

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

**Seventy-Eighth Session
March 17, 2015**

The Committee on Legislative Operations and Elections was called to order by Chair Lynn D. Stewart at 4:01 p.m. on Tuesday, March 17, 2015, in Room 3142 of the Legislative Building, 401 South Carson Street, Carson City, Nevada. The meeting was videoconferenced to Room 4401 of the Grant Sawyer State Office Building, 555 East Washington Avenue, Las Vegas, Nevada. Copies of the minutes, including the Agenda ([Exhibit A](#)), the Attendance Roster ([Exhibit B](#)), and other substantive exhibits, are available and on file in the Research Library of the Legislative Counsel Bureau and on the Nevada Legislature's website at www.leg.state.nv.us/App/NELIS/REL/78th2015. In addition, copies of the audio or video of the meeting may be purchased, for personal use only, through the Legislative Counsel Bureau's Publications Office (email: publications@lcb.state.nv.us; telephone: 775-684-6835).

COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT:

Assemblyman Lynn D. Stewart, Chair
Assemblywoman Shelly M. Shelton, Vice Chair
Assemblyman Elliot T. Anderson
Assemblywoman Michele Fiore
Assemblyman John Moore
Assemblyman Harvey J. Munford
Assemblyman James Ohrenschall
Assemblywoman Victoria Seaman
Assemblyman Tyrone Thompson
Assemblyman Glenn E. Trowbridge

COMMITTEE MEMBERS ABSENT:

None

GUEST LEGISLATORS PRESENT:

Assemblywoman Jill Dickman, Assembly District No. 31



STAFF MEMBERS PRESENT:

Carol M. Stonefield, Committee Policy Analyst
Kevin Powers, Committee Counsel
Patricia Hartman, Committee Secretary
Olivia Lloyd, Committee Assistant

OTHERS PRESENT:

Liane Lee, Government Affairs Manager, Office of the County Manager,
Washoe County
Alan Glover, Special Assistant, Office of the Secretary of State
John Wagner, State Chairman, Independent American Party
Janine Hansen, Executive Director, Independent American Party;
President, Nevada Families for Freedom
Robert Frank, Chairman, Citizens Task Force for Voter Rights, Las Vegas,
Nevada
Bonnie R. McDaniel, Private Citizen, Las Vegas, Nevada
Linda Sanders, Private Citizen, Las Vegas, Nevada
Jim DeGraffenreid, Vice Chairman, Nevada Republican Party
Carol Howell, Private Citizen, Reno, Nevada
Shawn Meehan, Private Citizen, Minden, Nevada
Sharron Angle, Private Citizen, Reno, Nevada
Tony Shelton, Policy Director, Assembly District No. 10
Leora Olivas, State Director, Silver State Voices, Las Vegas, Nevada
Howard Watts III, Private Citizen, Las Vegas, Nevada
Vanessa Spinazola, Legislative and Advocacy Director, American Civil
Liberties Union of Nevada
Kyle Davis, representing America Votes
Barry Gold, Director, Government Relations, AARP Nevada
Derrick Felder, representing Lutheran Social Services of Nevada
Kimi Cole, representing Transgender Allies Group
Elisa P. Cafferata, President and CEO, Nevada Advocates for Planned
Parenthood Affiliates
Lonnie Feemster, State Director, National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People, National Voter Fund
Terri L. Albertson, C.P.M., Administrator, Division of Management
Services and Programs, Department of Motor Vehicles
Joseph P. Gloria, Registrar of Voters, Election Department, Clark County
Pamela duPré, Private Citizen, Reno, Nevada

Chair Stewart:

[Roll was taken.] Today we have Assembly Bill 94 and Assembly Bill 198 on work session, and Assembly Bill 253 and Assembly Bill 266 for hearings.

Assembly Bill 94: Authorizes a registered voter to elect to receive a sample ballot by electronic mail. (BDR 24-518)

Carol M. Stonefield, Committee Policy Analyst:

The first bill in work session today is Assembly Bill 94. [Read from work session document ([Exhibit C](#)).] It was heard in this Committee on February 24, 2015 and presented by Assemblyman Ira Hansen. The bill proposes that a registered voter may choose to receive a sample ballot by electronic mail. If the voter elects to receive a sample ballot in this manner, the county or city election officials shall distribute the sample ballot pursuant to regulations adopted by the Secretary of State. The city and county election officials shall continue to send sample ballots by mail to any voter who does not choose to receive a sample ballot by email.

There is a mock-up amendment attached to the work session document ([Exhibit C](#)), with three proposed amendments. The Clark County Registrar of Voters proposes to permit voters to request that their electronic mail addresses used for sample ballots be withheld from the public. The Carson City Clerk/Recorder proposes that sample ballots can be provided via electronic mail if the county or city has the capacity to deliver the ballots in that manner. The Washoe County Registrar of Voters proposes an alternative, that a sample ballot be made available for viewing either on the Secretary of State's website or the county or city clerk's website.

The mock-up provides all three of the proposed amendments shown in green. Throughout the amendments, the language referring to viewing on the website of the Secretary of State is proposed by Washoe County. On page 2 of the amendment, there is the suggestion by the Carson City Clerk/Recorder which states that if the county or city has the capacity available to deliver the sample ballots, they will provide this by electronic means. The Clark County Registrar of Voters proposes to provide that the electronic mail address be withheld from the public.

In addition, beginning on page 11 of the mock-up, there are some sections that the Clerk County Registrar of Voters suggested be added to the bill to make conforming languages include electronic mail address. All proposed amendments in the mock-up are still independent amendments proposed by three individuals and could be treated separately or together as you choose.

Chair Stewart:

I have checked with the sponsor of the bill, Assemblyman Hansen, and he has agreed to all of the amendments. These amendments are basically to make it easier for the registrars to handle the proposal by Assemblyman Hansen. Do I hear a motion to amend and do pass on all three amendments?

ASSEMBLYWOMAN SEAMAN MOVED TO AMEND AND DO PASS
ASSEMBLY BILL 94.

ASSEMBLYWOMAN FIORE SECONDED THE MOTION.

Assemblyman Thompson:

I need clarification on the wording in section 1 of the amendment proposed by Washoe County, beginning on page 1, line 6 of the mock-up ([Exhibit C](#)). The reason I am asking is because it seems as if the rural communities have an amendment, based on availability if they have electronic means. Clark County said they would come forward and allow it. I just need clarification on the wording from Washoe County, because Washoe County is not as large as Clark County but not a rural community either.

**Liane Lee, Government Affairs Manager, Office of the County Manager,
Washoe County:**

I understand that this language was worked out by the registrar of voters between Clark County and Carson City, but I am happy to follow up with Assemblyman Thompson to address his specific questions.

Assemblyman Thompson:

Is it saying the sample ballots would only be able to be viewed on the website or is it also saying that people can have sample ballots sent to them electronically?

Liane Lee:

I am not really sure, but I believe it is both.

Assemblyman Thompson:

I think we need to have as much consistency as possible.

Chair Stewart:

Mr. Powers, could you provide some clarification for us?

Kevin Powers, Committee Counsel:

The important issue is that we have conflicting amendments. The amendment proposed by Washoe County is to replace access to the ballot by electronic mail

with having access to viewing it electronically on a website. Clark County has some amendments that will go along with this if the access is provided by email, but if you adopt strictly Washoe County's proposed amendment, email is out and the only option is viewing the sample ballot electronically on the website. The third option is to incorporate both email and the ability to view the ballot electronically on a website, leaving it up to the discretion of each county clerk to determine how they want to approach the situation. Since we are making it discretionary with this amendment as to whether or not the county has to provide it all, you can just enhance that discretion by giving them the option of doing email, viewing the ballot electronically, both, or neither.

As a drafting matter, we can accomplish that; we just need to know the intent of the Committee. If you go forward with the amendment from Carson City making it discretionary upon the counties, you can tell them when they exercise that discretion what options are available. You can list email as an option and viewing electronically as an option.

Chair Stewart:

If we went with Clark County's amendment and Carson City's amendment, do you think that would cover Washoe County as well?

Kevin Powers:

That is correct, because if you eliminate Washoe County's amendment and make this discretionary, then it would be discretionary on Washoe County as to whether they want to do email. But they would only have the option to do email, and they would not have the option of substituting email for the other option of being able to electronically view the ballot.

