properly.

This is an image from one of our cameras [page 2, [\(Exhibit D\)](#)]. This is the closest camera to the Camp Fire on November 8, 2018. Really, there is a lot to be said about the Camp Fire, but I want you to think about the fact that within 35 minutes, or really an hour after the ignition point, we go from not developing a plume head and 30 minutes later, this is pretty much a monster. Again, to get to Senator Goicoechea's point with fires, if you do not get on them early—and it did not matter whether this was sparked from a power line, it could be a hot break, it could be a cigarette butt—this is probably \$15 to \$20 billion in damage. What we are trying to do is figure out how to get on top of them and knock them down early.

ALERTWildfire is now in five states [page 3]. We started in the Tahoe area. Many of you may have heard of ALERTTAHOE. That was really what we first called it and then we got so far away from Tahoe, it seemed a little crazy. We have a certain amount of coverage in central Nevada right now and that is increasing with support from BLM, but obviously we have networks in the North Bay, the greater Los Angeles area, and San Diego.

Here is the deal. In California alone, we are on the glide path to 1,000 cameras over the next three to four years. This year we are hoping to put out 200 to 300 cameras. That is probably somewhere around \$15 million to \$20 million this year. The state of Oregon in their biennium is putting in \$12 million. They had the worst fire season in their history. Again, we are learning that it is a lot cheaper if we knock them down early. No camera system, no amount of weather modeling, and no amount of prepositioning equipment is going to be a 100 percent guarantee. But what we found out in San Diego County, which is our best example, is we managed to knock down fires in severe Santa Ana wind conditions.

Again, why do we want to do this [page 4]? To get back to the Senator's point, we want to reduce the response time to fire. We also want to know that once you can see it right away, one minute and 30 seconds after dispatch gets called in from 911, you can know right away if you need to increase the response and add more planes. Sometimes you decrease and save money; you hold back your gunpowder for the next fire. Once the fire gets going, you get to look at fire behavior in real time. That is important for firefighter safety. Because we have built-in time lapse, even the public and first responders—everyone—can watch the development of that fire in real time. Unfortunately, when some of these explode, these systems can be used to help first responders make smarter decisions in how to get people out. Let us not also forget that after containment, sometimes the fire sparks back up—the Tunnel Fire in Oakland Hills is a good example of that, \$3 billion and 20-plus dead afterwards. That fire was put out the day before.

Here is an example of the clarity. This happens to be the Perry Fire up on Virginia Peak during asset protection [page 5]. That is the big Federal Aviation Administration dome up there. You would not want to lose that. If you lost that, you might not be able to operate the airport here like you would expect. They use these cameras, in many cases, as asset protection. It is not just neighborhoods or environmentally sensitive areas like for sage grouse. It is also sometimes hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of equipment on mountaintops.

We also encourage the public. They are not only encouraged—they go to it in droves sometimes just for their weather cameras—but we are training them. This is a screen capture from the Hollywood Fire out a little bit east of Pyramid Lake [page 6, ([Exhibit D](#))]. Again, this is available to all of you. It is built on Amazon. What does that mean? A million people can get on it and it will not crash. Again, we want to not only get the public involved with their situational awareness, but we are also developing programs for fire watching because at the end of the day, if a citizen catches a fire before anybody else calls it in, that is a victory. Again, we are crowdsourcing the twenty-first century lookout towers.

This is three fires just north of town in Reno [page 7]. All were discovered. They were lightning strikes. We do pretty well with discovery on lightning strikes. It is only there and if you saw it in motion, it is crystal clear. You can make the best decision possible if you have a camera.

Tom Clark:

Just so you know, we will make this video available either on the Nevada Electronic Legislative Information System or individually so that you can see the embedded videos moving and the actual drama of what is in a still photo here. Thank you.

Graham Kent:

This is a few years back in 2016 out by the hamlet of Midas [page 8]. The Hot Pot Fire blew up. This is the next day [page 9]. They were literally watching the planes go in and do their flash check, and making real-time decisions. It looks like they are on a magic carpet, but they are on Midas Peak. This keeps being repeated again and again, not only in Nevada and California, but starting up in Oregon and other states. Again, it is about making the best decisions.

