MINUTES OF THE
SENATE COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES

Eighty-third Session
May 15, 2025

The Senate Committee on Natural Resources was called to order by Chair Michelee Cruz-Crawford at 3:34 p.m. on Thursday, May 15, 2025, in Room 2144 of the Legislative Building, 401 South Carson Street, Carson City, Nevada. The meeting was videoconferenced to Room 8 of the Nevada Legislature Hearing Rooms, 7120 Amigo Street, 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 Michelee Cruz-Crawford, Chair
Senator Melanie Scheible, Vice Chair
Senator Julie Pazina
Senator Ira Hansen
Senator John Ellison

GUEST LEGISLATORS PRESENT:

Assemblymember Venicia Considine, Assembly District No. 18

STAFF MEMBERS PRESENT:

Jennifer Ruedy, Committee Policy Analyst
Daniela Cortes-Arriola, Committee Policy Analyst
Erin Sturdivant, Committee Counsel
Cherie Dittler, Committee Secretary

OTHERS PRESENT:

Gina Greison, President, Nevada Voters for Animals
Rob Ghiglieri, Administrator, Division of Minerals
Nikki Bailey-Lundahl, Nevada Mining Association
Caleb Cage, Eureka County

CHAIR CRUZ-CRAWFORD:
Our first order of business will be a presentation on Assembly Bill (A.B.) 136.

ASSEMBLY BILL 136 (1st Reprint): Revises provisions relating to animals. (BDR 50-168)

ASSEMBLYMEMBER VENICIA CONSIDINE (Assembly District No. 18):
As a member of the Nevada Legislature, we are a voice for our constituents and endeavor to represent the interests of the people in this State. Sometimes our efforts extend to those who do not have their own voice or the ability to advocate for themselves. In such circumstances, it is our responsibility to ensure that we prioritize the well-being and protection of those who can't speak for themselves. This is what A.B. 136 aims to do.

This bill is a critical step toward increasing the public's awareness and response when they encounter instances of animal mistreatment or cruelty within certain Nevada establishments. One of my constituents, Gina Greison, president of Nevada Voters for Animals, requested this bill. In her extensive experience, people will call a local organization to report instances of abuse and animal cruelty but not often to animal control. This has become a problem because complaints against a commercial entity are not being registered with the proper authorities. If a significant number of complaints are made to a local organization instead of the proper animal control entity, it is exponentially more difficult for a jurisdiction to take action.

Recognizing that inhumane and cruel tendencies continue to impact Nevada's animals, it is essential we take steps to address and prevent such appalling practices. Assembly Bill 136 offers a mechanism for doing so by increasing public oversight and reporting on animal establishments. This bill requires the posting of information on how to contact the local animal control authority in a situation where an animal is in a commercial establishment and has been subjected to an act of animal cruelty.

Assembly Bill 136 is narrowly defined. It requires that the owner or operator of a commercial establishment engaged in the business of selling access to live animals that interact with the public be required to post a sign. The sign would read: "If you know or have reason to believe that an animal is in danger or has been subjected to an act of cruelty in violation of NRS 574.100, you may contact [telephone number for the local animal authority].

The commercial establishment would include the telephone number of the local animal control authority on the sign. The sign must be posted in the location

where payment is made and must be at least 8 1/2 by 11 inches in size. If the owner fails to conspicuously post the sign, there is a $100 per day penalty. This bill does not apply to facilities that are accredited members of the Association of Zoos and Aquariums. Requiring establishments to post this sign will empower the public to take action when they see possible mistreatment or abuse of animals. It provides the public with immediate contact information for the proper authority, which can then take action to ensure that animals within our State are being safely and humanely treated. That is what the bill does.

SENATOR HANSEN:
I have the Andelin Family Farm in my district. It's kind of a petting zoo-type thing. Would this bill apply to them? Do they need to put up a sign that if anybody observes anything … also petting zoos, pet stores, people who are selling dogs, cats and stuff—are they included? The bill says it applies to any establishment that has access to live animals and interacts with the public. Are we talking about a petting zoo?

ASSEMBLYMEMBER CONSIDINE:
The impetus for this bill was to target places that sell access to aquarium animals or places where you pay to have actual physical contact with otherwise wild animals. That is the basis of A.B. 136. This bill would not affect pet stores or any place like that. It was not intended to affect small petting zoos or places of that nature. But if the establishment has wild animals—not goats or farm animals—this bill would apply.

