

MINUTES OF THE
MEETING OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE
ON JUDICIARY

SIXTY-FIRST SESSION
NEVADA STATE LEGISLATURE
January 29, 1981

The Senate Committee on Judiciary was called to order by Chairman Melvin D. Close, at 9:05 a.m., Thursday, January 29, 1981, in Room 213 of the Legislative Building, Carson City, Nevada. Exhibit A is the Meeting Agenda. Exhibit B are copies of the minutes on Senate Joint Resolutions 18 and 25 of the 60th Session. Exhibit C is the Attendance Roster.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT:

Senator Melvin D. Close, Chairman
Senator Keith Ashworth, Vice Chairman
Senator Don W. Ashworth
Senator Jean E. Ford
Senator William H. Hernstadt
Senator William J. Raggio
Senator Sue Wagner

STAFF MEMBERS PRESENT:

Shirley LaBadie, Committee Secretary

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 18 of the 60th SESSION.

Proposes to amend Nevada constitution to permit legislature to authorize inferior courts to suspend sentences and grand probation.

Darrell E. Cupurro, Managing Director, Nevada Motor Transport Association stated that he is neither for or against Senate Joint Resolution No. 18. He pointed out that because of legislation last session, adjustments to the truck weight fine section were made, J.P. courts were reducing fines in the \$500 range to \$50 for overweight, and fines were being forfeited. The law prior to that time read that fines are mandatory and must not be reduced under any circumstance by the court. Efforts were made to improve the situation by making bail allowed, equal to the fine, and is within the categories of the law in 484.757. The words, waived and suspended, were removed from the law when

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the bill was drafted and will give the courts to right to waive or suspend fines.

Senator Keith Ashworth stated that the committee that worked on these transportation areas were concerned and wanted stiffer fines and under no circumstance, could they be waived, suspended or reduced. He questioned if the resolution would give inferior courts these rights.

Chairman Close pointed out that the last sentence of the bill states that the legislature may limit the authority which it concurs upon the courts pursuant to this section. It can state in the legislative enactment, we are not to waive, reduce or suspend any particular penalty or fine.

Mr. Cupurro told the committee there is a bill being introduced this session that will deal with truck fines. He would like to see the language, waived or suspended, put back into the law if this resolution passes, the law should be consistent.

Barbara Durbin, Deputy Chief, Nevada State Parole and Probation stated that on line 13 of the bill, lower courts would be given permission to grant probation. We interpret this to mean that the probation would also be at the local level, and not through the state agency such as Probation and Parole, as we service only the district courts by statute.

Chairman Close advised Ms. Durbin that this is the present law and was not being changed. The new language relates only to municipal and justice courts. If authority is given to suspend fines and granting of probation, the Department of Probation and Parole would be given the money to handle the supervision.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 25 of the 60th SESSION

Proposes to amend Nevada constitution to allow for municipal courts of record.

Mike Cool, City of Las Vegas stated that he was not in favor or opposition to SJR 25, but questioned if it is permissible to use a recorder system as we use a court transcriber in Clark County

Chairman Close stated that when j.p. courts were made courts of record, it was provided that they utilize recording devices, unless the county commission authorized for a court reporter. This would apply to the cities, the judge would be entitled to have the court reporter only if the city authorized it.

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SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 10

Encourages juvenile court judges to appoint youth services commissions.

Senator Ford stated that the resolution and Senate Bill No. 10 on the agenda are the result of an interium committee looking at problems which had surfaced over the last few years over the organizing and financing of the juvenile court. Senator Ford handed out copies of the interium report, Organization and Financing of Judicial Services Involving Juveniles. The committee did not want to make a great deal of change, but reaffirmed that the court is in charge and the judge in the instance of juvenile cases should be the enforcer. The kind of juvenile justice that is being administered throughout the state is not even. Senator Ford pointed out that SCR 10 reminds us and the courts, counties and legislature of the law put on the books in 1975, which allows for the creation of a youth services commission in the counties by the judges.

This is a 5 person commission appointed by the judge of the juvenile court to advise the welfare division, governing bodies of the local government, the judge, governor and the legislature, regarding new programs to reduce the incidents of juvenile delinquency. The commission is to develop formal agreements between departments, organizations and agencies and initiate special projects in delinquency prevention.

Chairman Close asked if there is a fiscal impact on this resolution.