Assemblyman Ohrenschall:

If we are going to give voters the option of going away from the traditional printed sample ballot at their discretion, I would be inclined to give the registrar of voters the option of either sending it by electronic mail or viewing it on the website. I propose this as an alternative amendment.

Chair Stewart:

Amendments one and two then?

Assemblyman Ohrenschall:

I believe so, but I have one other question for legal counsel. Referring to the language in section 1, will a county no longer be able to print the ballot? This is just an option, is that correct? Would the default with any of the amendments be that the voters would receive the printed ballot in the mail?

Kevin Powers:

That is an important clarification. We can draft it to make sure this is an alternative to the printed ballot but not a substitute. They would still have to print the ballots and distribute them by mail unless someone elects email distribution. Viewing electronically would just be something over and above that. I do not know if the intent of Washoe County is to eliminate the mail distribution, but that is not how I read the language.

Chair Stewart:

My understanding is that is not the case.

Assemblyman Elliot T. Anderson:

Regarding Washoe County's amendment, would the voters have to enter information to receive an electronic sample ballot, because the way the sample ballot works now is to send out the ballot to the voter individually. The voters would have to go to the website and input information because every voter would not have the same sample ballot, is that correct?

Liane Lee:

It is my understanding it allows registered voters the option to receive an electronic ballot. I do not know if it is any different than providing their information, phone number, or address. They would just have to provide the additional information of their email address.

Chair Stewart:

We are going to put this on our agenda for Thursday's meeting. Mr. Powers will work to get this straightened out.

Kevin Powers:

We will prepare a new mock-up based on giving the counties the discretion whether or not they utilize these two electronic options.

Chair Stewart:

Ms. Lee, will you make sure that satisfies Washoe County for us? [Ms. Lee indicated yes.] We will proceed to Assembly Bill 198.

Assembly Bill 198: Requires the Legislative Committee on Public Lands to conduct a study concerning water conservation and alternative sources of water for Nevada communities. (BDR S-805)

Carol M. Stonefield, Committee Policy Analyst:

Assembly Bill 198 was heard in this Committee on March 5, 2015 and was presented by Assemblyman Oscarson. Assembly Bill 198 proposes that the

Legislative Committee on Public Lands conduct a study of water conservation and alternative sources of water for Nevada communities. [Continued to read from work session document ([Exhibit D](#)).] The bill requires that Committee to report its findings and recommendations to the Legislature in 2017. No amendments were offered. There was a discussion about revising the deadline of the report to an earlier date. You requested to be reminded to determine if there was any interest in moving the deadline. There is a note listing the powers and duties of the Legislative Committee on Public Lands with regard to water that is provided in *Nevada Revised Statutes* (NRS) 218E.525.

Chair Stewart:

We only have a limited number of studies, and they will be worked out near the end of the session between the Senate and the Assembly. There have been six studies, and if we pass this bill it does not mean the study will actually be done. It will be negotiated with all of the other studies.

ASSEMBLYMAN THOMPSON MOVED TO DO PASS
ASSEMBLY BILL 198.

ASSEMBLYMAN OHRENSCHALL SECONDED THE MOTION.

THE MOTION PASSED UNANIMOUSLY.

Assemblyman Oscarson will prepare the floor statement.

Chair Stewart:

We have two bills that will be presented simultaneously because they are very similar. These bills are very controversial, as we have known the pros and cons for many years. We have a floor session coming up, so we need to keep testimony concise. If we do not get all of the testimony we would like, we will finish on Thursday. I will be one of the presenters, so I will turn the gavel over to Vice Chair Shelton. [Assemblywoman Shelton assumed the Chair.]

[Assembly Bill 253](#): Requires proof of identity for voting. (BDR 24-1125)

[Assembly Bill 266](#): Requires proof of identity for voting. (BDR 24-919)

Assemblyman Lynn D. Stewart, Assembly District No. 22:

Assemblywoman Dickman from Assembly District No. 31 will be joining me. We will be presenting [Assembly Bill 253](#) and [Assembly Bill 266](#). I am going to make a general presentation on the need for the bill, and then I will have Assemblywoman Dickman will go through the details of the bill.

I would like to do this in a personal way. In my personal life on Friday, when I leave the Legislature, I go to the airport in Reno. Before I get on the plane, I have to go through the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) screening and show them a picture identification (ID). I get on the plane, fly back to Henderson, and take my meager check to the credit union. I deposit the check, and if I want to get some money out to spend during the weekend, I have to show my driver's license identification again. Sometimes I need a new shirt, so I go to Macy's or whatever store is close by and charge the shirt on my credit card. Again, I have to take out my driver's license to show my identification. Sometimes my grandchildren have activities at school, and when I go through the gate, I show my activity card or my driver's license. My grandchildren have to take a Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) or American College Testing (ACT), and before they take the test, they have to show a photo identification.

In our world today, it is very common to take out that photo ID, no matter what you do. In fact, when I go home, I put my driver's license card in my wallet in front of my Assembly card because I am going to use it so much. When I come back to the Legislature, I put my Assembly card in front of my driver's license because I have to use it for entrance into the side doors.

There are 31 states in the United States that have some form of voter identification. Some are picture IDs, some are not. On the Nevada Electronic Legislative Information System (NELIS), we have numerous exhibits. One of them is this map, in green for St. Patrick's Day ([Exhibit E](#)), and on this map are the various states and types of identification they require.

In Nevada, we have a good election system and are ranked high in the system that we have. However, it is part of our life to show identification. One of our most precious constitutional rights in the United States is the right to vote. How many times have you stood in line, ready to vote, and people are getting their ID from their wallet. They might be from the Midwest, the East Coast, or other places that have voter identification. They expect us to show identification. I have friends in Anthem and other places in the area I represent who are shocked that they do not have to present any identification. I think it is a matter of comfort to them. One of our most precious constitutional rights, when we go to vote, is that we are who we say we are.

I have been here a long time on earth and in the Assembly. I have had a voter identification bill for four sessions. I think it is comforting to know that this is another security measure to ensure our vote is sacred, and I am proving that I am Lynn Stewart as the voting registration says I am. I hope you will consider

this as a simple right of our society today to show you are the person who you say you are. I hope you will consider voting in favor of these bills.

Assemblywoman Jill Dickman, Assembly District No. 31:

Assemblyman Stewart has presented the issues and arguments on these two identical bills, and now I will walk you through their major provisions.

Section 2 defines the three types of acceptable proof of identity, with the most common type being a document or identity card that is issued by the federal or state government or a recognized Indian tribe. It has a recognizable photograph, includes the name and signature of the person, and bears an expiration date that is not earlier than four years before the date of the election.

There are two other types of proof of identity that will be accepted. These are voter cards issued by the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) and documents issued by a licensed facility for dependent residents.

Section 3, starting on page 2, at line 27, outlines the DMV voter identification card provisions and is an important part of this legislation. In order to ensure that everyone has access to a photo ID for voting, the bills require the DMV to provide a voter identification card to any registered voter who does not have one of the other acceptable forms of photo ID. These voter ID cards must be provided free of charge, and each county will have a location where those cards can be obtained. These provisions are included based on the United States Supreme Court's decision in the 2008 case that upheld Indiana's voter ID law. In that case, *Crawford v. Marion County Election Board*, 553 U.S. 181 (2008), the Supreme Court found that requiring photo IDs is not an unconstitutional burden on voters as long as it is easy for a person to obtain identification and there is no charge for persons who do not already have another form of acceptable identification.

Section 4 requires an application to the DMV for a voter ID to include proof of your date of birth and documentation showing your current residence.

Section 5 specifies that the voter ID card must include basically the same information you would find on a driver's license.

Section 6 requires the Secretary of State to adopt regulations for the issuance of voter ID cards in consultation with the DMV.

The remainder of the provisions are simply conforming amendments that insert the requirement for proof of identify in the appropriate sections and chapters relating to elections at all levels—federal, state, and local.

In sections 17 and 18, there is an exception to the proof of identity requirement when casting a provisional ballot. Provisional ballots may only be cast in federal elections and allows a person without proof of identity to cast a provisional vote. For the vote to be counted, the person must return to the county or city clerk's office no later than 5 p.m. on the Friday following the election. They must provide either proof of identity or an affidavit stating that they cannot provide proof of identity because they are indigent or have a religious objection to being photographed.

Section 35 makes the proof-of-identity requirement effective January 1, 2016, in time for the next general election. That concludes my overview of Assembly Bill 266.