This was a big save that really changed what happened in San Diego County. This is the Lilac Fire on December 7, 2017 [page 10]. There is a small wisp of smoke and 35 seconds after the 911 call, they knew right away at their dispatch, which is called Monte Vista, that indeed they had a hit. That was a fire. During this period of time, this was the worst fire condition day in San Diego County history. My wife and I were burned over by the Cedar Fire. There have been a lot of bad days in San Diego. This was the worst day. What this allowed dispatch to do was look at all the other cameras in the county and decide that there was one. They put every resource on this fire and knocked it down at 4,000 acres. Most people expected it to go to Interstate 5 and 50,000 acres. That was seen as a billion-dollar

save. Again, there was no loss of life in this fire. If we had the video, we would be able to show it.

This is at the beginning of the frame that was just last year in 2018, three days after the Woolsey Fire [page 12]. This was not quite as bad as the December 7, 2017, Lilac Fire. The whole area was de-electrified. It was blowing 40 to 50 miles per hour. And guess what? If we had a video, we would be able to see it. It got called in. They basically verified the exact position based on supercomputer modeling for the previous 10 days. They pre-moved resources, including a Skycrane helicopter to the Ramona Air Attack Base, and before the first fire truck arrived, it was put out, again, on a day that was blowing 40 to 50 miles per hour, and it happened twice that day. It is about scale. If you do not have a camera, we cannot help dispatch or, in a sense, they cannot help themselves.

This gives you an idea of the coverage, in green and blue stars, and what we are building this summer, in red stars [page 13, ([Exhibit D](#))]. We are making definite progress.

Ken Smith, President, ALERTWildfire Systems, Reno, Nevada:

Just to make a point on this picture here [page 13], this is microwave that we installed. However, towers that have microwave and have bandwidth available, whether it is Enterprise Information Technology Services or any existing towers, can go out very quickly. We can build our own microwave, which we did from the initiation of this thing. But as Graham was saying, rolling out 1,000 cameras in California takes a lot of cooperation with providers, Internet service providers, and tower owners. Once we get tower space or we get bandwidth from existing microwave, it goes up very quickly. It increases coverage very quickly to whatever area we are at. That is how it is going out in California.

Graham Kent:

We are making some progress in central Nevada. This is the piece around Tahoe [page 14]. There are many more dots, so again, we are in the wildland and urban interface. Many people live here. At some level it requires a lot of dots, but having said that, there needs to be a lot more dots in the rural areas. It is not just central, eastern, and northern Nevada. If you go outside of Las Vegas out to Mount Charleston, that place scares me to death. That looks a lot like the communities in California where there is one road in and one road out. It just takes the wrong ignition and off to the races you go.

I think the point we like to make here is that this technology is a game changer [page 15]. We have been told that. That is what people tell us in the firefighting business. We are really just trying to understand how to keep up with this huge demand. Obviously, ALERTWildfire Systems is one way of doing that. Again, this technology is being adopted around the West right now, so we are pretty proud about that, but we do not want it to be left behind here. Having been to Paradise and Santa Rosa, it could happen here. It can happen in Spring Creek; it can happen in Charleston; it can happen in Galena. We need to do the best job we can to get that early ignition report and then we need to have the best resources for the firefighters. If you put it all together, we are having a lot of success down in San Diego. Might I say, two years ago there was an arsonist who no one had heard about in South Lake

Tahoe. He lit over 30 fires and we were involved in every one of them to knock them down early. I think that is about it. Thank you.

Ken Smith:

Just to complement what Graham was saying, there are these things—we have coverage; we have a camera. The cameras are really high-quality, high-definition cameras; we can actually see for 40 or 50 miles in some ideal situations. With the density of the cameras and the people on them with everybody watching, we really can and have demonstrated that we can catch fires early with this system. Not in all cases, but we can do it.

Chair Jauregui:

We have a question from Assemblyman Roberts.

Assemblyman Roberts:

My background is policing. We built a whole camera system on the Las Vegas Strip and everywhere else, so I have a few technical questions. You are using microwave technology. Are you using existing cell towers or are you building your own towers? Are they pan-tilt-zoom capable? And then the last question is for monitoring. Is that done by dispatch wherever they are assigned to or wherever the feed is?

