

**MINUTES OF THE MEETING
OF THE
ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS, PROCEDURES, ETHICS, AND
CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS**

**Seventy-Third Session
March 10, 2005**

The Committee on Elections, Procedures, Ethics, and Constitutional Amendments was called to order at 3:50 p.m., on Thursday, March 10, 2005. Co-Chairwoman Ellen Koivisto presided in Room 3142 of the Legislative Building, Carson City, Nevada. [Exhibit A](#) is the Agenda. All exhibits are available and on file at the Research Library of the Legislative Counsel Bureau.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT:

Mrs. Ellen Koivisto, Co-Chairwoman
Mr. Marcus Conklin, Co-Vice Chairman
Mr. Bob McCleary, Co-Vice Chairman
Mrs. Sharron Angle
Mr. Mo Denis
Mrs. Heidi S. Gansert
Ms. Chris Giunchigliani
Mr. Brooks Holcomb
Ms. Kathy McClain
Mr. Harvey J. Munford
Mr. Bob Seale
Mr. Scott Sibley

COMMITTEE MEMBERS ABSENT:

Mr. Harry Mortenson, Co-Chairman (excused)

GUEST LEGISLATORS PRESENT:

Assemblyman John Carpenter, Assembly District No. 33, Elko County and Humboldt County (part)
Senator Dean Rhoads, Northern Nevada Senatorial District, Elko, Eureka, Humboldt, Lander, Lincoln, Pershing and White Pine Counties; and, portions of Nye County

Assemblyman Pete Goicoechea, Assembly District No. 35, Eureka, Pershing, White Pine Counties; and, portions of Churchill, Humboldt, Lander and Washoe Counties

STAFF MEMBERS PRESENT:

Michelle Van Geel, Committee Policy Analyst
Celeste Gunther, Committee Attaché

OTHERS PRESENT:

Chris Freeman, Supervisor, Lake Tahoe Conservation District; and, President, Nevada Association of Conservation Districts
James Settelmeyer, Chairman, Carson Valley Conservation District; Chairman, Nevada State Conservation Commission; and, Settelmeyer Ranches, Inc.
Fred Howell, Chairman, Starr Valley Conservation District
Steve Robinson, Governor's Advisor on Wildlife, Conservation, and Rural Nevada Issues, Office of the Governor
Pam Wilcox, Administrator, Division of State Lands; and, Acting Administrator, Division of Conservation Districts, Nevada Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Dan Kaffer, Coordinator, Natural Resource Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture; and, Director, Western Nevada Resource and Development Council
Janine Hansen, President, Nevada Eagle Forum; and, Executive Director, Nevada Committee for Full Statehood

Co-Chairwoman Koivisto:

[Meeting called to order. Roll called.] The first bill we have is Mr. Carpenter's A.B. 64.

Assembly Bill 64: Exempts elected supervisor of conservation district from requirement to file statement of financial disclosure. (BDR 23-1079)

Assemblyman John Carpenter, Assembly District No. 33, Elko County and Humboldt County (part):

[Read from [Exhibit B](#).] I'm here today to urge passage of A.B. 64. Assembly Bill 64 exempts supervisors of conservation districts from the requirement to file a statement of financial disclosure.

Assembly Bill 64 is brought forth to clarify that such supervisors are not required to file the financial disclosure.

[Assemblyman Carpenter, continued.] *Nevada Revised Statutes* (NRS) 281.561 provided that a person does not have to file a financial disclosure if they earn less than \$6,000. The conservation district supervisors are unpaid and receive no compensation; therefore, it was assumed they were exempt from the filing. However, on January 14, 2005, one day before the filing was due, the Attorney General issued an opinion which concluded the supervisors must file the disclosure [Informal Opinion CD-2004-07 [Exhibit C](#)]. Based upon the opinion, they are public officers.

The opinion states that as public officers, conservation district supervisors "who are elected" regardless of the fact they do not receive compensation, are subject to financial disclosure requirements. In reality, most supervisors are not elected, as legislators are, except in Pershing and White Pine Counties. Other than those counties, they do not appear on any ballot in a primary or general election. The truth is, if they show up at a meeting they are "volunteered" to be on the board.

They provide a valuable service to the community in carrying out programs for weed control and making equipment available that is important for conservation projects. They are not, however, "public officers" such as mayor, county commissioner, assemblyman, or state senator. As one supervisor from Elko said, "We are not nominated, we do not campaign for these jobs, we are not elected by ballot, and we do not get a cent for our time."