I want to read a quote from a report by the bipartisan Commission on Federal Election Reform, which was cochaired by former President Jimmy Carter and former Secretary of State James A. Baker III. They concluded, "The electoral system cannot inspire public confidence if no safeguards exist to deter or detect fraud or to confirm the identity of voters. Photo IDs currently are needed to board a plane, enter federal buildings, and cash a check. Voting is equally important." I would add that I think it may be more important.

Assemblyman Stewart:

We have a number of amendments on NELIS. There are seven counties that do not have a DMV, and the voters would be able to go to the sheriff's office to obtain their identification card.

Vice Chair Shelton:

Are there any questions from the Committee?

Assemblyman Elliot T. Anderson:

We have a lot of fundamental rights, such as the right of speech. I think we all would wonder if we had to show an ID to express an opinion or our fundamental right to speak. We would wonder about having to have an ID before exercising our rights under the Fourth Amendment of the *U.S. Constitution*. We are talking about putting a major obstacle in front of a fundamental right. Even standing in a DMV line can be a major obstacle. Before we require more people to go to the Department of Motor Vehicles, on top of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security's Real ID Act (the Act), where people are changing over their driver's licenses, we need to realize this is going to discourage people to vote. Why are we doing this? Is it just for comfort to relieve anxiety, or is there evidence that our elections are not safe?

Assemblywoman Dickman:

I disagree that it is going to discourage people to vote, because it was shown that at the next election after Indiana's voter ID bill took effect, there was an increase in the voter turnout. I do not understand how this would be a hardship to have an ID. I am curious as to how we function in society today without an ID. Assemblyman Stewart mentioned a lot of circumstances where we would have to use our ID. When I went to my eye doctor of eight years recently, I had to show my ID along with my insurance card. We need ID to register our vehicles and return something at Best Buy. I do not see it as being a hardship.

Assemblyman Elliot T. Anderson:

Do you have any evidence that the elections are not safe, because that is the bottom line. If there is a problem such as voter fraud, then yes, let us make sure our elections are safe and secure.

Assemblyman Stewart:

Our system in Nevada is a good system. This is just one additional thing that would make it more secure. We do not know how secure it is, and people ask if we can guarantee, for example, if their child is going to be safe or that their vote is secure. In my opinion, in this world, there are no guarantees. This is one more way to make the voting process more secure than what it is now. When people vote and they show an ID, I believe it gives them a sense of security that their vote is safe and secure because someone else is not trying to take their place.

Assemblyman Ohrenschall:

In the Secretary of State 2014 report from the Multijurisdictional Elections Integrity Task Force (EITF), there were two known instances of people trying to vote twice. In one case, it was a person who was testing the system, and in the other case it was an elderly gentleman who was confused and had forgotten that he had already cast a ballot. In both cases, the voters were caught and not allowed to vote twice. Other than that, the report did not show any other instances of voter fraud. The Secretary of State was here in front of this Committee two years ago.

When we look at our state's low voter participation rate, I am concerned. Do you have any other documented evidence of voter fraud, or a problem in Nevada that needs this enhanced requirement for voters to exercise their fundamental right?

Assemblywoman Dickman:

The statistics of people who are opposed to this bill are misleading given severe underenforcement and underreporting by election boards.

U.S. Supreme Court Justice John Paul Stevens is not known to be particularly conservative. In *Crawford v. Marion County Election Board* he wrote that flagrant examples of voter fraud have been documented throughout our nation's history by respected historians and journalists, which demonstrates that not only is the risk of voter fraud real but it could affect the outcome of a close election.

Anecdotally, let me tell you about a friend of mine who voted in the last election. When she offered to show her ID, they said no, but when she gave her name, the poll worker asked her if she was still at the address shown on her ID. If we were confirming addresses, should the voter not have confirmed her address before she gave it to the poll worker? She also scribbled her name so that it was not legible. The poll worker asked, oh, did you change your handwriting? She replied yes, and that was the end of it.

Assemblyman Ohrenschall:

Anecdotes can be troubling, but without hard evidence that there is voter fraud going on in the state, I am very concerned about moving in this direction.

Assemblyman Stewart:

In my tenure in the Legislature, we have had secretaries of state from both parties, Ross Miller and now Barbara Cegavske, who have both advocated that we have some form of voter ID. I think this is a nonpartisan issue. It might take extra effort to get some type of identification, but this is America. We have worked so hard to get the right to vote for all ethnic groups and genders that it is worth the extra effort.

Assemblyman Trowbridge:

In federal elections, if someone casts a vote, they can file a provisional vote. But for that provisional vote to be counted, they have to come back to provide identification. This would make that an easier step, would it not?

Assemblywoman Dickman:

Yes, if they had their ID, it would.

Assemblyman Trowbridge

At some point in time, they would have to come back to show their ID, so this bill as presented would improve the opportunity to vote.

Assemblywoman Dickman:

I think so.

Assemblyman Thompson:

Are there incidents of voter fraud in the state of Nevada that warrant us changing our present election process?

Assemblywoman Dickman:

Do you not want to head off the fraud? I do.

Assemblyman Thompson:

Do you have the data that there is fraud?

Assemblywoman Dickman:

There have been many instances, and I will get back to you with that information.

Assemblyman Thompson:

I looked at some of the background and testimony from last session. There was a statement from the Progressive Leadership Alliance of Nevada saying research has shown that up to 11 percent of eligible voters across the country do not have the type of identification specified in these bills. This 11 percent is primarily composed of the elderly, students, minorities, and those living in poverty. It is estimated that 25 percent of African Americans, 16 percent of Latinos, and 18 percent of U.S. citizens over the age of 65 do not have such identification. This goes back to your statement that voting is an important right, and Assemblyman Stewart said people have fought for this right. How can we ensure that communities of color and the homeless are able to exercise their right to vote with this bill?

Assemblyman Stewart:

In this day and age, we cannot ensure anything or everything. You asked if there are instances of voter fraud? There have been few. If you went to the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and asked them how many serious threats we have had to our country, or how many attacks have been thwarted by the acts of people who are protecting us, they would not be able to tell you. We do not know how many people have not been caught in the act of voter fraud. I do not know the magnitude of the issue, but I hope it is not very big.

I think this simple method of showing an ID is not going to put a burden on anyone. I have a lot of acquaintances, but I cannot think of anyone who does not have some kind of identification on them. If we were to go out on the street, stop people, and ask them if they had a photo ID on them, they would answer "sure." I cannot imagine, in this day and age, that there would be very many who did not already have identification. We are giving them the opportunity in what I call the cow counties or larger counties, to get this in

a simple way. I appreciate your concern. It might be more difficult for some people to get an ID, but let them make that effort.

Assemblyman Moore:

When I was in Iraq during the first election process they had there in 2005, the folks had to show an ID when they went to the polls to vote. Surely, we are as good as any of those folks or as that country. I do not understand the opposition, especially when we are providing the opportunity for people to get an ID free of charge. How would we know if someone voted fraudulently if we do not ask initially for their ID? As an experiment, in the last election I went to the poll and told them I left my ID at home. They did not ask for it, and I signed with my left hand, knowing it would be different than signing with my right hand. Not a question was asked. I could have been anyone walking in off the street. Having fought for our right to vote and for our country, I believe it is one of our most sacred rights. There is no excuse for someone not to have an ID. Do you know of anyone who does not have a photo ID?

Assemblywoman Dickman:

I personally do not.

Assemblyman Moore:

If we did, they would not be admitted to the hospital, be able to cash a paycheck, gamble, or a number of other things. I suppose they would just live in a house and not do anything.

Assemblywoman Dickman:

I am not sure how they would have bought their house or obtained a rental. I agree; I do not see a problem with this bill.

Assemblyman Munford:

I want to support previous statements by Assemblyman Thompson. I represent Assembly District No. 6, which is composed of 90 percent of people of color. During previous elections, I picked up senior citizens and had rallies at my home to educate them on the value of voting. This past week was the 50th anniversary of the march in Selma, and many of the speakers at the event seemed to express that presently in the United States there are schemes, plans, and strategies to prevent people from going to the polls. I know Assemblyman Stewart is a man of humanity, and he speaks highly of everyone. I do not want to be in opposition, but I disagree with him on this issue.

Assemblyman Stewart:

Assemblyman Munford, like you, I lived through the Selma and civil rights era, and it is not my intent to limit the rights of people of color or of anyone to vote.

I still think this bill gives everyone the opportunity to get an ID. I would be willing to drive someone to get his identification if he needed a ride. I appreciate your thoughts and have respected you in your efforts.