Ken Smith:

We can build our own microwave towers. We did this early on. We have had towers; we have used BLM towers or existing towers to mount our equipment on. In some cases, there is microwave on the tower. If we work it out with the agency as to how to get the data securely transported into their network—we have very capable people—then we just mount a camera and plug it into the existing microwave system. As the thing grows and becomes viral, it is a network. The more cameras you get, the more links you get. We have to put our own up in places to create the right network. It is very viral. Either way, but the best way and the fast way is to use existing bandwidth that is out there in the rurals. There are some out there at each tower, for example.

Graham Kent:

On the monitoring question, you are right. If you go into dispatch these days, like in Saint Helena outside of Napa, before we were there they had these great big high-definition 4K screens and now they have many more screens so they can watch in real time.

Here is one of the interesting things that happened in Orange County this year. There is a group of physically disabled folks who are going to man the cameras. So on each tower, one camera can go around continuously in 360 degrees, and the other one can go where it needs to go. Especially during red flag days, we are going to man and woman up and have the public do that. We are also working with a lot of bright people doing machine vision, machine learning. That is not where we would hope it to be, but ideally in the end, what you really want is the public out there helping. You want dispatch there checking it out, especially for lightning strikes and pointing cameras toward that. Then you want the

artificial intelligence to sit there and try to catch them before—because again, we need to try to get them early.

Assemblyman Roberts:

I applaud you. It is definitely the wave of the future to use cameras and technology to help you get early detection. I applaud you for your efforts.

Chair Jauregui:

Thank you for the presentation. I understand you will also be a part of the interim study, so thank you.

Tom Clark:

That was going to be my ask. We would love for this to pass, A.C.R. 4, because we really look forward to working with the interim committee and giving a more detailed presentation on all of the technology behind this. I will encourage you to go to ALERTWildfire.org and look at the beautiful pictures of Tahoe every day while you are sitting there because the cameras are phenomenal around the basin. Thank you, Madam Chair.

Chair Jauregui:

Thank you for the presentation. We will now open the hearing to testimony in support.

Christi Cabrera, representing Nevada Conservation League:

I am here on behalf of the Nevada Conservation League in support of A.C.R. 4. Wildfires have become larger and more intense in recent years. I do not have to tell you that; we see it on the news constantly. These fires impact wildlife habitat, air quality, and water quality. This resolution will allow our state to come up with proactive measures to deal with these issues. We urge your support on this legislation. Thank you.

Steve K. Walker, representing Eureka County:

Eureka County speaks in support of A.C.R. 4. Eureka County is right in the middle of what was once referred to as the "sagebrush ocean." The sagebrush ocean has been impacted, and this important vegetative community has been converted to introduced annual species, species with names like cheatgrass and medusahead, species that burn almost every year. We need to address this issue. It is turning into somewhat of an environmental disaster. We would like to try to turn the tide and deal with wildfires in our county. Thank you.

Doug Busselman, Executive Vice President, Nevada Farm Bureau Federation:

Madam Chair and members of the Committee, our members are very interested stakeholders who have been heavily impacted over the past number of years by the massive wildfires that have been sweeping across our state. The Nevada legislative focus that A.C.R. 4 would bring would provide an essential forum for Nevada to concentrate in regard to responding to the wildfire situation. We believe greater effort is necessary on presuppression activities and reducing fuel loads in a proactive fashion. We look forward to participating in the process that this interim process and study will provide. Thank you very much.

Jaina Moan, External Affairs Director, Nevada Chapter, The Nature Conservancy:

Thank you for this opportunity to provide comment on A.C.R. 4 that directs the Legislative Commission to conduct an interim study concerning wildfires. The Nature Conservancy's mission is to conserve the lands and waters on which all life depends. We are committed to working with you to identify solutions to Nevada's wildfire threats that meet the needs of both people and nature.

The Nature Conservancy (TNC) fully supports A.C.R. 4. As we all have seen in recent years, wildfire poses a serious threat to the forests and rangelands in Nevada and to the people and wildlife that depend on them. Large wildfires are projected to increase in size, frequency, and intensity. We recognize that there is an urgent need to expand the scope and scale of forest and rangeland management to reduce fuel loads and boost ecosystem resiliency.

