

**THE SIXTEENTH DAY**

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CARSON CITY (Tuesday), February 17, 2009

Assembly called to order at 11:17 a.m.

Madam Speaker presiding.

Roll called.

All present.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Dr. Ken Haskins.

Our Heavenly Father, apart from You we can do nothing, but with Your help nothing shall be impossible for us. These are trying times. We need Your help now more than ever. Provide these servants of Yours all things necessary to promote the best interests of the people whom they represent. In the Name of our Lord, we pray.

AMEN.

Pledge of allegiance to the Flag.

Assemblyman Conklin moved that further reading of the Journal be dispensed with, and the Speaker and Chief Clerk be authorized to make the necessary corrections and additions.

Motion carried.

## MOTIONS, RESOLUTIONS AND NOTICES

By the Committee on Elections, Procedures, Ethics, and Constitutional Amendments:

Assembly Joint Resolution No. 1—Proposing to amend the Nevada Constitution to revise the provisions governing a petition for a state initiative or a referendum.

Legislative Counsel's Digest:

Pursuant to Section 2 of Article 19 of the Nevada Constitution, the people of the State of Nevada have reserved to themselves the power to propose statutes, amendments to statutes and amendments to the Nevada Constitution by initiative petition. If the petition meets certain criteria, it is placed on the general election ballot where the people of the State of Nevada are then given the right to vote to enact or reject such proposals. In 2006, however, a portion of this provision of the Nevada Constitution was held unconstitutional by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit. *ACLU of Nev. v. Lomax*, 471 F.3d 1010 (9th Cir. 2006). The Ninth Circuit Court found that the requirement that an initiative petition contain a certain number of signatures gathered from 75 percent of the counties in this State in order to qualify for the ballot (the "13 Counties Rule") violated the equal protection principle of "one man, one vote" by diluting the votes of residents of densely populated counties and was not narrowly tailored. *Id.* at 1013. Thus, the Ninth Circuit Court held that Section 2 of Article 19 of the Nevada Constitution violated the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the U.S.

Constitution. *Id.* The Court further indicated that if a certain number of voters were required from state legislative districts rather than counties, it would alleviate the equal protection concerns.

This resolution proposes to amend Article 19 of the Nevada Constitution to remove the unconstitutional provisions and instead require that an initiative petition be signed by a number of the registered voters from each congressional district in this State which equals 10 percent of the number of voters who voted at the last preceding general election in the congressional district. This resolution further provides that the number of registered voters required to file an initiative petition must be determined at the time the copy of the petition is filed with the Secretary of State.

RESOLVED BY THE ASSEMBLY AND SENATE OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, JOINTLY, That Section 1 of Article 19 of the Nevada Constitution be amended to read as follows:

Section 1. 1. A person who intends to circulate a petition that a statute or resolution or part thereof enacted by the legislature be submitted to a vote of the people, before circulating the petition for signatures, shall file a copy thereof with the secretary of state. He shall file the copy not earlier than August 1 of the year before the year in which the election will be held.

2. Whenever a number of registered voters of this state equal to 10 percent ~~for more~~ of the number of voters who voted at the last preceding general election shall express their wish by filing with the secretary of state, not less than 120 days before the next general election, a petition in the form provided for in Section 3 of this Article that any statute or resolution or any part thereof enacted by the legislature be submitted to a vote of the people, the officers charged with the duties of announcing and proclaiming elections and of certifying nominations or questions to be voted upon shall submit the question of approval or disapproval of such statute or resolution or any part thereof to a vote of the voters at the next succeeding election at which such question may be voted upon by the registered voters of the entire State. ***The number of registered voters required to file the petition must be determined at the time the copy of the petition is filed with the secretary of state pursuant to this Section.*** The circulation of the petition shall cease on the day the petition is filed with the secretary of state or such other date as may be prescribed for the verification of the number of signatures affixed to the petition, whichever is earliest.