SENATOR HANSEN:
Okay. This is a great bill and thank you for clarifying a couple of concerns I had.

SENATOR ELLISON:
I do have a couple of small questions. It looks like this bill will clean up a lot of stuff we were worried about, but what happens to all the reports of cruelty that are called in? If someone calls in and says they want to report on something, what happens?

ASSEMBLYMEMBER CONSIDINE:
The main idea of A.B. 136 is to provide proper contact information to the proper authorities—the local animal control agency. They'll do what they need to do and keep track of the issues and problems that have been reported. If animal control receives a high enough number of complaints, they can step in and do

something as opposed to … in our experience when phone calls are being made to local rescue or animal organizations, it is much more difficult to aggregate the information and present it to the jurisdiction when it's not firsthand knowledge.

CHAIR CRUZ-CRAWFORD:
Thank you so much for presenting the bill. You have a group of animal lovers here. Does the $100 administrative fee go to the local animal control agencies?

ASSEMBLYWOMAN CONSIDINE:
Yes. It would go to local animal control agencies because they would be the ones who would respond to the complaint. It's really just a penalty and not meant to go to an organization or anyone else. The penalty would just help offset any costs for the animal control entities.

CHAIR CRUZ-CRAWFORD:
Just to be clear, if a kid has a party and they hire a mobile petting zoo, would this signage be required at the party?

ASSEMBLYWOMAN CONSIDINE:
The way A.B. 136 is written, a petting zoo would not be a commercial establishment that provides access. It would have to be a commercial establishment like Seaquest.

GINA GREISON (President, Nevada Voters for Animals):
I support A.B. 136 and am the constituent who approached the amazing Assemblywoman Considine about this bill. I am a native Nevadan and have been doing this for 20 years. I get so many phone calls from people who don’t know how to report animal cruelty or are unsure of who to contact. I know it seems like a no-brainer, but we see animal cruelty posts all the time on social media, or people actually reach out to reporters in the media to report cruelty. That's not what we want to see. We want animal cruelty concerns investigated by the proper authorities. I tell people all the time that although I'm a very engaged animal advocate, I'm not the proper authority.

I heard someone ask if this [bill] was for Seaquest, and yes, Seaquest is part of the reason. I also want to tell you a story about a dog named Maura who was at a boarding facility. I know this bill has been amended and some changes made, but there are acts of cruelty that happen. I had a dog die in a boarding facility. There were many other dogs at risk, and I knew how to contact the

proper authorities so they could investigate. Ultimately, the owner of the facility was charged with animal cruelty. Five other dogs died in six months because the owners of the dogs didn't know how to contact authorities. They had already cremated their dogs by the time they learned how. There was no justice for those animals.

Proper and thorough investigations need to be done, which happens when you go to the proper authorities—we've already gone to local jurisdictions and asked them to amend the law to require some businesses to report if animals die so we can get them to conduct a proper investigation—instead of having the situation play out in the media.

CHAIR CRUZ-CRAWFORD:
Thank you for your advocacy. If you have additional comments, you can submit them to our committee secretary. Thank you for presenting this bill. As an equal opportunity officer for Nevada, I reach out to people many times, and it's that second reach out that gets information out. I see the signage as an additional reach out.

I will close the hearing on A.B. 136. As there is no discussion, I will entertain a motion to do pass A.B. 136.

SENATOR SCHEIBLE MOVED TO DO PASS A.B. 136.

SENATOR HANSEN SECONDED THE MOTION.

THE MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

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CHAIR CRUZ-CRAWFORD:
We now have a presentation on Senate Bill (S.B.) 464.

SENATE BILL 464: Enacts the Interstate Mining Compact. (BDR 46-1125)

ROB GHIGLIERI (Administrator, Division of Minerals):
I have submitted a brief (Exhibit C) on behalf of my agency. The Division of Minerals (DM) works under the Commission on Mineral Resources (CMR). The CMR and DM advise and make recommendations to the Mining Oversight and

Accountability Commission concerning the statutory policy of the State relating to minerals. By statute, DM encourages and assists in the exploration and production of oil, gas, geothermal energy and minerals within the State.