Senator Ford stated that part of the law says the youth services commission can seek and secure money and resources to carry out the purposes of the commission. Court judges are not aware the statute existed. In rural areas, the juvenile judge is also the district judge and these has been a lack of attention to all the things that can be done in the areas of juvenile delinquency.

Ned Solomon, Deputy Director of the Clark County Juvenile Court stated that he was in support of the bill and would offer any information he had available, to the committee. Mr. Solomon stated that the juvenile court judges are there for a period of two year terms. Judges that come back, build on the base they have established. Coordination of services and obtaining resources, are in the foreseeable future.

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Senator Keith Ashworth stated that he felt problems might be created by recommending to Judiciary how to run their business.

Senator Ford stated that the committee spend hours listening to what role it should have in telling the judges what to do. The judges supported the law 422.300 in 1975 and Judge Mendoza was a strong supporter of it. The judges are not opposed to the law, but there is a lack of awareness and understanding of how it can be useful.

SENATE BILL NO. 32

Requires juvenile judges and masters to attend National College of Juvenile Justice.

Senator Ford stated that the leadership and attitude of the judge is absolutely critical. It is especially important because the concept of the juvenile court, is not only punishment but rehabilitation. By requiring judges and masters to attend the national college, it gives them some conscienciousness raising that they need to do a better job and of relating to the local governments that are financing their operation. Part of the problem is that some local governments in the state are subsidizing programs in juvenile court, that in other parts of the state, state funds are provided. By law, the state is required to handle foster care, dependent, and neglected children. The state and the money committee are not giving the state the money to provide these programs.

Senator Ford stated that judges need some training in public relations and felt they would benefit by attending the judicial college. She pointed out that S.B. 32, line 3, does use the words, first elected. The intent of the bill was that every judge attend, if it eliminates current judges, the words should be removed. The cost of the college for a 1 week session is \$455 and \$757 for a 2 week session. Judges are becoming aware of the value of being at the National College.

Senator Keith Ashworth stated that if this had an impact on the county level, the county fiscal agent should testify on the bill.

Senator Ford stated that Dan Fitzpatrick, Clark County has advised that generally there is no problem with billing on a pro rata share.

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Ned Solomon stated that he supported this bill, as being in the field concerned with the quality of the service to young people throughout the state. The cost of the college is small, compared to the return that is received.

Senator Keith Ashworth stated that he would like to have the fiscal department of Clark County write a letter to the fact that they have no objections to this bill. This session may impact their revenues on some taxation measures.

Senator Ford stated that both the judges and masters have taught some of the courses and the bill will not affect them. They are helping run some of the things that are going on at the college.

SENATE BILL NO. 43

Authorizes establishment of residential centers by Department of Parole and Probation.

Senator Wagner asked Mr. Wolff, Department of Prisons to comment on a question asked at the conclusion of the testimony the previous day.

The question was:

Of all the bills that we got, within all of the programs of alternatives to incarceration, which of these do women have access to?

Mr. Wolff stated that the specific programs that are stipulated in these bills, women are not participating in. As a viable alternative to make sure that women are participating in community based programs, we came up with a sound recommendation and is part of our budget.

Martha Conard, Superintendent, Women's Prison, stated that the proposal is going to the financial committee, that the women incarcerated in the State of Nevada receive a pre-release center located in Las Vegas. At the present time 57% of our women are from Clark County and it is felt that the would be the best place for the center. The budget would include the work program, restitution, school or training if sponsored by CETA, and all the things that could be combined into a pre-release center. It is recommended in the governor's budget.

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Senator Wagner questioned why the women are not integrated in the same facilities with the men, why a separate facility is needed.

Mr. Wolff stated that coeducational programs do not work, the basic determination is that women have different needs than men. It causes a variety of problems that are not constructive.

Ms. Conard stated that there are not as many women involved in a restitution commitment as the men and it would be hard to find the women to place in a Reno center. If Las Vegas can fill the restitution center in Las Vegas with males, they should do so, a separate facility is needed for women to combine their needs into one pre-release center. It would house 20 to 25 women. We do not participate in the work release program because it is supervised by Probation and Parole. Women are placed on a work experience program with state agencies and are being supervised by state employers. We have funding from CETA for a nurses assistance program, Sierra Convalescence Center is cooperating with us on this program.