3. If a majority of the voters voting upon the proposal submitted at such election votes approval of such statute or resolution or any part thereof, such statute or resolution or any part thereof shall stand as the law of the state and shall not be amended, annulled, repealed, set aside, suspended or in any way made inoperative except by the direct vote of the people. If a majority of such voters votes disapproval of such statute or resolution or any part thereof, such statute or resolution or any part thereof shall be void and of no effect.  
And be it further

RESOLVED, That Section 2 of Article 19 of the Nevada Constitution be amended to read as follows:

Sec. 2. 1. Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 1 of Article 4 of this Constitution, but subject to the limitations of Section 6 of this Article, the people reserve to themselves the power to propose, by initiative petition, statutes and amendments to statutes and amendments to this Constitution, and to enact or reject them at the polls.

2. An initiative petition shall be in the form required by Section 3 of this Article and shall be proposed by a number of registered voters ***from each congressional district in this State*** equal to 10 percent ~~for more~~ of the number of voters who voted at the last preceding general election in ~~[not less than 75 percent of the counties in the State, but the total number of registered voters signing the initiative petition shall be equal to 10 percent or more of the voters who voted in the entire State at the last preceding general election.]~~ ***the congressional district.*** ***The number of registered voters required to file the initiative petition must be determined at the time the copy of the initiative petition is filed with the Secretary of State pursuant to this Section.***

3. If the initiative petition proposes a statute or an amendment to a statute, the person who intends to circulate it shall file a copy with the Secretary of State before beginning circulation and not earlier than January 1 of the year preceding the year in which a regular session of the Legislature is held. After its circulation, it shall be filed with the Secretary of State not less than 30 days prior to any regular session of the Legislature. The circulation of the petition shall cease on the day the petition is filed with the Secretary of State or such other date as may be prescribed for the verification of the number of signatures affixed to the petition, whichever is earliest. The Secretary of State shall transmit such petition to the Legislature as soon as the Legislature convenes and organizes. The petition shall take precedence over all other measures except appropriation bills, and the statute or amendment to a statute proposed thereby shall be enacted or rejected by the Legislature without change or amendment within 40 days. If the proposed statute or amendment to a statute is enacted by the Legislature and approved by the Governor in the same manner as other statutes are enacted, such statute or amendment to a statute shall become law, but shall be subject to referendum petition as provided in Section 1 of this Article. If the statute or amendment to a statute is rejected by the Legislature, or if no action is taken thereon within 40 days, the Secretary of State shall submit the question of approval or disapproval of such statute or amendment to a statute to a vote of the voters at the next succeeding general election. If a majority of the voters voting on such question at such election votes approval of such statute or amendment to a statute, it shall become law and take effect upon completion of the canvass of votes by the Supreme Court. An initiative measure so approved by the voters shall not be amended, annulled, repealed, set aside or suspended by the Legislature within 3 years from the date it takes effect. If a majority of such voters votes disapproval of such statute or amendment to a statute, no further action shall be taken on such petition. If the Legislature rejects such proposed statute or amendment, the Governor may recommend to the Legislature and the Legislature may propose a different measure on the same subject, in which event, after such different measure has been approved by the Governor, the question of approval or disapproval of each measure shall be submitted by the Secretary of State to a vote of the voters at the next succeeding general election. If the conflicting provisions submitted to the voters are both approved by a majority of the voters voting on such measures, the measure which receives the largest number of affirmative votes shall thereupon become law. If at the session of the Legislature to which an initiative petition proposing an amendment to a statute is presented which the Legislature rejects or upon which it takes no action, the Legislature amends the statute which the petition proposes to amend in a respect which does not conflict in substance with the proposed amendment, the Secretary of State in submitting the statute to the voters for approval or disapproval of the proposed amendment shall include the amendment made by the Legislature.