But we absolutely need these "volunteers" in our community and without the passage of A.B. 64, many of them are not willing to serve and we will lose their expertise and dedication.

Assemblywoman Giunchigliani:

It would be helpful if we could get a copy of that legal opinion ([Exhibit C](#)). Originally, I was opposed to this, because, in another bill, I'm adding more public officials to the financial disclosures. When we changed the law, to accommodate the rural counties, about six years ago, we put in that \$6,000 threshold. I thought for sure, if you were not compensated you did not have to file the form. So it would be helpful to see the Attorney General's opinion.

[Assemblywoman Giunchigliani, continued.] NRS 548.285 has the procedure for election of supervisors. What you're saying is that they don't have to be elected. So it's similar to what our town boards do. But two counties do elect. So they put them on a ballot, rather than a town board-type election. Is that how it works?

Assemblyman Carpenter:

I have a copy of the Attorney General's opinion ([Exhibit C](#)). Basically the opinion was that they are public officers.

Assemblywoman Giunchigliani:

So they went to that definition, rather than the issue of the salaries.

Assemblyman Carpenter:

They said, in addition, each public officer elected to the office for which he is serving must also file a disclosure statement. Even though they didn't receive any compensation that they were a public officer under the definition in the law, and that's why they decided that they had to file these financial disclosures. We feel that [A.B. 64](#) would take care of that problem. Brenda Erdoes, [Legislative Counsel] was very surprised when I called her and said that they have to file because of this Attorney General's opinion. She said, no, they don't make any money. But after she read the opinion she decided that the way to take care of it was to get a bill drafted.

Assemblywoman Giunchigliani:

I think if you're elected and handle public money, you should at least disclose where your income comes from, because there could be conflicts that no one would know about. That's the purpose of the financial disclosure. The way it's worded, it picks up the language in NRS 548.285. I'm wondering if we could ask the Legal Division if it would be cleaner to say "a person elected pursuant to this, who receives no compensation shall be exempt." I don't want to open the door for other public officials to move to a status of allegedly not being paid, while controlling a lot of dollars. Would you mind if I took a moment to email Brenda Erdoes to ask her if that's another way we could get there?

Assemblyman Carpenter:

Any way the Committee wants to do it, to make sure that they don't have to file those financial disclosures.

Assemblywoman Giunchigliani:

I have to say, very clearly, that was our intent when we put the \$6,000 threshold in. Maybe that's the cleaner way, rather than exempting individuals who are elected, because that's going to make the argument harder for other people down the road.

Assemblyman Carpenter:

I don't think there's any objection, just so the result is that they don't have to file these disclosures. Like I said, they don't make any money. They put a lot of hours in working on the ground and making sure that they're able to help in weed control and other projects. So whatever the Committee feels, as long as the Legal Division agrees with it, I don't think that we have a problem with it. This was the way they drafted it. It takes care of it as far as I can see, but if there's another way that's fine.

Assemblywoman Giunchigliani:

I'll go ahead and ask the Legal Division.

Assemblyman Carpenter:

There are a lot of people here to testify that can give you more details of what the conservation supervisors do, and how important they are to the state. It's because of these volunteers that we're able to get a lot of things done. A lot of them feel that this is an extra burden that they don't want to have to contend with, when they don't get paid.

Senator Dean Rhoads, Northern Nevada Senatorial District, Elko, Eureka, Humboldt, Lander, Lincoln, Pershing and White Pine Counties; and, portions of Nye County:

I've had several phone calls during the last year and a half about this problem. I support everything that Assemblyman Carpenter said. It definitely needs to be changed because it's tough to get people to volunteer their own time and then have to be punished by disclosing all their financial matters, when some people are a little bashful about doing that.

Co-Chairwoman Koivisto:

One of the suggestions, is instead of this becoming retroactive to January 1, 2005, that it be 2004. Would that fix some of the issues?

Assemblyman Carpenter:

That was a date we put in so it would be retroactive. That way they didn't have to file a disclosure this year, although a lot of them have. We put that in there so there would be no question that they don't have to file the disclosure.