Mr. Wolff stated that of a population of 110 incarcerated women, approximately 1/3 are on a work program, the men, out of 1,700, 250 to 300 in the program. The women have a much better program.

SENATE BILL NO. 28

Creates committee to select sites and design for prisons.

Mr. Wolff went on record in support of the bill. He would like to request a change on page 2, lines 14, 15, and 16, and 38, 39 and 40. It orders that in the cost of construction of prisons, the board cannot exceed what it believes to be minimum constitutional standards for the physical construction of prisons. Instead, could read, would comply to the National Standards on Construction promulgated by the Commission on Accreditation or the U. S. Department of Justice. This would insure that we would not build a prison that would not meet basic minimum standards in the future. He stated that the standards take into consideration that which is cost effective, what is economical and what is not in design. His choice for a manual was the Commission on Accreditation for Corrections Standards.

Senator Keith Ashworth stated that the language could read, minimum standards generally accepted for the construction of the prison, the word, constitutional could be deleted.

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ADDITIONAL TESTIMONY ON S. B. 32.

Dan Fitzpatrick stated that this bill does have merit and the study on the fiscal impact to Clark County would be approximately \$3,000 to \$4,000 a year. The budget office based this on previous experience in dealing with the judicial colleges, in sending in the attendance rates to these centers. The language, pro rata share is confusing and should be examined.

Mike Brown, Court Administrator stated that there is no training for district court judges, they are receiving the training on federal grants. A bill may be introduced for this purpose. Education for the municipal and j.p. judges is provided by statute. Mr. Brown pointed out that the foundation course for the training of the judges is an excellent beginning, the problem is of continuing education.

Senator Hernstadt questioned if the Supreme Court had the authority to mandate this education on its own without legislative enactment.

Mike Brown stated that it is a state law for lower court judges, the law states that you will forfeit your office if you don't comply with educational directives.

After reviewing the testimony and remarks on the bills scheduled for January 28 and 29, the action of the committee was as follows:

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 18 of the 60th SESSION

Senator Don Ashworth moved that SJR 18 be approved with a Do pass.

Senator Hernstadt seconded the motion.

The motion carried unanimously.

Chairman Close advised that he would write a letter to the Secretary of the State if SJR 18 passes, and ask him to advise the committee of any proposed language to go into the constitution. The writing of the language should be placed with the Legislative Counsel Bureau.

Senator Wagner suggested that the committee ask for a bill introduction to have the legislature take over this change.

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SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 25 of the 60th SESSION

Senator Hernstadt moved that SJR 25 be approved with a Do Pass.

Senator Don Ashworth seconded the motion.

The motion carried unanimously.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 10

Senator Ford moved that SCR 10 be approved with a Do Pass.

Senator Raggio seconded the motion.

The motion carried unanimously.

SENATE BILL NO. 32

Senator Don Ashworth moved that S. B. No. 32 be approved with a Do Pass with amendments.

Senator Hernstadt seconded the motion.

The motion carried. (Senator Keith Ashworth voted "No").

SENATE BILL NO. 29

Hold for additional information.

SENATE BILL NO. 36

Hold for additional information.

SENATE BILL NO. 43

Senator Don Ashworth moved that S.B. 43 be approved with amendments and Re-refer to Committee on Finance.

Senator Hernstadt seconded the motion.

The motion carried unanimously.

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SENATE BILL NO. 55

Senator Hernstadt moved that S. B. No. 55 be approved with a Do Pass with amendments.

Senator Ford seconded the motion.

The motion carried unanimously.

The following bill was presented to the committee for introduction:

BDR 5-180 (S.B. 149)

Revises provisions relating to abuse and neglect of children.

Meeting adjourned at 11:00 a.m.

Respectfully submitted by:


Shirley LaBadie, Secretary

APPROVED BY:


Senator Melvin D. Close, Chairman

DATE: Jan 29, 1981

SENATE AGENDA

EXHIBIT A

COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Committee on Judiciary, Room 213.
Day Thursday, Date January 29, Time 9:00 a.m.

S. J. R. No. 18 of the 60th Session--Proposes to amend Nevada constitution to permit legislature to authorize inferior courts to suspend sentences and grant probation.