The DM collects and disseminates mineral-related information throughout the State. The DM also maintains a register of operations for mining, the production of oil, gas and geothermal and annually records the production of every registered mining operation. The DM permits all oil gas, geothermal and dissolved mineral resources on lithium brine drilling operations. We operate the State's physical safety and Abandoned Mine Lands program and perform education outreach on the mineral industry. We also administer the Nevada Reclamation Performance Bond Pool for mining and exploration operations. The bond pool is under the Interstate Mining Compact Commission (IMCC).

I want to discuss the value of the mining industry in Nevada. The State consistently ranks in the top five in the Investment Attractiveness Index for all mining jurisdictions in the world. Nevada has been number one in the index ten times in the last 20 years. We also consistently rank in the top three states for non-fuel mineral production and, in 2024, were estimated to have been the number one producer of non-fuel minerals within the United States. We have also been the largest gold-producing State in the U.S. for over 30 years now. We are a leading producer of gold, barite, lithium and a significant producer of silver, copper, molybdenum, gypsum, diatomite and others.

The Biden-Harris Administration’s Department of the Interior, led by the Interagency Working Group on Mining Laws, Regulations, and Permitting, noted the effectiveness of Nevada's permitting, the collaboration with us and our federal agencies, and recommended that all BLM agencies adopt and mimic Nevada's BLM permitting process. Our permitting process collaborates directly with the Division of Environmental Protection and their reclamation and regulation program.

Senate Bill 464 will make Nevada a full member of the IMCC. The Governor will become its official commissioner and appoint delegates to serve on the State's behalf. The IMCC is a multistate government organization that supports natural resources, related environmental protections and the mine safety and health interests of its member states. The IMCC provides a unified voice in Congress so the administration and federal agencies can provide a consistent focus on

state management of natural resources while maintaining a strong relationship with the federal government.

Member states identify issues and concerns for the IMCC to address on behalf of all states and develop positions on bills, rules, regulations and other initiatives focused on mining. As the primary regulators of this industry, the IMCC participates in the execution of the benchmarking of information and sharing opportunities. Member states can continue to perform at their highest level, and Nevada members could chair positions within the various standing committees of the IMCC.

There's a fiscal note associated with this bill. The annual compact fee is addressed in our budget as an enhancement. Our budget is closed with the enhancement approved for the foreseeable future, pending passage of this legislation. Membership dues will be paid by existing fee revenue on mining claims and dedicated to DM. If there ever is an actual funding mechanism at the federal level for a hard rock AML program [Abandoned Mine Lands], S.B. 464 would allow us to utilize federal money to pay these fees. The General Fund will not be impacted by this fiscal note.

I will now discuss the bill. Section 2 enacts the IMCC in the longest part of the bill language and explains the function and purpose of the IMCC. Article I, Findings and Purposes, discusses the importance of mining and its economic significance to the State while highlighting the importance of ensuring that the effects of mining are evaluated to include soil, water, land and other resources. This section also says that all mining should be conducted in accordance with sound conservation principles.

Article III [State Programs] ensures that each IMCC member state has or will create a regulatory mining program and AML to meet the intent of the IMCC. Nevada already has multiple agencies to address these regulatory regulations and AML programs. We've also been highlighted at the national level for our programs. This bill will not create any new requirements to Nevada's permitting agencies. This bill contains the language of a compact commission adopted in the 1970s. Each additional state must adopt the same language.

When the IMCC was created in the 1970s, many states did not have regulatory programs at the state level, including Nevada. It's now 2025, and Nevada has a very robust regulatory program. Article IV requires the IMCC to study and

collaborate between states and federal agencies on existing operations, processes, conservation and restoration, and make recommendations to the government administration on how to deal with these laws.

Article V discusses members of the Commission, the governor of each state and their respective roles, voting rules and bylaws. Article VI creates advisory and technical regional committees. Article VII discusses the financial requirements in the budget compact and the duties of the commissioners regarding the budget compact. Article IX states, and this is important, "Nothing in this compact shall be construed to limit, repeal or supersede any other laws of any party State."