Assemblyman Pete Goicoechea, Assembly District No. 35, Eureka, Pershing, and White Pine Counties; and, portions of Churchill, Humboldt, Lander and Washoe Counties:

The key point of A.B. 64, in the requirement for financial disclosure, is that there can be more than one district in a county ([Exhibit D](#)). The clerks clearly don't want to have them on the ballot. It would require 4 or 5 different ballots in one county. Potential supervisors don't stand for election; they don't file for the election. Typically the election is at an annual dinner meeting; the reason they are elected is because they weren't there to defend themselves.

Compensation is per diem and travel if they're lucky and their conservation district can afford it. You're well paid in abuse, from one neighbor complaining that the other neighbor got more out of the program than he did. And you have to account for every nut, bolt, and quart of oil that goes through the district. So it's extremely difficult. This came to my attention in January, as it did with Senator Rhoads and Assemblyman Carpenter. Most of the boards across the districts came forward and said they would resign en masse, rather than put up with the financial disclosure forms.

Again, we need these people in rural Nevada. They're working for nothing, and I think this is a very small thing to ask: that they do not have to file the disclosure. Again they're not receiving any compensation and they're not filing a \$50 candidacy filing fee, and not standing in a general election, in most cases.

Chris Freeman, Supervisor, Lake Tahoe Conservation District; and, President, Nevada Association of Conservation Districts:

Officially I'm retired, but I volunteer with conservation districts. The districts have been around since 1937. They have been quietly doing work throughout the state. A lot of programs that they've been involved with deal with education, natural resource conservation, river restoration, Las Vegas Wash restoration, and programs such as that. They're guided by a state statute, in NRS Chapter 548. As mentioned before, under those statutes they're not entitled to receive any compensation for their time.

It's not entirely true that those who don't show up get elected. I've been to those meetings. It's called a "mass meeting" by statute. Nominations are made from the floor and then those who are there, vote. Of the district meetings that I've been to, I've never seen an absent person get elected. I have seen people get assigned to committees that weren't there, but not being elected. They're very uncomfortable with filing the disclosure statement. We were working under the premise that, as non-paid officials, they wouldn't have to file. It was quite a

shock to get the last-minute notification that they were close to being delinquent.

[Chris Freeman, continued.] There are 175 volunteers who are district supervisors; there are 28 districts in the state. They're what I call the tip of the iceberg. They are the local leaders that have a variety of other people working with them in a variety of programs. They receive technical assistance from the Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS), the federal agency that used to be called the Soil Conservation Service. So they do design work for conservation projects and work on cost-share programs that go to local cooperators or farmers.

I would hate to lose them as a volunteer force. They have major programs going on in the Las Vegas Wash; the Walker and Carson Rivers and Steamboat Creek; invasive species eradication statewide; and water quality projects. They're involved in youth education. They sponsor Nevada Youth Range Camp, which is held in Austin, Nevada every summer for a week, where the kids sleep outdoors and learn about plants, wildlife, soils, and range issues. They sponsor state range teams that compete nationally and they have poster contests that compete nationally. They also sponsor college scholarships when they have funds available. So I strongly support the bill as written or other wording that will take care of the things we need.

James Settelmeyer, Chairman, Carson Valley Conservation District; Chairman, Nevada State Conservation Commission; and, Settelmeyer Ranches, Inc.:

I also testified about this issue on February 8, 2005. To answer your question, you asked about post-dating the law. In the last legislative session, at the very end, there was a \$6,000 threshold and at the very last minute that went to appointed individuals. So the law stated that if you're elected, no matter what you were paid, you had to file; but if you're appointed there was a \$6,000 threshold. So that created the problem. Unfortunately, it slipped through the cracks and no one was aware of it until the Washoe County District Attorney told the Tahoe District that they had to fill out the forms. The conservation district asked for an opinion and that started this rolling. A lot of conservation districts said forget it.

Ellick Hsu [Deputy Secretary of State for Elections] said he couldn't stop them from quitting, but he would still have to prosecute them if the ruling went the wrong way. So if you decide to post-date it to 2003, to last session it might be helpful. We were told by Mr. Hsu to make sure that, if we did file our financial disclosures, to put 2004 in, as well as 2005, because we were delinquent for the last year.

[James Settlemeyer, continued.] The conservation district in Carson Valley started in 1937. My great uncle, Fred Settlemeyer, was one of the individuals who started that. So we've been around for awhile. The conservation commission wrote a letter to the Committee, I'm not going to reread that to you ([Exhibit E](#)). To summarize, we're all volunteers, we receive no compensation. The districts do receive money from the State of Nevada; \$5,000 per district. So that is a point; and I understand that some individuals feel that if you're receiving money you should put out a disclosure so the public can determine if there are any conflicts.