Assemblyman Munford:

The Twenty-fourth Amendment, applied to the *U.S. Constitution* in 1964, ended the poll tax and removed all impediments and restrictions preventing primarily African Americans from having the right to vote. This was before Martin Luther King crossed the bridge in Selma in 1965. I do not know if you are deliberately trying to restrict or prevent anyone from voting because evidence has to be presented, but I have to take this position.

Assemblywoman Fiore:

As I listen to my colleagues, several things come to mind regarding this bill. We are in 2015, and with my peers who are concerned with color, when we pick people up and drive them to the polls to vote as you said, Assemblyman Stewart, we can pick them up if they do not have an ID as well. I did not experience what you and Assemblyman Munford experienced, but I can tell you about the great respect I have for Assemblyman Munford being the first colored man to graduate from his college. We are in 2015, and have a black president, in case no one noticed. I think it is time we put the color and race issue to rest and go forth.

It is an ID. Everyone has an ID. The people who are homeless, the people who vote, those who go the hospital, or buy things—they need ID. If they want to bring their constituents who do not have an ID to me, I will take them to get one.

Assemblyman Ohrenschall:

I have met constituents who do not have IDs, such as the elderly who have given up driving and do not want to renew their driver's license. There are people who have fallen through the cracks, who do not live the lives that most of us in this room do, nor do they have the same benefits and advantages. Section 4, on page 3, line 10 of the bill, makes note about the need for proof of the applicant's date of birth. The most common proof would be their birth certificate. I had a constituent who was born in Indiana and did not have a birth certificate. I tried to help him get that certificate. He was not familiar with computers and did not have a credit card. He had to get it through an Internet website, and he had to have a credit card to order it. He could not mail in a money order or fill out an application. Had I not been there to help him, he would not have gotten his birth certificate. How do you envision this working for those who do not have a friend who is computer literate and has a credit card they can use? Most Nevadans are not native to Nevada.

Assemblyman Stewart:

There are exceptions, and I believe it would be difficult in a few cases for these people to obtain their ID, although we have social organizations and churches that would be able to help them. I would hope that they could reach out to a neighbor or a friend to receive their help. Assemblywoman Fiore, Assemblywoman Seaman, and I would be happy to help them. I cannot guarantee in any bill that everyone is going to be able to have access to whatever the bill may advocate.

Assemblyman Ohrenschall:

My worry is that not everyone will have access with the way this bill is set up.

Assemblyman Stewart:

It is my worry on almost every bill that comes up because there will be exceptions.

Assemblywoman Seaman:

I am wondering if my colleagues realize that the federal government has recently required that we all have to get a Real ID by 2016. I have a passport and a driver's license, but I have been told that I need to find my birth certificate to get this federal Real ID. I think it is an inconvenience and I am not thrilled about it, but I also know it is a requirement. We are being asked here in the state of Nevada to obtain a photo ID with a birthdate, and if we cannot afford an ID, we can obtain one from these different counties, is that correct?

Assemblywoman Dickman:

Yes, that is correct. If you are a woman, an additional requirement for obtaining a Real ID is that you will need your marriage license.

Assemblyman Elliot T. Anderson:

As a follow-up to Assemblywoman Seaman's and Assemblywoman Dickman's comments, you have hit on a real problem, because on my computer I am receiving constituent comments from the DMV because of the Real ID Act. Every Nevada citizen will need to change his or her ID to fly, which is not a fundamental right. The issue is, how are you going to deal with those DMV lines, because if there are an estimated 100,000 people who do not have the correct identification under this bill, they will be going to the DMV for this voter ID card that you are proposing. How will you get our constituents off of our backs when they have to stand in the DMV line? A woman will have to change her ID if she gets married, and if she has not done that, she will be turned away at the polls.

Assemblywoman Dickman:

How many people did you say will probably be going to the DMV?

Assemblyman Elliot T. Anderson:

I have seen estimates from federal election organizations that have shown 100,000, and I believe they will be presenting it to us.

Assemblywoman Dickman:

I would be interested in seeing that number because I have heard a number far less than that one. I do not know. If we are going to have to obtain a Real ID, I think that would cover a lot of the problem.

Assemblyman Stewart:

Assemblyman Anderson, I appreciate that question. In my ten years in the Legislature, I have seen there is no way to stop angry letters.

Vice Chair Shelton:

Is there anyone in Carson City and Las Vegas in support of these bills?

Alan Glover, Special Assistant, Office of the Secretary of State:

I am here on behalf of the Secretary of State, Barbara K. Cegavske. We are in support of the bill and have given Assemblyman Stewart and staff input on the technical side of the bill, and we believe it works. It is up to this body to make the policy changes, but keep in mind we are including a number of varied statistics. We believe the fiscal note was based on a reasonable number that was anticipated. If anyone has comments or questions on the technical side of the bill, we will attempt to answer your questions.

John Wagner, State Chairman, Independent American Party:

I do not know how you can exist in this world without some kind of an ID. I have four types of ID with me: a veterans ID, a driver's license, and two concealed weapon IDs. You do not need a driver's license; you need an ID. According to this bill, your ID could expire in four years, and it would still be valid if you had the same address, name, face, and the signature. Every time you go somewhere, your ID is required, such as for cashing a check.

Janine Hansen, Executive Director, Independent American Party; President, Nevada Families for Freedom:

We are a minority party, and I want to talk about that issue because I know there are concerns from this Committee that it may harm them. We had to fight for every single thing we acquired in our party. After obtaining 17,000 signatures to get on the ballot, one of the big problems we had was getting our name listed as an option on the voter registration. It was listed as

"other." We fought for years to get that accomplished. It was a healthy fight because it encouraged us to stand up for our rights.

This last year we had a challenge because there was someone running for chairman of our state convention who I did not support, and I spent hours on the telephone getting people to attend. We probably had twice as many people attend as we would have had otherwise. Sometimes, a challenge such as getting people registered to vote if they are not, in actuality may increase the voter registration. My mother was 94 years old the last time she voted, and she did not have a driver's license. I took her to get her ID and to the polls to vote. Oftentimes, when we have a challenge, we move up to that challenge. I know that there are people from the Progressive Leadership Alliance and other organizations who would step up to the challenge to help individuals who do not have IDs to obtain them.

I want to quote civil rights activist Andrew Young, Jr., the former mayor of Atlanta, who said that free IDs, and these would be government-issued IDs, would be a big boon to the poor minority families. If they do not have an ID, instead of it being negative, it may be an opportunity and a good thing for those who do not have IDs. Our party supports this bill, as does Nevada Families for Freedom.

Robert Frank, Chairman, Citizens Task Force for Voter Rights, Las Vegas, Nevada:

Since I heard the pros and cons on voter ID for elections, I have been intrigued with trying to find individuals who can live and function in our society with cash only, no identification, and go anywhere that does not require an ID. I have not found a single person who fits that category. Someone mentioned earlier that there might be 18 percent of our society who do not have an ID. I do not believe that is true or possible. You have to have some type of ID, even if it is false, to be able to do most of the functions in our world today. It is inescapable. Also, I worry about people who are either inept, lazy, or incapable of making the effort of wanting to vote and do not want to obtain the required identification. I do not understand that. In order to vote, they need the due diligence to find out where to go, how to get there, and what they want to vote for or against. It is hard for me to imagine people who will not make the effort to obtain a voter ID. I do not believe it is a credible problem in our society. I spent half my life in the military, and I have seen many of my friends die on the battlefield in Vietnam, and since that time, defending the right for people to have this democracy. If it does not make sense to have a photo ID for voting, then it does not make sense to have a photo ID to bank, travel, or do anything else in this world, because the most fundamental right we have is the right to vote. Instead of me trying to prove that the election system allows

fraud, I challenge this Committee to provide that the election system does not allow fraud. If you do not have a photo ID, you have opened the door to voter fraud.

Bonnie R. McDaniel, Private Citizen, Las Vegas, Nevada:

I am a 55-year resident of Las Vegas. I have lived, worked, and traveled all over the world, and everywhere you go, you are required to show some type of ID. I have worked the polls as a computer clerk, et cetera. At this time, as poll workers, we are not allowed to ask for an ID. Most voters hand us their ID without us asking for it. When we say we do not need it, they tell us they want us to look at it.