Article X, section 3 authorizes the Governor to designate a representative on their behalf. Section 4 provides that no provision of the compact limit, repeal or supersede any law of the State and that the State of Nevada is not liable for certain obligations or solvency of the Commission. Section 5 states that the Governor, Legislature or their designated agents have the right to inspect the books of and the accounts of the IMCC. Section 6 requires IMCC to file a copy of the bylaws with the CMR and DM to make the copy of the bylaws available for inspection by the public or Legislature. Section 6 also requires DM to pay the annual membership dues. As previously stated, there is no impact to the General Fund on these dues as they will be paid from mining claim fees and annual dues by the United States Geological Survey based on the estimated production of each member state.

SENATOR ELLISON:
What about the permits out there that have been frozen for many years, like drilling for oil or whatever? Are permits going to be reactivated? Do people wait until they refile them, or how do you do that?

MR. GHIGLIERI:
The IMCC only addresses mining in the State. The DM is already a member of the Interstate Oil and Gas Compact Commission that deals with oil and gas drilling, and the regulatory aspects of federal agencies; for example, looking at mining in each state, this has actually happened recently with IMCC and the State of Alaska. The IMCC polls member states to provide a recommended resolution to regulatory agencies or have conversations with the regulatory agencies from the state's perspective. They can then understand the state's concerns moving forward.

SENATOR ELLISON:
When you did your presentation, you talked about all kinds of minerals that fall under mining, but you didn't mention silver [*sic*]. That's usually what miners want to go in and get, in addition to gold.

MR. GHIGLIERI:
If I didn't mention silver, it's because I accidently skipped the word while reading my text. Silver is definitely an important thing we produce; Nevada produced almost 5.5 million ounces of silver in 2024.

SENATOR HANSEN:
This is pretty much just an advisory board to regulatory bodies, and you have a group that comes together and tries to come up with good solutions for all the states but absolutely no enforcement mechanisms, correct?

MR. GHIGLIERI:
That is correct.

SENATOR SCHEIBLE:
I just want to confirm that section 2, which contains most of the text of the IMCC, is the same in every state that joins the compact.

MR. GHIGLIERI:
That is correct.

CHAIR CRUZ-CRAWFORD:
I also had that same question. As this subject was a little bit outside my wheelhouse, I had my subject matter expert Senator Skip Daly annotate every section of the bill. I know that a lot of the words can't be changed because it has to mirror other states, but I do have questions on not changing the verbiage. In the process, how did our environmental protections or environmental organizations play a role in working through the IMCC?

MR. GHIGLIERI:
In the general overarching meetings with the IMCC, environmental groups are invited and present at the meetings to provide perspective. The impetus of the IMCC was based on coal and coal mining back in the 1960s and 1970s, and adapting to current realities to ensure that coal mining could continue. The IMCC also wanted to address and perform reclamation and deal with concerns

over environmental regulations in place; for example, where it's no longer allowed to just leave a portal open with acid mine drainage flowing out.

This was the impetus within Nevada. This bill will impact our regulatory programs, the beta minerals programs and our relationships with the minerals industry. The bill would also provide opportunities for the Department of Business and Industry, which regulates mine safety, and the health and training administrations to collaborate with other states learning different perspectives and other important matters happening in other states.

At this point, our representation with IMCC is a support letter from Trout Unlimited (Exhibit D) which had a connection and has been focused on abandoned mining cleanup. Trout Unlimited and others work together to implement significant cleanup of abandoned mine sites.

NIKKI BAILEY-LUNDAHL (Nevada Mining Association):
We support S.B. 464 and support Nevada joining the IMCC. It's important for hard rock mining to have a voice in this group. We are the leaders in hard rock mining in the country, so Nevada should have a seat at the table.

CALEB CAGE (Eureka County):
Eureka County supports S.B. 464 and echoes the comments of the Nevada Mining Association because mining is so important to Eureka County.

CHAIR CRUZ-CRAWFORD:
The Committee also received a letter in support (Exhibit E) of S.B. 464 from Thomas L. Clarke, Interstate Mining Compact Commission. I will close the hearing and entertain a motion to do pass S.B. 464.

SENATOR HANSEN MOVED TO DO PASS S.B. 464.

SENATOR ELLISON SECONDED THE MOTION.

THE MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

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CHAIR CRUZ-CRAWFORD:
We will now begin our work session using two consent calendars to process bills of a noncontroversial nature in a more efficient, less time-consuming manner. Our committee policy analyst, Daniela Cortes-Arriola, will give us instructions and summarize the measures on our first consent calendar.