However, as I testified last time, anyone who walks into a budget hearing, if you're distributing a million dollars, somebody walking in and giving testimony is probably going to affect more funds than each little conservation district at \$5,000. Additionally, if you have five or six members they're not likely to be in collusion.

Another thing that will be lost is that for every \$1 that the State of Nevada gives conservation districts we match it at about \$15.70-to-\$1. So for every dollar that we get we're generating almost \$16 in matching funds towards conservation efforts, towards natural resources. If the conservation districts end up folding, because they can't find other people, the Natural Resource Conservation Service, the federal agency, has clear rules: no conservation district, no NRCS branch office. That represents potentially millions of dollars lost towards the goal of preserving natural resources. As far as the discussion about changing the law to volunteers, I understand that. Interestingly, I found out that Washington currently has it on their books, specifically exempting conservation districts.

Co-Chairwoman Koivisto:

Do you have to make any kind of a report on what you do with the \$5,000 and how the match is done?

James Settlemeyer:

Yes. The Nevada State Conservation Commission receives the conservation districts' reports and how the funds are sent to them. They send us their budgets, how they spent the money, and things of that nature. We will often request further clarification, exactly where every penny went. To me it's only important to see where the match money went, because they have to guarantee that they will generate matching funds; so for every \$5,000 they have to show that they spent \$10,000. To me, a district that's spending more than that doesn't have to go into as much detail as someone who is barely spending it.

[James Settelmeyer, continued.] Yes, there are requirements to track how the money is being spent. I can speak on behalf of the Carson Valley Conservation District: we go in front of the Douglas County Commissioners and the Carson City Supervisors requesting funds and we report to them what we do. We also have representatives on our boards that have the right to vote. In the Carson Valley Conservation District we have a Douglas County representative and a Carson City representative.

Fred Howell, Chairman, Starr Valley Conservation District:

I won't read the letter; you've got a copy ([Exhibit F](#)). We have spray equipment to loan out during the spray season and when fire season comes we back-up the fire department. We use our truck for first response; we'll get lightning strikes, and put them out immediately. You were asking about how we spend our money. Each year we:

- Approve conservation plans from NRCS
- Discuss weed programs and sprays we need to buy
- Develop a budget and plan of work for the State
- Make agendas and minutes for 3 meetings
- Fill out financial and annual reports to the State
- Compile a report for Elko County Commission for weed control programs

I think this is enough paperwork for a volunteer. I'm the chairman of the Starr Valley Conservation District, so I'm the one that does all the paperwork, and I don't want any more.

Co-Chairwoman Koivisto:

Everyone that has signed it is in support of the bill. I don't think we need to have everybody come up and testify because I'm sure everybody is going to tell us the same things unless somebody has something different to add.

James Settelmeyer:

One thing that was brought up in this process: a Nevada tribe has the Duck Valley Conservation District. They were just declared the oldest tribal conservation district in the nation. Their question to me was that they wanted to continue. How does the State have the right to challenge their sovereignty? Aren't they all on equal footing with the State? Mr. Hsu indicated to me that that is one road he doesn't want to go down. He'd appreciate some help so that he doesn't have to go there.

Chris Freeman:

You had a question on accountability in the districts. The State Conservation Commission has regulations that the districts have to follow. Those regulations require them to file:

- Financial statements at the end of their fiscal year
- Budgets for the beginning of their fiscal year
- Plans of work
- Minutes and agendas from meetings they hold throughout the year

They have to have a full set of documents on file in order to be eligible to receive the \$5,000 from the State.

Assemblywoman Giunchigliani:

James Settelmeyer, could you provide for us the name of the tribe, in case we need to clarify that? It would be helpful.

James Settelmeyer:

That was Duck Valley [Shoshone-Paiute tribe].

Fred Howell:

Elko County matches the \$5,000 that we get from the State. We do most of the weed spraying along the county roads. I don't think the county could match the \$40,000 that they're giving us and do all the weeds at the same time. They would be hard-pressed to put crews out there to do that for \$40,000. So the county is very willing to go along with us.