Assemblyman Anderson brought up the Real ID card that is coming. As an owner of the oldest travel agency in the state of Nevada, I can tell you it is coming sooner than you want it to come. As of January 16, 2016, everyone will be required to have a Real ID. You will not be able to fly, buy a monthly bus pass, or buy taxi coupons without it. It will cost you money. They are willing to give you a free voter ID card. What is the problem? If you can get to the polls to vote, you can get to the DMV or the sheriff's department. Today, there was an election in Israel, and my friends who live in Jerusalem told me they had to show their IDs. Maybe we should have everyone stick their finger in an inkwell as a possible solution. I do not know if anyone here does not have an ID, but I would like to know why and what they are trying to hide. All of my friends of color have ID cards or driver's licenses. My friend of 96 years has an ID card and votes.

Assemblyman Ohrenschall wanted to know how to obtain a birth certificate for a homeless person from another state. Catholic Charities and other local churches would help them get their birth certificate and obtain an ID card for them for free. My mother was 96 when she died. The last time she voted was in 1999. She still had her driver's license and used it as her ID. I urge you to support this bill.

Assemblyman Elliot T. Anderson:

The Real ID is just for flying, not for exercising a fundamental right. The First Amendment to the *United States Constitution* was drafted because of the British practice of requiring a license in order to publish a paper to exercise free speech. That is how we treat fundamental rights in this country. We do not require obstacles or licenses to exercise them, and that is how we have been doing it since this country has been founded. I do not think we should start changing it now.

Linda Sanders, Private Citizen, Las Vegas, Nevada:

I am a 36-year resident of North Las Vegas. I began working for the Clark County Election Department as an election clerk in October 2014. I was surprised at the number of people who came to my table to sign the election book and automatically presented their driver's license, which was not mandatory. I can see no reason why someone would object to showing their valid ID to maintain voter integrity. Please vote yes for voter ID.

Jim DeGraffenreid, Vice Chairman, Nevada Republican Party:

Nevada Republicans support this bill. Our state party platform states that we have to provide proof of U.S. citizenship and residency at the time of voter registration and require government-issued photo ID at the time of voting. Although we support this as a party, we consider it to be an issue of common sense that voters of all parties support, and we believe that they do. A 2012 Pew Research Center poll shows that 77 percent of voters felt they should show ID compared to 20 percent who felt they should not. Democrats in that survey favored voter ID by a margin of 61 percent to 34 percent. Regardless of the party we are in, all of our votes are more meaningful if we know the votes are cast by those who are eligible to do so. This is particularly important in close elections. We recently had an election for Assembly District No. 26 that was decided by 11 votes. It is in the interest of all voters to know that those votes were cast by legitimate voters.

The language in the bills before you are based on Indiana law which was successfully upheld by the U.S. Supreme Court in *Crawford v. Marion County Election Board*. It is interesting to note two things from that opinion. First, to recognize that safeguarding voter confidence in the electoral system is a relevant and legitimate state interest, and that interest is related to the state's interest in combating voter fraud. Second, it also has independent significance. The lead opinion noted that combating voter fraud was a legitimate state interest even though there was "no evidence" of such fraud actually occurring in Indiana at any time in its history.

Perception is sometimes more important than reality. This bill allows for multiple types of ID and for free IDs to be issued to those who do not already have these IDs. As several of the Committee members mentioned, you would assist your constituents in obtaining that ID if it was a hardship. It was pointed out by Assemblyman Stewart that voting is one of our most precious rights and responsibilities. This bill allows all eligible people to participate while ensuring confidence in the electoral system. I urge your support of this bill.

Carol Howell, Private Citizen, Reno, Nevada:

I am in support of this bill because we are talking about one of the most fundamental rights in our form of government. Tens of thousands of our citizens have lost their lives to protect our rights. I do not understand why it would be a problem for the rest of us to get an ID if we do not have one. The sacrifice would be very small in comparison. The opposition is talking about the poor and the seniors not being able to get an ID. I am one of the seniors, and when I first received my social security check, I had to have a bank account in order to have the check put into direct deposit. I cannot set up a bank account without a picture ID. The reasoning here is absurd. People can do what they need to do and what they should do. Getting an ID to do one of the most important functions in our country is not too much to ask of anyone. I am asking you to support this bill.

Shawn Meehan, Private Citizen, Minden, Nevada:

I want to respond to Assemblyman Anderson's question. I found an article that will remind all of us about Nevada's history. It states, "Nevada Voter Fraud Law Upheld, ACORN [Association of Community Organizations for Reform Now] Conviction Sustained." Some of you might remember that our Democratic attorney general scored a conviction for voter fraud against ACORN in this state. We have a history of this, as indicated in the article stating that Las Vegas Judge Donald Mosley said the actions of ACORN made "a mockery of our election process." Mosley called ACORN's crime "reprehensible" and said it was "the kind of thing you see in some banana republic." Voter register canvassers were given bonuses for exceeding daily quotas. There is a history. Dr. Martin Luther King said let us never forget that government is ourselves and not an alien power over us. The ultimate rulers of our democracy are not presidents, senators, congressmen, and government officials, but the voters of this country. We need to ensure that all of you are elected by qualified voters who have earned the privilege to do so.

To receive Medicare in this country, you have to prove your citizenship and identity. President Obama's Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act requires you to have identification to secure your health care benefits. In 2000, the Bush v. Gore presidential election was decided by 500 votes. In Texas, it was found that there were 239 cases of dead people voting in 2010, which needs to be investigated. Integrity is important and men and women have given their lives to protect this sacred right. I believe we need to do the right thing and help our friends get to the DMV.

Vice Chair Shelton:

Is there anyone else who is in support of A.B. 253 or A.B. 266 in Las Vegas or in Carson City?

Sharron Angle, Private Citizen, Reno, Nevada:

I have been working on voter integrity for a long time and have the website <electioncorruption.com>. We have been investigating different ways that our elections have been undermined, and one is voter impersonation. This happens because we do not ensure who is voting, and the best way to ensure this is to require the voter to have identification. It is not a silver bullet and is not going to fix every problem within our voting system. It does fix one thing, and that is whoever is voting is the person who is supposed to be voting. Statistically, we do have a voter impersonation problem across the country. It is one of the least identifiable crimes, because when this happens, the only way you can tell is if someone admits to the crime. It is very difficult to catch someone impersonating a voter. Requiring identification to vote makes it possible for you to know that the person who is voting is authentic.

When this was addressed as a voter constitutional amendment, we obtained a fiscal note stating that there were 65,000 people in Nevada who did not have identification. If that is true, we have an underground economy that is a more serious problem than voter identification. We need to research that figure because I believe it is much lower. Another item submitted was that not every county has a DMV where a voter can get their identification. Having lived in a rural area, I had to go to the DMV on a certain day for my driver's license, but I made arrangements to obtain my ID.

Assemblyman Elliot T. Anderson:

I know you have become an expert on this subject since you left the Legislature. I am hoping you can share more about your investigation of Nevada voter fraud. Have you found any examples of people at the polls impersonating someone?

Sharron Angle:

I do not know of any personal cases. In our investigation of the Nevada elections, we have found anomalies, not fraud, because fraud is a criminal charge, and we are not charging anyone with a crime. We are saying there is activity in Nevada's elections that is not easily explained. We have anecdotal evidence of fraud based on today's testimony of poll workers of suspicious voters who did not have identification or who were not able to provide the correct address and left the voting poll. It is one of those types of crimes that unless the person is willing to confess to it, you are not going to get a conviction. In the last election, there was one conviction that was documented by the press. It happens in every state. We believe it is about 3 percent, and in some states, it is as much as 9 percent.

Assemblyman Elliot T. Anderson:

You mentioned a documented example. Is that the woman who was trying to prove that you could commit voter fraud and then found out that you could not and was arrested for it?

Sharron Angle:

No, that was not the one, but I have heard that example. I know of one in Ohio where the woman admitted to voting not only for herself but for her daughter, brother, and others who could not make it to the polls.

Assemblyman Ohrenschall:

You said to Assemblyman Anderson that you believe 3 percent of votes cast in Nevada are fraudulent as a result of voter impersonation. Have you gone to the Secretary of State, the county registrars, the district attorney, or the Attorney General with your suspicions?

Sharron Angle:

Yes, I have, and I presently have an active case before the Attorney General. It does not specifically pertain to voter ID but to coercion of voters.

Assemblyman Ohrenschall:

But it is not someone impersonating a voter, correct?