S. J. R. No. 25 of the 60th Session--Proposes to amend Nevada constitution to allow for municipal courts of record.

S. C. R. No. 10--Encourages juvenile court judges to appoint youth services commissions.

S. B. No. 32--Requires juvenile judges and masters to attend National College of Juvenile Justice.

May 3—From committee: Do pass.
 May 4—Read second time.
 May 7—Taken from General File. Placed on General File for next legislative day.
 May 8—Taken from General File. Placed on General File for next legislative day.
 May 9—Read third time. Passed. Title approved. Preamble adopted. To Senate.
 May 10—In Senate. To enrollment.
 May 11—Enrolled and delivered to Governor.
 May 14—Approved by the Governor. File No. 86.

S. J. R. 18—Committee on Judiciary, Apr. 4.

Summary—Proposes to amend Nevada constitution to permit legislature to authorize inferior courts to suspend sentences and grant probation. (BDR C-1661)
 Apr. 4—Read first time. Referred to Committee on Judiciary. To printer.
 Apr. 5—From printer. To committee.
 Apr. 25—From committee: Amend, and do pass amended.
 Apr. 26—Read second time. Amended. To printer.
 Apr. 27—From printer. To engrossment. Engrossed. First reprint.
 Apr. 28—Read third time. Passed, as amended. Title approved, as amended. To Assembly.
 Apr. 30—In Assembly. Read first time. Referred to Committee on Judiciary. To committee.
 May 3—From committee: Do pass.
 May 4—Read second time.
 May 7—Taken from General File. Placed on General File for next legislative day.
 May 8—Taken from General File. Placed on General File for next legislative day.
 May 9—Read third time. Passed. Title approved. To Senate.
 May 10—In Senate. To enrollment.
 May 11—Enrolled and delivered to Secretary of State. File No. 85. (Return to 1981 Session.)

S. J. R. 19—Committee on Taxation, Apr. 4.

Summary—Proposes constitutional amendment to permit exemption from property tax for conservation of energy by using nonfossil resources. (BDR C-2052)
 Apr. 4—Read first time. Referred to Committee on Taxation. To printer.
 Apr. 5—From printer. To committee.
 Apr. 11—From committee: Do pass.
 Apr. 12—Read second time. To engrossment. Engrossed.
 Apr. 16—Read third time. Passed. Title approved. To Assembly.
 Apr. 17—In Assembly. Read first time. Referred to Committee on Taxation. To committee.
 May 3—From committee: Do pass. Placed on Second Reading File. Read second time.
 May 4—Read third time. Passed. Title approved. To Senate.
 May 7—In Senate. To enrollment.
 May 9—Enrolled and delivered to Secretary of State. File No. 81. (Return to 1981 Session)

S. J. R. 20—Committee on Finance, Apr. 12.

Summary—Proposes amendment of Nevada constitution to specify authority and duties of and limitations upon legislative bodies to provide support for judiciary. (BDR C-1649)
 Apr. 12—Read first time. Referred to Committee on Finance. To printer.

May 14—Read third time. Passed. Title approved. Preamble adopted. To Senate.

May 15—In Senate. To enrollment.

May 16—Enrolled and delivered to Governor.

May 17—Approved by Governor. File No. 89.

S. J. R. 24—Committee on Taxation, Apr. 27.

Summary—Memorializes Congress to repeal legislation requiring reduction of social security benefits to spouses or surviving spouses by amount received as pension from certain public retirement systems. (BDR 1606)

Apr. 27—Read first time. Referred to Committee on Finance. To printer.

Apr. 28—From printer. To committee.

May 3—From committee: Do pass.

May 4—Read second time. To engrossment. Engrossed.

May 7—Read third time. Passed. Title approved. Preamble adopted. To Assembly.

May 8—In Assembly. Read first time. Referred to Committee on Taxation. To committee.

May 10—From committee: Do pass.

May 11—Read second time.

May 14—Read third time. Passed. Title approved. Preamble adopted. To Senate.

May 15—In Senate. To enrollment.

May 16—Enrolled and delivered to Governor.

May 17—Approved by Governor. File No. 90.

S. J. R. 25—Committee on Judiciary, May 2.

Summary—Proposes to amend Nevada constitution to allow for municipal courts of record. (BDR C-2019)

May 2—Read first time. Referred to Committee on Legislative Functions. To printer.

May 3—From printer. To committee. From committee: Re-refer to Committee on Judiciary. Re-referred to Committee on Judiciary. To committee.

May 4—From committee: Do pass.

May 7—Read second time. To engrossment. Engrossed.