4. If the initiative petition proposes an amendment to the Constitution, the person who intends to circulate it shall file a copy with the Secretary of State before beginning circulation and not earlier than September 1 of the year before the year in which the election is to be held. After its circulation it shall be filed with the Secretary of State not less than 90 days before any regular general election at which the question of approval or disapproval of such amendment may be voted upon by the voters of the entire State. The circulation of the petition shall cease on the day the petition is filed with the Secretary of State or such other date as may be prescribed for the verification of the number of signatures affixed to the petition, whichever is earliest. The Secretary of State shall cause to be published in a newspaper of general circulation, on three separate occasions, in each county in the State, together with any explanatory matter which shall be placed upon the ballot, the entire text of the proposed amendment. If a majority of the voters voting on such question at such election votes disapproval of such amendment, no further action shall be taken on the petition. If a majority of such voters votes approval of such amendment, the Secretary of State shall publish and resubmit the question of approval or disapproval to a vote of the voters at the next succeeding general election in the same manner as such question was originally submitted. If a majority of such voters votes disapproval of such amendment, no further action shall be taken on such petition. If a majority of such voters votes approval of such amendment, it shall, unless precluded by subsection 5 or 6, become a part of this Constitution upon completion of the canvass of votes by the Supreme Court.

5. If two or more measures which affect the same section of a statute or of the Constitution are finally approved pursuant to this Section, or an amendment to the Constitution is finally so approved and an amendment proposed by the Legislature is ratified which affect the same section, by the voters at the same election:

(a) If all can be given effect without contradiction in substance, each shall be given effect.

(b) If one or more contradict in substance the other or others, the measure which received the largest favorable vote, and any other approved measure compatible with it, shall be given effect. If the one or more measures that contradict in substance the other or others receive the same number of favorable votes, none of the measures that contradict another shall be given effect.

6. If, at the same election as the first approval of a constitutional amendment pursuant to this Section, another amendment is finally approved pursuant to this Section, or an amendment proposed by the Legislature is ratified, which affects the same section of the Constitution but is compatible with the amendment given first approval, the Secretary of State shall publish and resubmit at the next general election the amendment given first approval as a further amendment to the section as amended by the amendment given final approval or ratified. If the amendment finally approved or ratified contradicts in substance the amendment given first approval, the Secretary of State shall not submit the amendment given first approval to the voters again.

Assemblyman Conklin moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Elections, Procedures, Ethics, and Constitutional Amendments.

Motion carried.

By Assemblymen Anderson, Aizley, Arberry, Atkinson, Bobzien, Buckley, Carpenter, Christensen, Claborn, Cobb, Conklin, Denis, Dondero Loop, Gansert, Goedhart, Goicoechea, Grady, Gustavson, Hambrick, Hardy, Hogan, Horne, Kihuen, Kirkpatrick, Koivisto, Leslie, Manendo, Mastroluca, McArthur, McClain, Mortenson, Munford, Ocegüera, Ohrenschall, Parnell, Pierce, Segerblom, Settelmeyer, Smith, Spiegel, Stewart, and Woodbury; Senators Amodei, Breeden, Care, Carlton, Cegavske, Coffin, Copening, Hardy, Horsford, Lee, Mathews, McGinness, Nolan, Parks, Raggio, Rhoads, Schneider, Townsend, Washington, Wiener, and Woodhouse:

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 6—Memorializing banking pioneer and lifelong Nevadan Gino Del Carlo.

WHEREAS, The members of the Nevada Legislature note with sorrow the passing of Gino Del Carlo on October 6, 2007, at the age of 61; and

WHEREAS, Gino Del Carlo was born in Virginia City on March 23, 1946, attended schools in his historic birthplace and graduated from the University of Nevada; and

WHEREAS, This honorable Nevadan heroically served his country as a captain in the United States Army, earning two Bronze Stars and two Purple Hearts as a helicopter pilot in the Vietnam War; and

WHEREAS, As a civilian, Gino Del Carlo continued to lead by example, working for the betterment of his community with allegiance and pride as a member of several organizations, including the Rotary Club of Reno, for which he served as President from 1983 to 1984; and

WHEREAS, The impressive career of this strong advocate of credit unions and firm believer in the power of grassroots advocacy spanned 35 years in Nevada banking, the last 13 of which he spent as the Chief Executive Officer of the Great Basin Federal Credit Union, where he left a legacy of a supportive culture in which both employees and members continue to grow, learn and succeed; and

WHEREAS, This adventurous spirit's love for the majestic Sierra Nevada beauty of his home state led him to become the 380th conqueror of the 165-mile Tahoe Rim Trail at the age of 59 alongside his son, Gino Joseph; and

WHEREAS, Always having a pleasant greeting and something upbeat to say, Gino Del Carlo was a friend and an inspiration to the community at large as well as anyone fortunate enough to have been acquainted with him; and