To that end, TNC scientists are actively working to understand the resource needs for reducing wildfire risk at our urban-wildland interface and within Nevada's wide open rangelands. For example, our team has completed an assessment of the Truckee River watershed that estimates fuel loads and fuel reduction needs. In Nevada's rangelands, our scientists have devised planning tools that can model the ideal placement of subregional fuel breaks for the sagebrush ecosystem.

We support this resolution that would appoint a committee to study wildfire. And to support this committee's work, The Nature Conservancy is prepared to offer our expertise and data. Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this resolution.

Vinson Guthreau, Deputy Director, Nevada Association of Counties:

We want to thank the Legislative Committee on Public Lands, Assemblywoman Swank, and Senator Goicoechea for bringing this forward. Both urban and rural members of the Nevada Association of Counties, the association that represents all of Nevada's counties, have concerns about wildfire. We hear from our members and our chiefs, as well as the personnel, on this issue all the time. We look forward to providing a local voice as a lot of our members have a lot of local expertise in this area. Again, we support this measure and thank you for bringing it forward.

Mike Brown, Member, Board of Directors, Nevada Fire Chiefs Association:

We are very appreciative to see such a concern taking place by everybody in the state of Nevada. Wildfire has no discriminating factors. It crosses all boundaries, whether it be state, local jurisdiction, or federal lands. With that, we are very supportive of A.C.R. 4. We appreciate it coming forward, and we also appreciate being able to present during the working group because local jurisdiction—there are over 150 fire agencies throughout the state of Nevada, city fire departments, county fire departments, general improvement districts, as well as volunteers—we are the first response for a lot of these incidents. It has worked; it has worked well in the past, but we are always looking to improve the response system when it comes to any agency that we support and work with. With that, we have great programs to support the federal side of things, as well as the state side of things.

We are looking forward to being able to present what we can provide, but also hear ideas on how we can make things better in the future. Thank you very much.

Mark Regan, representing Northern Nevada Fire Chiefs Association:

We are in support of A.C.R. 4. We would like to thank the sponsors for offering us a seat at the table with the Nevada Fire Chiefs Association and working with us, working together with the state and federal agencies, and coming up with a solution to prevent the fires, and also rehabilitate the fire areas afterwards. Thank you.

Alex Tanchek, representing Nevada Cattlemen's Association:

I am here on behalf of Neena Laxalt representing the Nevada Cattlemen's Association. We are in support and look forward to helping in any way we can.

Kacey KC, State Forester Firewarden, Division of Forestry, State Department of Conservation and Natural Resources:

I am here in support of the interim study concerning wildfires. Wildfire is a very complex issue in the state of Nevada. We have seen lengthened fire seasons—I will not repeat all the fire statistics that Senator Goicoechea already mentioned. There are many issues that are causing this increase in fires that we have seen over the last 20 years, part of which is lengthened fire seasons due to changes in climate. Science shows that much of the state of Nevada has increased about 20 days per decade over the last four decades in our fire seasons. So where we used to see fire for about five to seven months, we are now seeing it for about eight to ten months, and sometimes we are seeing it year round. We have seen large fires in December and January. We have a huge increase in fine flashy fuels and overstocked forests. We also have an increase of homes directly adjacent to flammable vegetation.

Like all of the issues within the state, there are multiple partnerships—state and local government, federal agencies, as well as homeowners. I think that this committee in the interim session would be a great way for us to talk about how we fix this problem, not only in firefighting assets and suppression forces, but really focusing a lot of our effort on mitigation and rehabilitation before, during, and after these fires because that is where we are going to have the largest effect in these landscapes and our ability to control wildfire in the future. Thank you.

Todd Ingalsbee, Legislative Representative, Professional Fire Fighters of Nevada:

We support this bill. As communities start to grow and go into rural areas in developments we see going up everywhere, we think it is very important, especially as our cities' boundaries grow, and especially to make sure we are able to provide the service that our residents deserve. Thank you.