Sharron Angle:

No, not that. As I said, that 3 to 10 percent of occurrences of voter fraud in elections is a statistic that is nationally known. I think it is a little more than that here in Nevada, but it is almost impossible to figure out what is going on in a state when you have not really looked at the records. We had an Assembly person who took all voters over the age of 80 and compared them to the social security death list. The result was that 19 of his registered voters who had voted were dead. It is not difficult to find that this happens even in our Nevada voting records. The Secretary of State is charged with cleaning up the voting rolls every year. I am not an expert, but I have made it a hobby to find out what is going on in our elections because I believe it is so important that we recognize problems.

Assemblyman Ohrenschall:

So your data is national, and not local in Nevada.

Assemblyman Moore:

This is more of a comment. The two largest counties in the state, Washoe and Clark, both had their registrar of voters here on February 2 stating that it is their intent for all voters to prove their identification prior to voting.

Assemblyman Thompson:

How many people do you believe are impacted by this, and what is the strategy for these people to get their identification in order to practice their fundamental right?

Sharron Angle:

I do not know the impact. I heard that it was 65,000, and that is not a large number compared to 2 million, but it is a large number when you consider that 65,000 people over the age of 18 in Nevada do not drive a car, do not fly in a plane, do not cash a check, do not have a credit card, or do not enroll in Obamacare. The greater problem is the need for identification for all of these things rather than voter ID. This figure was given to me causing a fiscal impact when I was circulating the petition. The problem is addressed in the bill by offering it as a free opportunity for those who need and want identification. If they express that desire, there are plenty of people who can get them to the location where they can obtain the ID.

Assemblyman Thompson:

The number 65,000 is inclusive of what?

Sharron Angle:

I do not know. I was shocked to learn there was that kind of an impact. I questioned the number and asked the Legislative Counsel Bureau (LCB) what they were comparing and how they knew the voters did not have any identification. Was it from the census, or where did this number originate? They said there was no way for them to find that number. When I requested an investigation be done with regard to voter ID and who had identification in this state, they said there was no way to determine that number.

Tony Shelton, Policy Director, Assembly District No. 10:

The question has been asked regarding the number of voter frauds. I submit that one is too many because one could either negate or double my vote. Other countries use draconian means to make sure that no one is able to vote more than one time. They put ink on their thumbs and various other things. But in this country we are asking for something very simple. We are asking for people to show who they are when they vote. I looked at the voting requirements, and each of you on this Committee has to fulfill these requirements in order to run for office. Running for office is another fundamental right. The requirements state you should bring a current driver's license displaying your current residential address, and if you do not have a driver's license, bring documentation that contains your current residential address. Acceptable documentation includes a utility bill, a bank statement, or a paycheck. I am asking those on the Committee who are opposed to this bill if they would be

satisfied with those requirements. Would you be happy seeing that as a requirement just like the driver's license?

Vice Chair Shelton:

We will now hear from those who are opposed to the bill, starting in Las Vegas.

Leora Olivas, State Director, Silver State Voices, Las Vegas, Nevada:

Much of the testimony that you will hear in opposition to these bills comes from members or supporters of the Let Nevadans Vote Coalition, a loose association of organizations and individuals committed to improving the efficiency, accessibility, and integrity of Nevada's election system. We have discussed a host of ideas with state and local election officials over the past year. During the course of those conversations, we have learned a lot about what is and is not possible and how to make improvements that benefit all stakeholders. We have submitted a letter ([Exhibit F](#)) indicating our concerns with proposed strict ID laws, such as [A.B. 253](#) and [A.B. 266](#). I want to ask that the members of this Committee look at the list of almost 50 organizations and individuals who have signed on to this letter. They represent a broad range of communities that after the facts have been examined have decided that these laws restrict access to voters, increase costs for taxpayers, and are negligible in improving the security and accuracy of voter rolls. We ask the Legislature to reject this measure and to focus on and embrace modern technology, which can improve access, decrease costs, and advance the security and accuracy of elections. It has been mentioned that the Pew Charitable Trusts rated Nevada elections fifth-best in the country in 2012. None of the four states above us has a strict voter ID law. Let us aim to be the national leader instead of taking a step backward.

Howard Watts III, Private Citizen, Las Vegas, Nevada:

I am a supporter of the Let Nevadans Vote Coalition. I want to speak to the language of the bill. I want to clarify that proof of identification is already needed when someone registers to vote. Some of the items mentioned by the last speaker, including utility bills, can be used to verify identity and residence, plus a signature match.

In section 2, this bill requires a recognizable photograph, name, and signature. That signature requirement goes above and beyond the Indiana law and would make this one of the most restrictive voter ID laws in the country. Veteran health IDs; Department of Defense common access cards; high school, college, and university IDs; and federal and state employee IDs would be accepted under the language of these bills. In fact, not all tribal IDs contain signatures, so it is possible some tribes would be adversely affected under this law. By specifically requiring IDs be issued by the State of Nevada, IDs issued by local entities

might not be accepted, including permits to carry a concealed weapon (CCW) and work cards or sheriff's cards issued by the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department, not the state.

We are concerned about the inclusion of the word "recognizable" for a photograph. Who decides what is recognizable, and what remedy is available to them?

Section 3 discusses the issuance of free voter ID cards by the DMV. The Commission on Federal Election Reform recommended that people go into the community to provide those IDs. At a time when urban offices cannot handle the long lines and the requirements under Real IDs and other measures, adding increased demands by people going there for these voter ID cards is a recipe for disaster.

Under section 5, the DMV-issued voter card is only valid as long as the person resides at the address listed on the card. Unlike other IDs that would be fine no matter where you live, this would put an extra burden on voters as they move.

Sections 17 and 18 provide a remedy for voters showing up on Election Day without appropriate ID. If they cannot obtain it, they have to vote on a provisional ballot, which disenfranchises them from state and local elections. That would impose a serious burden for objections to being photographed.

Assemblywoman Seaman:

You said that a photo ID is shown when you register to vote. I want to clarify that a photo ID is not required. All you need is your written driver's license number or the last four digits of your social security number.

Howard Watts:

I did not say a photo ID was required. I said that proof of identification was required whether it came from your social security number or a driver's license ID number. I discussed that proof of residence can also come from bank statements and other documents.

Assemblywoman Seaman:

There is no proof. You can write down your driver's license, the last four digits of your social security number, or your address. Nothing is proven or shown. It is your word.

Howard Watts:

When we get to neutral testimony, I urge you to ask the county clerks this question. The address has to be valid, and that is verified by checking it against

databases. They currently participate in a program that checks information against the social security death index and other information. Just to be clear, there is a verification process that does take place.

Assemblyman Elliot T. Anderson:

If you register in person, you have to show proof of ID, but if you register by mail, you would have to show up before you vote, correct?

Howard Watts:

That is correct. It indicates on the poll book that ID is required, so voters must present additional identification to verify their identity before they vote. Each time thereafter, they must verify their identity through a signature match.

Assemblyman Moore:

You said you worked as a poll volunteer?

Howard Watts:

Yes.

Assemblyman Moore:

Are you a handwriting expert or did you receive any training in handwriting?

Howard Watts:

No, I am not, nor am I an expert at detecting fake IDs.

Vanessa Spinazola, Legislative and Advocacy Director, American Civil Liberties Union of Nevada:

I am here in opposition to both of the voter bills we are hearing today. The right to vote is the most fundamental right in our *U.S. Constitution*. It is covered in six amendments. Without the right to exercise our right to vote, there is nothing else.

Our current election system is pretty good; there are 50 states, and we are number five. People attempting to cheat that system have been caught and prosecuted, and we have not heard today that there are any actual instances of voter fraud in the state of Nevada.

I am concerned about the lack of a fiscal note from the Secretary of State. Voter ID education campaigns in other states have been highly inadequate, particularly in the first election after adoption. In Indiana, students and the elderly showed up at the polls not knowing they had to provide ID, and by the time they got there, it was too late. We need an intense education campaign if

this legislation is going to pass, and I think it should be included in the fiscal note.

I am concerned about the word "indigent" and whether people are going to know if they are indigent, as it is not defined. Quite frankly, anyone is indigent relative to others. Are we going to the federal poverty lines? Are we asking poor people to self-identify that they are poor and fill out an affidavit in order to exercise their right to vote? That would be so humiliating to exercise this fundamental right.