WHEREAS, This dedicated husband, father and grandfather left behind his best friend and loving wife Sara, his son and outdoor adventure partner Gino Joseph and his wife Nicole, his daughter Elizabeth and grandson Leo Lucca, as well as his mother Lora and seven brothers; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED BY THE ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, THE SENATE CONCURRING, That the members of the 75th Session of the Nevada Legislature do hereby extend their earnest condolences to the family of Gino Del Carlo, whose infectious grin will be missed by his colleagues and countless friends; and be it further

RESOLVED, That Gino Del Carlo will be remembered by all who knew him as a tremendous leader, visionary and friend; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly prepare and transmit a copy of this resolution to Gino's wife Sara, son Gino Joseph, daughter Elizabeth and mother Lora.

Assemblyman Anderson moved the adoption of the resolution.

Remarks by Assemblymen Anderson and Cobb.

Assemblyman Ocegüera requested that the following remarks be entered in the Journal.

ASSEMBLYMAN ANDERSON:

I think the Chief Clerk has done a marvelous job of reflecting on paper a great humanitarian and a good friend of mine. It is hard to describe Gino in a way that you might accurately perceive him. For my colleagues, I want to make them understand. He loved Virginia City. He loved Nevada beyond all belief. When I met him, we both were in college. He always reflected that love of Virginia City and that spirit that came from being from there. Now, those of you who have been up to Virginia City know that it is on the side of the hill. It is hard to imagine that Gino was a track star who held a Virginia City track record for up to ten years, I think. It may still be standing today. He took personal pride in his physical fitness. He played golf and had a love of the outdoors. Gino most cared about people, though, and that was where his focus was. I would urge my colleagues for the adoption of this resolution.

ASSEMBLYMAN COBB:

I rise in support of ACR 6. I am glad to see this resolution today because, for those of you who did not know Gino Del Carlo, it really does encapsulate a gentleman who I knew very well. He was a member of my Rotary Club in downtown Reno. He was a great member of our community and a person who came from a great family, from Virginia City, just like my family did. So, I am glad to see this come forward today. I urge your support. Thank you.

Resolution adopted.

Assemblyman Anderson moved that all rules be suspended and that Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 6 be immediately transmitted to the Senate.

Motion carried.

By Assemblymen Stewart, Aizley, Anderson, Arberry, Atkinson, Bobzien, Buckley, Carpenter, Christensen, Claborn, Cobb, Conklin, Denis, Dondero Loop, Gansert, Goedhart, Goicoechea, Grady, Gustavson, Hambrick, Hardy, Hogan, Horne, Kihuen, Kirkpatrick, Koivisto, Leslie, Manendo, Mastroluca, McArthur, McClain, Mortenson, Munford, Ocegüera, Ohrensfall, Parnell, Pierce, Segerblom, Settelmeyer, Smith, Spiegel, and Woodbury; Senators Amodei, Breedon, Care, Carlton, Cegavske, Coffin, Copening, Hardy,

Horsford, Lee, Mathews, McGinness, Nolan, Parks, Raggio, Rhoads, Schneider, Townsend, Washington, Wiener, and Woodhouse:

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 7—Designating the month of September 2009 as National Indoor Toxic Mold Awareness Month.

WHEREAS, People of all ages and backgrounds throughout the world have developed illnesses because of exposure to indoor toxic mold, and it is estimated that 500,000 deaths occur annually in the United States as a result of such exposure; and

WHEREAS, Most molds produce mycotoxins, which are toxic vapors created by mold spores, that are poisonous to humans and animals, and have even been used as biological weapons in war; and

WHEREAS, Aflatoxins are mycotoxins that are among the most carcinogenic substances known, and the United States Food and Drug Administration has enforced regulatory limits on aflatoxin concentrations in foods and feeds since 1965; and

WHEREAS, Mycotoxins enter the body through inhalation, ingestion or contact with the skin and can result in a multitude of symptoms, including, but not limited to, dermatitis, cough, rhinitis, nosebleeds, cold- and flu-like symptoms, headache, general malaise and fever; and