Steve Robinson, Governor's Advisor on Wildlife, Conservation, and Rural Nevada Issues, Office of the Governor:

I'll echo what has been said. We're sympathetic towards these folks. We've received calls from a lot of them outlining their problems. One of the things we do is appoint a lot of boards and commissions. I wanted to emphasize to you that this has become a big chore for us; to find candidates and people willing to put in the time, effort, and their own money, to do these very necessary but not too glamorous tasks. When we appoint the Gaming Commission or TRPA [Tahoe Regional Planning Agency] there are a lot of people that want those jobs. But it's not always easy to find candidates for these jobs. So anything you can do to make it easier on these folks is something we'd urge you to do.

Pam Wilcox, Administrator, Division of State Lands; and, Acting Administrator, Division of Conservation Districts, Nevada Department of Conservation and Natural Resources:

The confusion about whether the bill should be applied retroactively comes from meetings we had with the Secretary of State's Office when this came up in January. The Secretary of State's Office pointed out to us that district supervisors needed to file, not just for 2005, after the Attorney General's opinion came out, but also for 2004 because the statute had been changed effective in 2004. And that they could be subject to large fines for 2004 because none of them filed since they didn't know about it. So if it could be retroactive to July 1, 2004, that would solve the problem.

Dan Kaffer, Coordinator, Natural Resource Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture; and, Director, Western Nevada Resource and Development Council:

The Western Nevada Resource Conservation and Development Council (RC&D) covers the six western counties of Nevada. The High Desert RC&D covers the Las Vegas area in southern Nevada; and the Daka Doyabe RC&D covers eastern Nevada. There are 20 members on the board of directors: 6 county commissioners, 3 tribal representatives, 3 water district representatives, and 8 conservation districts are represented. We work on restoration projects throughout the watersheds where we live, including the Carson, Truckee, and Walker Rivers.

I would, potentially, lose 8 members who are on my board because they volunteer for conservation districts, and they volunteer for a nonprofit board like ours to try to do more of the same good works. So you find these conservation district directors doing all kinds of volunteer activities in the community and work with education groups because they are conservation district directors. You're talking about the cream-of-the-crop here, the people in communities that don't just volunteer for one organization, but multiple organizations, which is what makes Nevada wonderful. I urge you to support this change because it benefits a lot of people, not just conservation districts as a subunit of the State of Nevada; it also impacts nonprofit groups and the federal agency that I work for, the Natural Resource Conservation Service. So it's extremely far-reaching.

Co-Chairwoman Koivisto:

The things we do because we're in a hurry sometimes have far-reaching, unintended consequences. [Appointed Assemblywoman Giunchigliani to a Working Group to work with the Legal Division on an amendment to A.B. 64] We'll bring it back to a work session and vote it out.

Janine Hansen, President, Nevada Eagle Forum; and, Executive Director, Nevada Committee for Full Statehood:

I'm pleased to support Assemblyman Carpenter's bill because, as you just stated Madam Chairwoman, there are many unintended consequences of these financial disclosure laws. Some of those are keeping good people from running for office and participating in government. I would like to have even further scrutiny, in the future, of some of the consequences of this.

Co-Chairwoman Koivisto:

[The following people appeared in support of A.B. 64 but did not speak:

Sean Gamble, Legislative Advocate, representing Incline Village General Improvement District

Howard Glancy, Dayton Valley Conservation District; and, Commissioner, Nevada Conservation Commission

Mary Howell, Starr Valley Conservation District

Kelly McGowan, Program Specialist, State Division of Conservation Districts

Bjorn Selinder, Legislative Advocate, Public Policy Innovations representing Churchill County and Eureka County Commissioners

The following people submitted letters in support of A.B. 64 but did not speak:

Joe Sicking, Chairman, Paradise/Sonoma Conservation District ([Exhibit G](#))

Brian Thomas, Vice Chairman, Duck Valley Conservation District ([Exhibit H](#))

Closed hearing on A.B. 64. Opened the hearing on S.B. 70.

Michelle Van Geel, Committee Policy Analyst, Legislative Counsel Bureau (LCB) submitted [Exhibit I](#), an LCB Summary of S.B. 70.]

Senate Bill 70: Clarifies authority of Legislative Committee on Public Lands to review and comment on certain matters relating to public lands. (BDR 17-427)

Senator Dean Rhoads, Northern Nevada Senatorial District, Elko, Eureka, Humboldt, Lander, Lincoln, Pershing and White Pine Counties; and, portions of Nye County:

This bill has to do with the Public Lands Committee. It was created in 1983. For 22 years now, the committee has been the only one that monitors what our land agencies do out in the state of Nevada. We have a lot of meetings during

the interim. We go back to Washington, D.C. at least twice. Our legal advisor decided that we need to change some of the language so that we can continue doing what we do.