In the past few months, when we thought these bills were forthcoming, we have been going to homeless shelters, food banks, and veteran services events in an attempt to collect stories about people who do not have IDs who would qualify under this bill. This bill is the most restrictive we have seen in the United States thus far. We collected dozens and dozens of stories in just a couple of months. We submitted a letter ([Exhibit G](#)) to the record that includes stories from 16 people, several of whom are constituents of members of this Committee. They do not have IDs. They make choices every day about whether to buy food or take a bus trip. Those are the people who will be affected by this bill. They do not have jobs and have lost their birth certificates in floods, fires, or other disasters and have no way to get them back. Please do not pass this bill. It would affect the poorest and most marginalized people in our state.

Assemblywoman Fiore:

If you send me an email with the name of any of my constituents from Assembly District No. 4 who does not have an ID, we will get them an ID.

Assemblyman Trowbridge:

Speaking for my Assembly District No. 37, I would do the same. I think we are discussing some extreme cases. I am a pragmatist and will look for a way to get things done. I see having free IDs as enabling people to participate in modern society. How does someone access social services, health care, or financial institutions to get payday loans? How do they buy cigarettes, liquor, go to an adult movie, or respond to the police asking them for their ID? I think having the proper free ID helps them participate in society, and that should outweigh all of the extreme cases that were cited today.

Vanessa Spinazola:

I understand that is our frame of reference, but unfortunately these are not extreme cases. If you went to a homeless shelter, you would see these people. They are not people who fly planes, gamble, or cash checks. They operate in a cash economy. A bill that was going to be introduced this session, but was

not, dealt with prisoners who were released, some of whom were eligible to vote. It was a simple bill that would have provided all prisoners the right to have an ID. People are released from prison every day in this state, and they are not given an ID. It takes years for them to get those IDs. Unfortunately, they do not have all the documentation, such as a birth certificate, that would be required to obtain this type of ID requiring both their signature and photo. This law would result in voter disenfranchisement.

Assemblyman Trowbridge:

Do they drink liquor or buy cigarettes? You need an ID to buy a beer, and you are denying them that right. Is that your stance on this issue? Would this bill enable the prisoners to get their IDs? I would be willing to drive them to get their IDs. I fail to see your argument.

Vanessa Spinazola:

If you look over 35, you do not need an ID.

Assemblyman Ohrenschall:

From your past testimony, you mentioned being a Hurricane Katrina survivor. What was the time frame for the people who survived the hurricane to obtain their birth certificate and other documents? How would that time frame affect the requirements under A.B. 253 or A.B. 266?

Vanessa Spinazola:

Yes, I am a Hurricane Katrina survivor. It took at least six months. There were federal disaster centers we had to go to. I had it easy. There were many African American people in Louisiana who still do not have IDs, cannot find their birth certificates, and do not have homes. God forbid we would have a disaster like that here in Nevada. I think just because you are affected by a disaster does not mean you should not be able to vote in the next election.

Assemblywoman Seaman:

You just mentioned God forbid we would have a disaster in Nevada. Would it not be a good thing to give free identification to those people who, in case of a disaster, lost the documents needed for identification? I would hate to suppress these people from doing certain things that require their having an ID.

Vanessa Spinazola:

I was in law school when Hurricane Katrina happened. I had a student ID, which would not qualify under this bill because both a photo and signature are required. I did not have a car and left my house thinking I was going back to it. I did not take my birth certificate or any type of identification that is required in

this bill. If my house was on fire, I would grab my cat and run. My birth certificate would not be a priority.

In terms of the ID being free, you would have to take a bus and get copies made. In New York, there was a charge of \$50 for replacement of a birth certificate because they had to hire more staff to handle the demands. While the ID itself might not cost money, all the things you have to go through to get it are collateral, such as losing a day's pay, the bus ride, or the money spent for replacement of the birth certificate.

Assemblywoman Seaman:

The question was, it would be good for us to do this before a natural disaster happened, would it not? If you are going to take a bus, an airplane, and so forth, you are going to need a Real ID. Here is a good opportunity for us to help these people. In talking with my colleagues, I bet I can get every Assembly person to offer to take their constituents to get their ID.

Vanessa Spinazola:

You can get the people IDs now, but they could lose them or leave them in their house. The homeless get their possessions stolen, and they have to get their IDs replaced. Real ID is optional. In the state of Nevada, on the DMV website you do not have to get the Real ID identification. You only need it to enter federal buildings or for boarding planes with the TSA.

Assemblywoman Fiore:

Can you show me a homeless person who does not have an ID because they consistently lose it and who actually wants to vote or cares? If you can, I will personally take that person to get an ID. The opposition is really lame.

Vanessa Spinazola:

There are two pages of stories posted on the Nevada Electronic Legislative Information System (NELIS). We have interviewed a number of older homeless folks who do vote regularly, registered a long time ago, and no longer have their IDs. The answer to your question is yes.

Assemblyman Moore:

Is it your testimony that folks who do not have any ID, or have lost their birth certificate and other documents in a fire, that it is okay with you that they do not prove their citizenship and yet select your elected representative? Are you comfortable with people who may not be citizens of the United States selecting the person who represents you?

Vanessa Spinazola:

I was referring to people who had already registered to vote. In my case, in the six months after Katrina, there was an election, and I had no identification with me. My fundamental right to vote would have been frustrated by the fact that I had no ID. I am referring to the people who have registered in the past and for whatever reason have lost their ID; then they get to the poll location and do not realize the voter ID law passed and they need to have a different type of ID.

Assemblyman Moore:

My question is that you are in opposition to this bill, and by your opposing it, you are okay with someone not proving citizenship yet selecting your representative, correct?

Vanessa Spinazola:

No, I am not okay with that. I think the current laws take care of that issue, which is not specifically addressed in this bill.

Assemblyman Ohrenschall:

Last session, we had testimony that 11 percent of individuals across the country do not have this type of ID. The population of Nevada is just under 3 million, which means we have over 300,000 citizens without an ID. I do not think that even all 63 of us in the Legislature would be able to help 300,000 citizens get their IDs and other necessary documentation under this bill.

Kyle Davis, representing America Votes:

America Votes is a nonprofit organization that leads collaborative efforts to advance progressive policies, expand access to the ballot, coordinate issue advocacy on election campaigns, and protect every American's right to vote. We are in opposition to these two bills. I share everyone's desire to have the most secure and trustworthy electoral system. Luckily, we do have that here in Nevada.

Not a lot has been said about the cost of implementing this program and whether it is an appropriate use of our limited state dollars. The fiscal note submitted by the DMV lists an outlay of nearly \$300,000 in fiscal years 2015 and 2016 plus ongoing costs. That undersells the point, because reference is made to the cost of \$3.25 for every card that is produced by its vendor. Presently, the DMV charges \$21.25 for a nondriver's license ID. I am not sure how the difference in the cost would impact people by implementation of this bill, as it is difficult to assess.

In the first four years Indiana implemented their voter ID law, they spent about \$12.2 million. They have a larger population than Nevada, but even if you take that into account, it would be over \$1 million a year. That does not take into account the other costs when talking about provisional ballots.

There is discussion about giving voters more faith in the system, and that would be worthy to pursue, but when you are increasing barriers to vote, that is a reason to look in another direction. We recently had the lowest turnout of voters in Nevada history in our recent election. We need to break down barriers in allowing people to vote. This will impact some people by evidence from other states where money has been spent and on Nevadans who could be impacted by this legislation. This is a fundamental right, and even if I lose my wallet the day before the election, I should still have the ability to exercise my right to vote.

Barry Gold, Director, Government Relations, AARP Nevada:

AARP has over 300,000 members here in Nevada, and older individuals vote in disproportionately high numbers. We have heard how important the right to vote is, and AARP believes that voter participation in the electoral process should be encouraged, not discouraged. We support improvements in our voting process, including sworn statements affirming in-person voter identity and thorough advance training to cast a ballot so each voter understands how to cast a ballot and how it will be counted. AARP opposes state photo identification voting requirements, as these laws threaten to reduce legitimate citizen participation, particularly by older voters, in the process. We recognize a serious, adverse impact of burdensome election rules on older voters, especially those with limited income, disabilities, or limited access to transportation.

Many older adults no longer have a valid driver's license and may have difficulty going to the DMV to get one. I have worked in aging services or the aging network for about 30 years, and transportation is the largest obstacle that seniors face across the country. We have read about the problems citizens are currently encountering when going to the DMV for existing needs to end up waiting hours and being told they have to come back another day. The DMV has a new system that puts a person's cell phone in cue, and the DMV calls back when it is his or her turn. A lot of older adults do not have cell phones, and if they can get a ride, they will go to the DMV and end up at the back of the line. If we ask the DMV to do this, how long will these people have to wait?