WHEREAS, Mycotoxin exposure can lead to toxic injury that may include multiple potentially life-threatening illnesses, affecting the skin and the nervous, vascular, respiratory, digestive, reproductive, urinary and immune systems, as well as forming cancers within the body; and

WHEREAS, Certain species of molds, referred to as “body temperature molds,” can live and grow inside the human body, causing recurring infections and numerous other health problems as well as death; and

WHEREAS, Mycotoxin Toxic Exposure Injury is a chronic, debilitating condition causing serious economic, employment, housing, health, social and other consequences, including death; and

WHEREAS, While there is no practical way to eliminate all molds and mold spores in the indoor environment, indoor mold growth can be curtailed by controlling moisture and ensuring that any damp or wet building materials and furnishings are cleaned and dried within 24 to 48 hours to prevent mold growth; and

WHEREAS, National Indoor Toxic Mold Awareness Month is an opportunity to bring greater attention to the need for further education and consumer awareness about molds and mycotoxins; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED BY THE ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, THE SENATE CONCURRING, That the 75th Nevada Legislature designates September 2009 as National Indoor Toxic Mold Awareness Month; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Legislature recognizes that by increasing awareness about indoor toxic mold, we can prevent needless hazardous conditions that take the lives of thousands every year and adversely affect the health and well-being of many more.

Assemblyman Stewart moved the adoption of the resolution.

Remarks by Assemblyman Stewart.

Assemblyman Ocegüera requested that the following remarks be entered in the Journal.

ASSEMBLYMAN STEWART:

Thank you, Madam Speaker. I appreciate the Chief Clerk for the fine job she did in reading that resolution with all the technical terms.

Madam Speaker, the purpose of this resolution is to make the people of Nevada more aware of the potential dangers of toxic mold. It is difficult to determine the extent of cases caused by toxic mold because it is often hard to detect, and its harm is sometimes attributed to other sources and diseases. Mold has learned to survive for years in cramped dark spaces, lying dormant. Eventually, either water or air will activate the mold; it thrives on cellulose building materials dampened by rain from leaky roofs or pipes. Of the thousand species of mold, two types, aspergillus and stachybotrys, have evolved as some of the most common deadly types of

mold. These two potential killers lie in walls beneath ceiling tiles or near sewage pipes and air vents ready to be activated by drips from leaky air conditioners or roofs. As the host colony is triggered by water, they send out millions of spores which look like dust and eventually become their own colonies. These colonies can thrive in houses, apartments, or commercial buildings, where they can become an extreme health hazard to the residents or occupants. This proclamation is patterned after one from the great State of Georgia where the mold awareness campaign has been very extensive. It is my hope that this proclamation will have the effect of warning the people of Nevada of the great potential dangers of toxic mold. Thank you, Madam Speaker.

Resolution adopted.

Assemblyman Stewart moved that all rules be suspended and that Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 7 be immediately transmitted to the Senate.

Motion carried.

Assemblyman Ocegueda moved that ASSOCIATED PRESS: Rachelle Gines; LAS VEGAS REVIEW-JOURNAL: Ed Vogel; LIBERTY AND JUSTICE FOR ALL TV: Daniel Joseph; MRJERZ.ORG: Ryan Jerz; RENO GAZETTE-JOURNAL: Tammy Krikorian; YE OLDE MORGUE: Robert W. Mulvana be accepted as accredited press representatives, that they be assigned space at the press table in the Assembly chamber and that they be allowed use of appropriate broadcasting facilities.

Motion carried.

#### INTRODUCTION, FIRST READING AND REFERENCE

By Assemblyman Ocegueda:

Assembly Bill No. 182—AN ACT relating to crimes; revising the definition of the term “explosive” for the purposes of certain crimes involving explosives; reorganizing and reenacting various provisions pertaining to crimes involving explosives; making various other changes concerning crimes involving explosives; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

Assemblyman Ocegueda moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Motion carried.