May 8—Read third time. Passed. Title approved. To Assembly.

May 9—In Assembly. Read first time. Referred to Committee on Judiciary. To committee.

May 10—From committee: Do pass.

May 11—Read second time.

May 14—Read third time. Passed. Title approved. Action of passage rescinded. Read third time. Lost.

May 26—Action of refusal of passage rescinded. Read third time. Passed. Title approved. To Senate. In Senate. To enrollment.

June 6—Enrolled and delivered to Secretary of State. File No. 120. (Return to 1981 Session).

S. J. R. 26—Committee on Legislative Functions, May 8.

Summary—Proposes to amend Nevada constitution to permit 2-day organizational session of legislature before each biennial session (BDR C-2149)

May 8—Read first time. Referred to Committee on Legislative Functions. To printer.

May 9—From printer. To committee.

The meeting was called to order at 10:00 a.m. Senator Close was in the Chair.

PRESENT: Senator Close
Senator Hernstadt
Senator Don Ashworth
Senator Dodge
Senator Ford
Senator Raggio
Senator Sloan

ABSENT: None

SJR 18 Proposes to amend Nevada constitution to permit legislature to authorize inferior courts to suspend sentences and grant probation.

For further testimony on this measure, see the minutes of the meeting for April 16, 1979.

Senator Sloan expressed concern that by submitting a constitutional amendment, implicit in that is the recognition that the presently do not have that authority. In Las Vegas, they are presently granting deferred sentences.

Senator Raggio felt that the inferior courts should have the same authority that presently exists with the district courts. He further stated that the public should be educated as to the need for this.

Senator Close stated that he would get an opinion from Frank Daykin, Legislative Counsel, regarding Senator Sloan's concern.

No action was taken at this time.

SB 352 Prescribes form of affidavit required to obtain possession of assets of estates valued at less than \$5,000.

For testimony and action on this measure, see the minutes of the meetings for March 29, and April 2, 1979.

Senator Close stated that he felt this was a very burdensome notice requirement considering the estate is less than \$5,000. He suggested omitting the notice.

Mr. Reynolds stated that they had first wanted to bring it before the Judiciary Committee as they realize more than anyone the statistical problems, and also wanted to get any question or comments the Committee might have, before it is taken to Finance.

Senator Raggio asked what authority the Chief Justice has at present.

Mr. Reynolds stated that the Chief Justice, in the words of the Constitution, is the administrative head of the Nevada Court system. What we tried to do was to take a peer or counsel approach, and that is why we adopted Judicial Counsel. He stated that they are trying to work with the judiciary to develop something, and have them agree upon it before it is implemented.

No action was taken on this bill at this time.

SJR 18

Proposes to amend Nevada constitution to permit legislature to authorize inferior courts to suspend sentences and grant probation.

Lloyd Zuck, Court Administrator of the Las Vegas Municipal Court, stated he is in support of this bill. He feels it would begin to pave the way for the lower courts to act upon sentencing matters, rather than simply react. Many times the judge does not have, at his disposal, the proper kinds of actions that will in fact rehabilitate. The power of suspended sentence and probation, gives the court the ability to properly act upon a crime that has been committed, rather than punishing only.

Senator Close stated that the crimes we are talking about are all misdemeanors.

Mr. Zuck stated that the judge now has the alternative of sending the person to jail, fining him, or dismissing the case, with nothing in between. Currently there are lower court counseling services that are provided to defendants who volunteer for such guidance. This bill would give an additional sentencing alternative, where the judge could maintain the person on probation, for say a years time. He feels that the law is being skirted slightly, in that sentencing is deterred, for a considerable period of time to allow the person to participate voluntarily in this program. It would make the judicial system stronger if we could simply order that probation and if the person violates it return him to court under a violation and then impose the sentencing.

Senator Sloan stated that he recalled that this same measure was overwhelmingly turned down by the people.

Judge Dollinger, Reno Municipal Court, stated that the voters

did vote on this and it was defeated. He felt that the people thought there was going to be an involved probation system set up, with probation officers and all, and that is not the intent of the lower court. He would urge the Committee to separate the suspended sentences from the probation portion of the statute. He stated that in Southern Nevada, they have a court referral system where sentencing is delayed for a period of time. If the person is successful in counseling, then the fine is reduced. However, decisions are coming down from other states, that judges who exceed their jurisdictional limits are being held personally liable for anything that happens. Therefore, in Northern Nevada we no longer do this. Here the person either pays the fine or goes to jail. There is a letter from the Attorney General holding that the delayed sentencing and deferred sentencing programs are more than likely illegal. Part of the problem is that there is no defined statewide court system, despite the fact that the Judicial Commission passed, lower courts really are not subject to anyone's power, possibly not even to the power of the Chief Justice. He also stated that if they went with the deferred sentencing that there should be a time limit placed on it.