Tom Clark, representing Nevada Outdoor Business Coalition:

The Outdoor Business Coalition is made up of businesses from all around the state. We look to provide policy support for these kinds of policies. If we allow these wildfires to take over and devastate our state, we are not going to have the great outdoors to promote from the tourism and economic development perspective. Thank you, Madam Chair.

Chair Jauregui:

Is there anyone here to testify in opposition? Seeing no one, we are going to move to neutral. Is there anyone here to testify in neutral in Carson City or in Las Vegas? [There was no one.] I will invite the bill sponsor back up to give final remarks.

Assemblywoman Swank:

I just want to reiterate how encouraged I am by all of the different levels of government that have been coming together just during this legislative session to work on this. We have had commitments from U.S. Senator Cortez Masto's office, from the State Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, from the Department of Wildlife, which will be coming to all of our meetings, not just the ones where they are presenting. I think we are starting that momentum, and we are very excited to be able to continue this into the interim. Thank you.

Chair Jauregui:

I will now close the bill hearing on Assembly Concurrent Resolution 4. The next item on the agenda is Senate Joint Resolution 3 of the 79th Session.

Senate Joint Resolution 3 of the 79th Session: Proposes to amend the Nevada Constitution to provide certain rights to voters. (BDR C-55)

I will open the hearing on Senate Joint Resolution 3 of the 79th Session, and I will invite Senator Spearman to the table.

Senator Pat Spearman, Senate District No. 1:

The bill before you today, Senate Joint Resolution 3 of the 79th Session, proposes an amendment to the *Nevada Constitution* to provide in the *Constitution* those voting rights currently set forth in the *Nevada Revised Statutes* (NRS).

Following the events of the 2000 General Election, the United States Congress considered, and eventually approved, the Help America Vote Act of 2002, commonly known as HAVA. This act, among other things, required states to post at each polling location a list of voter instructions—rights, if you will—specifying certain guarantees afforded to the voter. These include the right for each voter to receive a sample ballot, having the ability to vote using a provisional ballot, and the right to a uniform, statewide standard for counting and recounting all votes accurately. Specifically, Title 52, Chapter 209, Subchapter III, of the *United States Code* requires that "general information on voting rights under applicable Federal and State laws, including information on the right of an individual to cast a provisional ballot and instructions on how to contact the appropriate officials if these rights are alleged to have been violated," must be posted at every polling place.

In accordance with HAVA, states across the country developed and adopted these polling place posting requirements in their own statutes, often referring to them as the "Voters' Bill of Rights." Indeed, Nevada adopted a voters' bill of rights as well in Assembly Bill 235 of the 72nd Session. The measure was approved unanimously in both houses and is codified in NRS 293.2546. Many of the guarantees set forth in A.B. 235 of the 72nd Session in 2003

were long-standing provisions already in Nevada law. Senate Joint Resolution 3 of the 79th Session proposes to set forth these same voting rights in Article 2 of the *Nevada Constitution*.

The provisions of this resolution state that each voter who is a qualified elector has the right to "receive and cast a ballot that is written in a format that allows the clear identification of candidates; and accurately records the voter's preference in the selection of candidates."

They also have the right to the following:

- "To have questions concerning voting procedures answered and to have an explanation of the procedures" posted at the polling place.
- "To vote without being intimidated, threatened, or coerced."
- To vote early voting or even on Election Day "if the voter is waiting in line at a polling place" at the time that the polls close.
- "To return a spoiled ballot and receive another in its place."
- "To request assistance in voting, if necessary."
- To receive "a sample ballot which is accurate, informative and delivered in a timely manner."
- "To receive instruction in the use" of the voting equipment.
- "To equal access to the elections system without discrimination, including, without limitation, discrimination on the basis of race, age, disability, military service, employment or overseas residence."
- To be assured of "a uniform, statewide standard for counting and recounting all votes accurately."
- "To have complaints about elections and election contests resolved fairly, accurately and efficiently."