[Senator Rhoads, continued.] The second page of S.B. 70, line 37 would read: "review and comment on any other matter relating to the preservation, conservation, use, management, or disposal of public lands deemed appropriate by the chairman of the committee or by a majority of the members of the committee." In the last few sessions, there have been so many interim study committees on water and land issues, Leadership didn't want to get more studies out there, so they'd always put them in the jurisdiction of the Public Lands Committee. Because of that, our lawyer thought we should expand that language so we can cover it adequately.

Co-Chairwoman Koivisto:

In the language that is added, could the chairman, on their own, do the review and comment, or does the committee have to have some input?

Senator Rhoads:

The committee has to have input before the chairman can sign off on it. That's the way we always work.

Assemblywoman Giunchigliani:

So if this was in place, you could have asked questions about the problems we've been having in southern Nevada with the disposal of our public lands, if you happened to be meeting then?

Senator Rhoads:

Yes. We have been asking questions. We've been a major persuader to our congressional delegation. For example, consider the park in Baker, Nevada. Former U.S. Senator Chic Hecht was on the fence at that time when the Public Lands Committee wrote him a letter endorsing it. That is what swung it. We work a lot with our congressional delegation. U.S. Senator Harry Reid calls me every once in a while on public land matters or water issues. We've been very well received when we go to Washington, D.C. by the Secretary of the Interior and the U.S. Forest Service.

Janine Hansen, Executive Director, Nevada Committee for Full Statehood:

One of the issues that we've had with the disposal of public lands, especially during the previous interim, is the definition of what public lands are. In the Wayne Hage case, which you may be familiar with, one of the things that he brought forward, is that public lands, by the definition of the United States

Supreme Court, are "lands to which no claim or rights are attached." In the state of Nevada there are very few public lands to which grazing claims, water rights, or other things aren't attached. So is there a discrepancy in the opinions on some of these issues. We wanted to bring that definition to your attention.

[Janine Hansen, continued.] Although the federal government claims control over 87 to 89 percent of our land, almost all of that land has claims or rights attached, which are inheritable, such as water rights. We need to think about things a little bit more, they aren't just "unattached" public lands. One of the projects for the Nevada Committee for Full Statehood has been our bumper sticker ([Exhibit J](#)) "Bye Bye BLM" [Bureau of Land Management]. We use this as an opportunity to bring forth this issue. I will forward the Supreme Court decision to the Committee.

Co-Chairwoman Koivisto:

We're going to close the hearing on S.B. 70 and bring it back in a work session. We're adjourned [at 4:34 p.m.].

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED:

Celeste Gunther
Committee Attaché

APPROVED BY:

Assemblywoman Ellen Koivisto, Co-Chairwoman

DATE: _____

EXHIBITS

Committee Name: Elections, Procedures, Ethics, and Constitutional Amendments

Date: March 10, 2005

Time of Meeting: 3:50 p.m.

Bill	Exhibit	Witness / Agency	Description
***	A	*****	Agenda
<u>A.B.</u> <u>64</u>	B	Assemblyman John Carpenter	Copy of testimony in support
<u>A.B.</u> <u>64</u>	C	Assemblyman John Carpenter	Attorney General's opinion on conservation district supervisors
<u>A.B.</u> <u>64</u>	D	Assemblyman Pete Goicoechea	Copy of testimony in support
<u>A.B.</u> <u>64</u>	E	James Settlemeyer	Nevada State Conservation Commission letter in support
<u>A.B.</u> <u>64</u>	F	Fred Howell	Starr Valley Conservation District letter and information in support
<u>A.B.</u> <u>64</u>	G	Joe Sicking	Paradise/Sonoma Conservation District letter in support
<u>A.B.</u> <u>64</u>	H	Brian Thomas	Duck Valley Conservation District letter in support
<u>S.B.</u> <u>70</u>	I	Michelle Van Geel, Committee Policy Analyst, Legislative Counsel Bureau	LCB Summary of <u>S.B. 70</u>
<u>S.B.</u> <u>70</u>	J	Janine Hansen	BLM Bumper sticker