Senator Sloan stated he would like to hold this bill until the Committee can get the letter from the Judge on the Attorney General's opinion. He stated he is not convinced that you can't have deferred sentencing now, without changing the constitution.

It was the consensus of the Committee to defer this bill until they could review the opinion and the letter.

SB 423 Provides for reimbursement of counties for certain fees and expenses of jurors and witnesses in criminal cases.

Mike Brown, Administrator for the Office of the Courts, stated that in the process of the State Funding Study, they had gone through all of the audit documents, budget submissions and other financial matters from all of the local governments. This was done primarily through the Nevada Tax Commission records. It was determined that there is approximately one million spent on jury and witness fees. This information is in very loose and general forms. It is lumped into categories and takes a tremendous amount of work to dig it out. This bill would move the payment of witness and jury fees, in criminal cases, to a state funded program. It would reimburse up to a certain level to cities and counties incurring large expenditures in this area with the amounts set by the Supreme Court. At the moment the present concept is to use the state per-diem rate, as set by the Legislature, for that reimbursement rate to the cities and counties. It would relieve the cities and counties of a financial burden, as in small cities or counties one hearing could destroy their budget. Another concern is that there is no data available for jury management in Nevada.

The meeting was called to order at 8:07 a.m. Senator Close was in the Chair.

PRESENT: Senator Close
 Senator Hernstadt
 Senator Sloan
 Senator Dodge
 Senator Raggio
 Senator Don Ashworth
 Senator Ford

ABSENT: None

SB 548 Makes chairman of state board of parole commissioners its executive officer and provides for his powers and duties.

Bryn Armstrong, Chairman of the Board of the Parole Commissioners, spoke in behalf of SB 548. He said that this bill would not result in any sweeping change in the way that the parole board operates now. One of the big problems in not having an executive officer is the budget and who will put it in final form and this bill would take care of that.

No action was taken on this bill at this time.

SJR 25

Proposed to amend Nevada Constitution to allow for municipal courts of record.

Marsha Hudgins, City of Las Vegas, said that it is felt that the municipal judges are opposed to this resolution and it could also end up being very costly. She said that out of 25,000 criminal cases each year only about 5%, or 125 to 200 cases, were appealed. It was also felt there wouldn't be much benefit to operate, maintain and store tape recordings.

Senator Close said that SB 267 should alleviate many concerns and they did try to tie it down to where court reporters would not be required. He said if a whole new trial had to be set, it would be much more expensive in court time, attorneys' time and jury time if a hearing were requested.

No action was taken on this bill at this time.

AB 28

Raises monetary limit of jurisdiction of justices' courts.

Senator Close said the Assembly had changed the justice court jurisdiction bill to \$750.

Senator Dodge said there were some real problems with the bill and said they should go into conference on the whole bill.

ATTENDANCE ROSTER FORM

COMMITTEE MEETINGS

SENATE COMMITTEE ON Judiciary

DATE: January 29, 1981

EXHIBIT C

PLEASE PRINT NAME	PLEASE PRINT ORGANIZATION & ADDRESS	PLEASE PRINT TELEPHONE
Ned Solomon	Clark County Juvenile Ct.	649-3611
Barbara Huelin	Dep Chief - Parole & Probation	885-5040
Dave E. Conrad	Nevada Motor Transport Assn	331-6887
Charles J. ...	Dept. of ...	885-5068
Matthew S. Conrad	" " Womens	885-5068
Constance ...	NV STATE WELFARE DIVISION	885-4771
FRANK CARMEN	NV. Youth Services Division	885-5982
MIKE COOL	CITY OF LAS VEGAS	983-0768
G.P. Etcheberry	NLU LEAGUE OF CITIES	882-2121
MIKE ...	ADMIN. OFFICE OF THE COURTS	885-5076
John B. Barriage	Intern - Senate Region	358-4476
Daniel Burrell		