DANIELA CORTES-ARRIOLA (Committee Policy Analyst):
As nonpartisan staff, I cannot advocate for or against any measure this committee will consider for this consent calendar. These bills do not have proposed amendments or need further discussion or debate. If any member wishes to discuss, debate or vote no on one or more bills on the consent calendar, the member may request that the item be removed from the consent calendar.

With the chair's approval, bills removed from the consent calendar may have further discussion in a separate vote. We will start with the consent calendar for bills with no amendments. The following measures are on the consent calendar. I will read the summaries from the work session documents for A.B. 26 (Exhibit F), A.B. 86 (Exhibit G), A.B. 132 (Exhibit H), A.B. 354 (Exhibit I) and A.B. 429 (Exhibit J).

ASSEMBLY BILL 26 (1st Reprint): Revises provisions relating to dams. (BDR 48-261)

ASSEMBLY BILL 86 (1st Reprint): Revises provisions relating to forestry. (BDR 47-377)

ASSEMBLY BILL 132: Revises provisions relating to water. (BDR 48-586)

ASSEMBLY BILL 354 (1st Reprint): Revises provisions relating to the Nevada State Board on Geographic Names. (BDR 26-718)

ASSEMBLY BILL 429 (1st Reprint): Revises provisions relating to natural resources. (BDR 10-679)

CHAIR CRUZ-CRAWFORD:
I will entertain a motion to do pass for the bills on the consent calendar.

SENATOR HANSEN MOVED TO DO PASS A.B. 26, A.B. 86, A.B. 132, A.B. 354 AND A.B. 429.

SENATOR SCHEIBLE SECONDED THE MOTION.

THE MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

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CHAIR CRUZ-CRAWFORD:
We will move to our second consent calendar.

MS. CORTES-ARRIOLA:
Each bill on the second consent calendar has an amendment. The motion for the entire consent calendar will be to amend and do pass as amended. Any committee member may request an item be taken off the consent calendar for further clarification, discussion or consideration. The following measures are on the consent calendar. I will read the summary of the bills on the second consent calendar from the work session documents for A.B. 29 (Exhibit K), A.B. 104 (Exhibit L) and A.B. 487 (Exhibit M).

ASSEMBLY BILL 29: Revises provisions relating to motor vehicle fuel. (BDR 51-271)

ASSEMBLY BILL 104 (1st Reprint): Revises provisions relating to water. (BDR 48-383)

ASSEMBLY BILL 487 (1st Reprint): Revises provisions relating to the sale of certain pets. (BDR 50-1096)

CHAIR CRUZ-CRAWFORD:
I will entertain a motion to amend and do pass as amended the bills on the second consent calendar as summarized by Ms. Cortes-Arriola.

SENATOR SCHEIBLE MOVED TO AMEND AND DO PASS AS AMENDED A.B. 29, A.B. 104 AND A.B. 487.

SENATOR HANSEN SECONDED THE MOTION.

THE MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

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CHAIR CRUZ-CRAWFORD:
Next up is A.B. 40.

ASSEMBLY BILL 40 (1st Reprint): Revises various provisions relating to environmental hazards. (BDR 46-265)

MS. CORTES-ARRIOLA:
I will read the bill summary from the work session document (Exhibit N). There is a proposed amendment to the bill.

SENATOR CRUZ-CRAWFORD:
I will entertain a motion to amend and do pass as amended A.B. 40.

SENATOR SCHEIBLE MOVED TO AMEND AND DO PASS AS AMENDED A.B. 40.

SENATOR HANSEN SECONDED THE MOTION.

THE MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

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SENATOR CRUZ-CRAWFORD:
Next is A.B. 59.

ASSEMBLY BILL 59 (1st Reprint): Revises provisions relating to governmental administration. (BDR 45-300)

MS. CORTES-ARRIOLA:
I will read the summary of A.B. 59 from its work session document (Exhibit O). There are two amendments to the bill.

SENATOR HANSEN:
Several of us on the committee had the idea that the bill would make it illegal for people to feed game birds. We contacted the Nevada Department of Wildlife (NDOW), and they agreed to replace the bill with language that is almost

identical to what's in federal law. However, the amendment submitted still has the word "migratory" in it. We should take that word out because the idea behind this ... in the initial bill hearing, it was pointed out the problems with people baiting and hunting turkeys. Baiting means to intentionally spread corn or wheat to get the turkeys used to eating it, and then people would hunt them.