It is important to pass this legislation because, as many of you might be wondering, why put it in the *Nevada Constitution* when it is already in the NRS? Well, there is a simple answer. Not only is this information required to be posted at polling places under HAVA, but these rights are important as basic fundamental rights and pillars of our democracy. Indeed, three amendments to the *U.S. Constitution* already address voting rights and guarantee voting regardless of race—the Fourteenth Amendment; gender—the Nineteenth Amendment; and economic status—the Twenty-fourth Amendment regarding poll taxes. Moreover, the Twenty-sixth Amendment lowered the voting age to 18. I would argue that if it is good enough to include these guarantees in the *U.S. Constitution*, it is good enough to include the Voters' Bill of Rights in the *Nevada Constitution*.

Voting rights have a clear role in protecting voters and the sanctity of the vote. If you have followed election news lately, you are aware of the allegations of voting irregularities in the states of Florida and North Carolina. Let us consider Florida, where a poor ballot design may have caused voters to skip over the U.S. Senate race after voting for the gubernatorial race. I wonder if a voter's right to a clear and understandable ballot, similar to what is proposed in S.J.R. 3, would have prevented this? What about the right to a "uniform, statewide standard

for counting and recounting all votes accurately"? I am not sure this right was recognized in Florida when certain recount requests were rejected for being submitted two minutes late, yet recounts are allowed to be finished after the completion deadline. Finally, consider this: In North Carolina there were reports that unauthorized individuals were sent door to door to collect unsealed absentee ballots. It was later reported that these individuals were paid by a certain political campaign to selectively return these absentee ballots to voting officials—clearly a violation of the right "to equal access to the elections system without discrimination." Fortunately, in Nevada we have been spared many of these irregularities and voting mishaps. I want to keep it that way, and I want to place these rights into the *Nevada Constitution* with the approval of S.J.R. 3.

This resolution is about protecting our democracy and protecting the sacred act of voting. There have been many proposals over the years to amend the *Nevada Constitution* with various provisions that, arguably, should not be in the *Constitution*. However, this is a clear exception and one on which we can all agree. Voting is a privilege for which other nations have fought for generations. These rights and guarantees associated with voting should be set forth in the *Nevada Constitution*, and this is one constitutional amendment we can all enthusiastically support. I might add, Madam Chair, for my almost 30 years of serving in the military, this is one of the fundamental rights for which I was prepared to lay down my life to protect.

I remember my grandmother when she would go to vote back in the 1960s and early 1970s. She would dress up like she was going to church. She would have her hat and she would have her gloves on. I asked her one time when I was really young, "Why do you dress up to go and vote? Why is that so important?" She said to me that this is something that so many people fought and died for. You see, my grandmother was born less than 30 years after the Emancipation Proclamation—her father was a slave and her mother was 100 percent Cherokee. They did not have the right to vote. And we all know what happened during the Jim Crow years. She told me about showing up at the polling place and they had a jar of jelly beans. They would ask her how many jelly beans were in the jar. It did not matter what she said. Any answer was wrong. Or one time she showed up and they asked how many black jelly beans were in the jar. Anything to keep "colored people" from voting. This is a sacred right, and every time I have a right to do that I am going to dress up because it is important.

We might remember Fannie Lou Hamer, a civil rights activist in Mississippi who was threatened and her home was shot at because she was trying to register people to vote. Or maybe you remember reading about the four little girls who were killed in Birmingham 11 days after a federal order came down to integrate the Alabama school system. This was also associated with the right to vote. The only thing they did wrong was go to Sunday school. Three were 14 and one was 11. Cynthia Wesley, Carole Robertson, and Addie Mae Collins were 14; and Denise McNair was 11. Immediately after the blast, church members wandered dazed and bloodied, covered with white powder and broken stained glass, before they started digging into the rubble trying to find survivors.

Voting is a fundamental pillar of our democracy, and I believe we must—we must—protect that right. That is why I bring to you Senate Joint Resolution 3 of the 79th Session. We all who are qualified should have the right to vote unimpeded and unintimidated. Thank you, Madam Chair and Committee members, for listening. I am ready for any questions you might have.

Chair Jauregui:

Thank you, Senator, for bringing this important piece of legislation forward. Do any Committee members have any questions? Thank you, Senator Spearman. We will open the hearing on Senate Joint Resolution 3 of the 79th Session for testimony in support. Is there anyone here in Carson City who wishes to testify in support? [There was no one.] Is there anyone in Las Vegas who wishes to testify in support? [There was no one.] Is there anyone in Las Vegas or Carson City who wishes to testify in opposition?