By Assemblymen Goicoechea, Carpenter, Grady, Smith, Aizley, Bobzien, Goedhart, Gustavson, Hambrick, Hogan, Munford, Ohrenschall, Segerblom, and Settlemeyer; Senator Rhoads (by request):

Assembly Bill No. 183—AN ACT relating to wildlife; authorizing the Board of Wildlife Commissioners to establish an additional kind of drawing for the existing allotment of big game tags; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

Assemblyman Goicoechea moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on Natural Resources, Agriculture, and Mining.

Motion carried.

By Assemblymen Aizley, Segerblom, Ohrenschall, Kirkpatrick, and Koivisto; Senator Parks:

Assembly Bill No. 184—AN ACT relating to gender identity; prohibiting employers from discriminating against employees with respect to the gender identity or expression of the employee; revising provisions governing drivers' licenses and identification cards to allow a person to apply for and receive a license or card indicating his choice of gender; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

Assemblyman Aizley moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on Commerce and Labor.

Motion carried.

By Assemblywomen McClain, Smith, Koivisto, Spiegel, Parnell, Buckley, Dondero Loop, Kirkpatrick, Leslie, Mastroluca, and Pierce; Senators Carlton, Copening, Wiener, and Woodhouse:

Assembly Bill No. 185—AN ACT making an appropriation for the Women's Research Institute of Nevada and the National Education for Women's Leadership program at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

Assemblywoman McClain moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Motion carried.

By Assemblymen Leslie, Bobzien, Pierce, Conklin, Kirkpatrick, and Ocegüera:

Assembly Bill No. 186—AN ACT relating to public utilities; revising the definition of "public utility" and "utility"; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

Assemblywoman Leslie moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on Commerce and Labor.

Motion carried.

By Assemblymen Buckley, McClain, Parnell, Leslie, Bobzien, Aizley, Anderson, Arberry, Atkinson, Claborn, Conklin, Denis, Dondero Loop, Gansert, Hogan, Horne, Kihuen, Kirkpatrick, Koivisto, Manendo, Mastroluca, Mortenson, Munford, Ocegüera, Ohrenschall, Pierce, Segerblom, Sattelmeyer, Smith, Spiegel, and Stewart; Senators Parks, Raggio, Wiener, Breeden, Copening, Horsford, Lee, Mathews, and Woodhouse:

Assembly Bill No. 187—AN ACT relating to criminal procedure; requiring courts to ask a defendant whether he is a veteran or a member of the military; authorizing the establishment by district courts of a program for the treatment of certain offenders who are veterans or members of the military; authorizing justice courts and municipal courts to transfer original jurisdiction of certain cases to the district court for the purpose of assigning offenders to the program of treatment; enacting various provisions pertaining



to the program of treatment; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

Assemblyman Ocegüera moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Motion carried.

GUESTS EXTENDED PRIVILEGE OF ASSEMBLY FLOOR

On request of Assemblyman Anderson, the privilege of the floor of the Assembly Chamber for this day was extended to Sara Del Carlo, Carol Ingalls, George Del Carlo, Vince Del Carlo, Paul Del Carlo, Jan Del Carlo, Tony Lopez, Jennifer Denoo, Elisabeth Hadler, and Dennis Flannigan.

On request of Assemblyman Christensen, the privilege of the floor of the Assembly Chamber for this day was extended to Cole Christensen.

On request of Assemblyman Grady, the privilege of the floor of the Assembly Chamber for this day was extended to former Assemblyman Jason Geddes and Michael Wixom.

On request of Assemblywoman Leslie, the privilege of the floor of the Assembly Chamber for this day was extended to Michael Cabrera.

On request of Assemblywoman Parnell, the privilege of the floor of the Assembly Chamber for this day was extended to Emily Adams.

On request of Assemblyman Segerblom, the privilege of the floor of the Assembly Chamber for this day was extended to Jennifer Breeden, Micah Horton, and James Nagel.

Assemblyman Ocegüera moved that the Assembly adjourn until Wednesday, February 18, 2009, at 11:30 a.m., and that it do so with former Assemblyman and Speaker Emeritus Joe Dini in the Assembly's thoughts and prayers.

Motion carried.

Assembly adjourned at 11:46 a.m.

Approved:

BARBARA E. BUCKLEY  
*Speaker of the Assembly*

Attest: SUSAN FURLONG REIL

*Chief Clerk of the Assembly*