Although we want to discourage this practice, we don't want to discourage people from feeding game birds—quail or ducks. That is the intent of the amendment, but we want to take out the word migratory, which includes all game birds and intentional baiting. That takes care of the amendment we discussed, and so we are on the same page as NDOW.

SENATOR SCHEIBLE:
I want to commend NDOW for coming to see me after the first A.B. 59 hearing. They were super proactive in approaching me and incredibly easy to work with, especially at this time in session. It's appreciated when you ask a bill proponent for an amendment, and they follow through. It allowed me to support this bill and the other good things it does while memorializing my concern.

SENATOR HANSEN:
I want to clarify the amendment for intentional baiting. If somebody goes out and hunts in a wheat field or something, that's not considered baiting. It needs to be an intentional act involving artificially spreading something out there to attract a bird—then hunting them. Hunting in a cornfield or wheatfield is not baiting. Incidental acts are also not considered baiting. It has to be an intentional act.

CHAIR CRUZ-CRAWFORD:
So, Hansel and Gretel are safe on this one. Got it. I will entertain a motion to amend and do pass as amended A.B. 59, deleting the word "migratory" in the amendment.

> SENATOR SCHEIBLE MOVED TO AMEND AND DO PASS AS AMENDED A.B. 59, DELETING THE WORD MIGRATORY IN THE AMENDMENT.
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> SENATOR PAZINA SECONDED THE MOTION.

THE MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

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CHAIR CRUZ-CRAWFORD:
Our final business of the day is public comment.

SENATOR SCHEIBLE:
Today may be our last meeting of the Senate Committee on Natural Resources for this session. As the vice chair, it is my honor and privilege to take a moment to acknowledge what an absolutely fantastic job Chair Cruz-Crawford has done this session. I have now been vice chair of this committee three times, and it's always a delight to work with chairs who come in on their first day. For some of them, this was their very first, second or third hearing they have ever been to.

They have to pick up the gavel and run the whole show—you've done it with aplomb. We have all been very happy to work with you. Over the last 102 days, we've seen you get more comfortable running these meetings, using the gavel and understanding the myriad issues that we work on in natural resources. I want to thank you for serving as our chair and hope that everybody will join me in giving her a round of applause.

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CHAIR CRUZ-CRAWFORD:
Thank you so much to everyone here who has helped me: Vice Chair Scheible for educating me; Senator Hansen and Senator Ellison, I like how you always start your question with a story. I got to where I knew the people who could answer my questions because I didn't have enough information. I also want to thank our wonderful staff who have been here through it all for helping me run effective meetings. I could not have done this without you and am excited for next session so I can run a meeting without a script. That's my next goal. Seeing no further public comment, this meeting is adjourned at 4:23 p.m.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED:

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Cherie Dittler,
Committee Secretary

APPROVED BY:

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Senator Michelee Cruz-Crawford, Chair

DATE:_____

EXHIBIT SUMMARY				
Bill	**Exhibit Letter**	**Introduced on Minute Report Page No.**	**Witness / Entity**	**Description**
	A	1		Agenda
	B	1		Attendance Roster
S.B. 464	C	5	Rob Ghiglieri/ Division of Minerals	Brief
S.B. 464	D	10	Rob Ghiglieri/ Division of Minerals	Support Letter: Corey Fisher/Trout Unlimited
S.B. 464	E	10	Senator Michelee Cruz-Crawford	Support Letter: Thomas Clarke/ Interstate Mining Compact Commission
A.B. 26	F	11	Daniela Cortes-Arriola	Work Session Document
A.B. 86	G	11	Daniela Cortes-Arriola	Work Session Document
A.B. 132	H	11	Daniela Cortes-Arriola	Work Session Document
A.B. 354	I	11	Daniela Cortes-Arriola	Work Session Document
A.B. 429	J	11	Daniela Cortes-Arriola	Work Session Document
A.B. 29	K	12	Daniela Cortes-Arriola	Work Session Document
A.B. 104	L	12	Daniela Cortes-Arriola	Work Session Document
A.B. 487	M	12	Daniela Cortes-Arriola	Work Session Document
A.B. 40	N	13	Daniela Cortes-Arriola	Work Session Document
A.B. 59	O	13	Daniela Cortes-Arriola	Work Session Document