Cyrus Hojjaty, Private Citizen, Las Vegas, Nevada:

I think for now we should do some more investigation, get some more will of the people, and spread awareness about this. It is kind of shocking how I found out about this bill just a couple of hours ago. I just wanted to drive to the Grant Sawyer Building, check it out, and see what it is about. I see this bill and it is being imposed on our *Constitution*. I smell something fishy that something like this gets into the *Constitution* because maybe the reason why you want to put it into the *Constitution* is because of the fact that you want to, well, make it more difficult to repeal it. It seems pretty obvious to me, believe it or not. Let us say that if this law passes and it makes things worse, it is going to be even harder to repeal this law. Why do we not look over this? Why do we not have a discussion in a town hall, see if this thing really works, and then we can probably see if we can go further with this? I believe perhaps a law should do it. It does not have to be something permanent in our state *Constitution*. The Senator does have a point—yes, there is voter suppression—but I believe that it should be done through other means.

I do believe that there is massive voter fraud. Massive voter fraud can happen against both parties. I do believe that Al Gore won the 2000 election. I do believe that Bernie Sanders won the 2016 caucuses; they were rigged. However, there are many times that I believe that things were rigged against the GOP [Republican Party]. Certainly, when I look at these numbers right here, I see the fact that the total turnout for 2016 was, believe it or not, higher than the 2008 presidential year. How could that be? Do we have an investigation to see what is really going on? Because certainly voter fraud cases have been found all over the United States and the Secretary of State has not reported one thing. It has surely happened in Florida and many other states.

Chair Jauregui:

Sir, I am going to have to ask that you keep your comments to this resolution. Thank you.

Cyrus Hojjaty:

Okay, but then, I mean, what about these numbers right here, these voter turnout numbers? I am very suspicious about putting something in the *U.S. Constitution* because, well, if

something does not end up looking right, and if there is a possibility that it could allocate and create the incentive for more fraud, then it is going to be harder for us to remove this. What other option do we have to repeal it? Maybe we will have to file a lawsuit; maybe we will have to contact the Federal Election Commission. What other chance do we have? See, when you are trying to impose this in the state *Constitution*, I feel very suspicious. Look at how you guys are looking at me in the audience. It looks like I am exposing something that is true. My goodness, I do not understand why the media is not reporting this. Please do what you can. Let us have a discussion. Let us have a town hall meeting. Let us hear from each and every one of you why this should be the case. Let us hear from others, and let us see if we can move forward with this. Thank you so much.

Chair Jauregui:

Thank you.

Assemblywoman Monroe-Moreno:

I do have a comment. To the gentleman down south, I just want to make you aware that I sat on this Committee in the 2017 Session. This resolution was brought forward in 2017, so it has actually been out there for more than two years. I appreciate your comments and I believe this Voters' Bill of Rights was nothing that snuck up on anyone. This is our second session listening to it, but we do appreciate your comments. Thank you.

Chair Jauregui:

Is there anyone else in Las Vegas wishing to testify in opposition? Please state your name and proceed.

Debbie Miller-Joseph, Legislative Chair, Active Republican Women of Las Vegas:

I would like to comment and state my concerns with the proposed Section 1A to be added to Article 2 of the *Nevada Constitution*. First, I would like to suggest that it is already in the NRS, so since it is already in NRS, we do not need it in the *Constitution*. It would be difficult to amend and revise it once it is put into the *Constitution*, and so far we have not seen any issue with enforcing it through our statute. Also, I do not believe that what we see here is anyone being prevented from voting because they receive their ballots. In fact, it looks like what was put out by Joseph Gloria was 500,000 mail-in ballots that went out for 2018. So if that was the case, more than enough people were able to vote, including the illegal aliens. I really oppose this and it should not be in the *Constitution*. Thank you so much.

Assemblywoman Monroe-Moreno:

You said you were representing ARW. Could you tell us what ARW stands for?

Debbie Miller-Joseph:

Yes. It is Active Republican Women of Las Vegas.

Assemblywoman Monroe-Moreno:

Thank you so much.

Chair Jauregui:

Is there anyone else in Las Vegas to testify in opposition? [There was no one.] If you are here to testify in neutral, please fill the seats in Las Vegas and in Carson City. [There was no one.] I will invite the bill's sponsor back up to give any final closing remarks.

Senator Spearman:

Thank you, Madam Chair and members of the Committee. I am not sure if the gentleman is still there, but you know, one of the most risky things to do is to try to tell someone how they feel. You certainly cannot do that. You cannot tell me what my motives are. I have already stated those and I stand by them.

Second, putting it in the *Constitution* and making it difficult to change is the point because we do not want people to take this right and throw it against the ground and come up with some willy-nilly notion of how people should be allowed to vote. No more jelly beans. No more poll taxes. None of this crazy stuff. That is exactly the point. I appreciate Assemblywoman Monroe-Moreno's question because it is unfortunate that the gentleman only got this a few hours ago while it has been out for two years. It is also unfortunate that he does not understand the process for changing the *Constitution*. Changes to the *Constitution* require two consecutive votes by the Assembly and then it goes to the people. So, the *Nevada Constitution* is where it needs to be and it needs to be there so that people who get misinformed do not accidentally come up with something that would preclude qualified people from voting.

Additionally, Madam Chair, I always take issue with the term "illegal." No one is illegal; they may be undocumented, but illegal is not a term you ascribe, proscribe, or prescribe to any human being. Those comments were very unfortunate. I stand by my testimony. I have served this county for almost 30 years and as I said before, I was prepared to lay down my life to protect this right. And I will lay down my life again to protect this right. It is just that important. It is important because people who are qualified to vote should not be subjected to infantile fantasies about some type of irregularity.

I stand by my statements. It is unfortunate the gentleman felt that he could just make the statement and not stay around for me to challenge that statement. Let me end with these words. It is a fundamental right that we all have and we should be prepared as United States citizens to protect that right. I took an oath every time I was promoted to protect and defend this *Constitution* against all enemies, foreign and domestic—foreign and domestic. You see me? Take the picture. That is all I have to say.

Chair Jauregui:

Thank you, Senator. We will now close the hearing on Senate Joint Resolution 3 of the 79th Session. Our next item on the agenda is public comment. Is there anyone here in Carson City who wishes to give public comment? [There was no one.] Is there anyone in Las Vegas who wishes to give a public comment?

Cyrus Hojjaty, Private Citizen, Las Vegas, Nevada:

I would like to, first of all, respond to the Senator.

Chair Jauregui:

Sir, we have closed the hearing on Senate Joint Resolution 3 of the 79th Session.

Cyrus Hojjaty:

Okay, I understand that, but let me just make something very clear. Illegal is illegal. If you come into the United States illegally, it is illegal. So that is just not fair to my parents who did it the right way. I do not want to be forced to use fuzzy, pleasant terms to describe people who violate federal law, who use fake social security numbers to get a job, who come here, as Harry Reid admitted in 1993, with their anchor-baby children who are used to get welfare benefits and protect themselves from deportation. I do not like it when these are the kinds of people who are trying to manipulate our system.

Chair Jauregui:

Okay, sir, we thank you for your testimony. If you have written public comment that you would like to submit, please feel free to do so. Thank you.

Cyrus Hojjaty:

I sure hope you listen to them.

Chair Jauregui:

Is there anyone else here for public comment? Seeing no one, our next meeting is scheduled for Tuesday, March 12, 2019, at 4 p.m. We will adjourn today's meeting [at 5:17 p.m.].

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED:

Catherine Bodenstein
Committee Secretary

APPROVED BY:

Assemblywoman Sandra Jauregui, Chair

DATE: _____

EXHIBITS

[Exhibit A](#) is the Agenda.

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

[Exhibit C](#) is the Work Session document on Assembly Joint Resolution 5 of the 79th Session, dated March 5, 2019, presented by Carol Stonefield, Committee Policy Analyst, Research Division, Legislative Counsel Bureau.

[Exhibit D](#) is a copy of a PowerPoint presentation titled "ALERTWildfire Systems," presented by Graham Kent, ALERTWildfire Systems, Reno, Nevada; and Ken Smith, President, ALERTWildfire Systems, Reno, Nevada.