The cost to implement this legislation can be considerable. A recent report by the National Conference of State Legislatures found significant costs for states

that pass laws, including the cost for the free photo ID and, more importantly, the outreach needed to ensure access to photo ID for those who did not have a driver's license. Even greater cost can be incurred for litigation, as more than half of the states that enacted photo voter ID have faced legal scrutiny.

Nevada is the fastest-growing state for seniors. This is a solution for a problem that does not exist and will require expenditure of state and local dollars that are needed in other areas. On behalf of the 314,000 AARP members across the state, we urge you to say no to A.B. 253 and A.B. 266, bills that will create a hardship for many older Nevadans to exercise their right to vote by requiring a photo ID.

Derrick Felder, representing Lutheran Social Services of Nevada:

I am providing testimony as a representative from the agency that is tasked with helping people secure their birth certificate and IDs. We are the only agency in Clark County to have a dedicated service on a specific day, and we go off-site to provide this service. We provide this service to the homeless as well as to those with homes and those transitioning from other states to Las Vegas who may not have the income to purchase an ID.

We have a staff of nine team members. In 2013-2014, our annual target was to provide birth certificates and IDs to 300 individuals. Our actual annual performance was providing 719 birth certificates and IDs, which is 240 percent of our goal. We set a target goal of 500 for 2014-2015, and in the third quarter we are at 552. As a social service agency providing this service, it is a burden for us to turn people away because we do not have the funding or manpower to provide the service, but are focused on helping as many people as possible.

In reality, clients may not have sufficient documentation because on their birth certificates they have no knowledge of their birth parents, which slows down the process. If someone is born in Nevada, we can obtain their information in about two days. If they come from out of state, each state has its own birth certificate replacement requirements, and sometimes the client does not have that information. We can get a birth certificate back from California in about four weeks, and it takes another several days for us to get the client to the DMV. Our biggest burden is that our clients come from all walks of life. It is a challenge for us because we provide this service at our location as well as four hours at the Salvation Army by appointment. We receive referrals from other agencies as well.

Kimi Cole, representing Transgender Allies Group:

I have lived in the state of Nevada since 1956, voted since 1972, and have never missed an election. One of the things that comes to my mind is that even in a previous life in younger days, there were times when I grew a beard. Someone would say they did not recognize me, but I did not change my standards, my conduct, or how I worked for a living. My question is, who is doing the scrutinizing? If a guy who had his picture taken did not have facial hair, and then shows up with a beard, who determines if this is the same person? I am more concerned with the scrutiny and potential discrimination for someone who sees a picture of a person who may not look the same as before.

We have not had a DMV location in Douglas County for a while, and I do not like the extra drive, but I have done it. If we are going to a DMV in different counties and there are seven of them without a DMV, it was pointed out that maybe the sheriff's department could provide the ID. My question is what would the impact and benefit be by adding another burden to the sheriff's department and turning it into a photo booth?

Elisa P. Cafferata, President and CEO, Nevada Advocates for Planned Parenthood Affiliates:

I am also part of the Let Nevada Vote Coalition. We are here in opposition to A.B. 253 and A.B. 266. We are interested in secure, fair, and free elections, but we believe these bills undermine the spirit of the Nineteenth Amendment to the *U.S. Constitution*, which guarantees equal access to the ballot for women. We are concerned that oftentimes women have changed their names due to marriage or divorce. I am not sure if I was asked to testify because my hair color or my last name has changed so many times, but I am evidence of both. It is a struggle to produce marriage licenses and divorce decrees and to obtain new identification, which is a time-consuming and expensive process. For women who are elderly or in rural Nevada, and who may never have needed a driver's license or any form of ID, this could be a considerable burden. I am also concerned about women who flee domestic violence situations because often they do not have the chance to take their documentation.

Recently, I was in Washington, D.C., and I tried to help an obviously homeless woman who wanted to get a replacement birth certificate. It was a six- to nine-week process because she was getting it from Pennsylvania. The cost was \$35, she had no access to certified mail, and she had no means of transportation. These costs are not reflected in the fiscal note in the bill, nor are they contemplated in what is being proposed. In addition to this Committee's generous offers for free rides, are you willing to pay for reproduction of birth certificates and other documentation? Please consider reworking these bills or voting against them.

Lonnie Feemster, State Director, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, National Voter Fund:

My experience since 2004 serving as Nevada State Director for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) National Voter Fund enabled me to help participate in registering 14,000 Nevadans over ten years. I have learned that the more obstacles you create, the lower the voter participation rate by our citizens. Our citizens are sometimes deaf to our efforts to help them to get out and vote. They also are blind to the responsibility to vote as a citizen, but my religion teaches me, do not curse the deaf or put obstacles in front of the blind. This state had less than a 50 percent turnout of registered voters; way more than 50 percent of eligible voters did not even vote. So we are spending your valuable time placing obstacles in front of what is left of a democracy in our state.

I am particularly concerned because this has caused a disparate impact among black people. U.S. Representative John Lewis and Leon Russell, Vice Chairman of the NAACP National Board of Directors, have called these modern-day poll taxes, and I thought conservatives were against taxes. My concern is that after reading several academic and research papers, I have learned that you can find a report or a research paper that substantiates any perspective on this topic. I have been trying to find out if these things work. Do not go to the North Carolina website that says we passed a voter ID bill and black voting went way up. Yes, it did, because the Reverend Dr. William J. Barber II, the President of the North Carolina State Conference of the NAACP, spent two years with a major outreach effort to register and get black voters to the voting polls. It was not because of a voter ID law. Also, North Carolina has never been able to count Negroes. They used to count them as four-fifths; now they left out all of the black people who put down more than one race, which is about 90 percent of black people. However, their research is flawed. I looked at Texas, Tennessee, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, and Virginia and a statement from the U.S. Court of Appeals Seventh Circuit Judge Richard A. Posner, who said photo ID laws are highly correlated with a state having a Republican governor and Republican control of the legislature. It appeared to be aimed at limiting voting by a minority, particularly blacks. This legislation may have not been to hurt black people, but it will.

Assemblyman Ohrenschall:

Working with the communities of color in northern Nevada, are you aware of people who do not have a government-issued ID and are able to function without it? Also, do you feel, if this legislation passes as is, it may have disparate impacts on the communities of color in Washoe County?

Lonnie Feemster:

Yes, I do. As I took my mother to the doctor in Reno last week, she said, I was born in the house on Morrill Avenue and Sixth Street. My wife's college roommate had nine siblings who were all born at home in Las Vegas. The issues of access of transportation, financial resources, and work responsibilities have a disparate impact on black people in particular and others who are in a low-income bracket. I cannot tell you that all nine siblings of my wife's roommate currently have no ID, but due to discrimination, there are a lot of black people who came to Nevada who were prevented from having the opportunities to be in a job where they could take time off and get an ID. We know what the impact is of not having economic resources.

Assemblyman Ohrenschall:

In your work with the NAACP, have you met people who have been unable to get their birth certificate simply because the records are not there?

Lonnie Feemster:

My wife's mother had to go through extensive work to get an ID, because after Hurricane Katrina everyone was displaced and many people came to Nevada. It took a great effort involving two sisters and drives to Baton Rouge. Every time my mother goes to the doctor, it is a problem. One record shows she was born in 1929; another one shows 1930. It is not that hard for those of us who are able, but for those people who are weak, to disenfranchise them is a great disservice and not a priority for Nevada, where we have such a critical problem. We should be talking about a bill that makes voting mandatory.

Assemblywoman Fiore:

I am going to be 45 this year, and in my almost 45 years I have not experienced segregation. The term "divided by design" that I constantly hear is hurting the black man. At what point do we stop dividing by design and stop using the race card to argue points? This voter ID is for everybody. I think it is quite suppressive when you use the racial card as an opposition. At what point are we going to stop dividing by design and just be Nevadans or Americans?

Lonnie Feemster:

We will stop when discrimination stops. As an official of the NAACP, I can pretty much prove discrimination in every aspect of our life in Nevada and certainly around the country. What is more important is that the race card is not our deck. It is wrong to do a report saying a certain number of black people voted and not even half of the black people are counted. In our school system, we cannot tell if the students graduate because the racial data is so convoluted. Now, they took 30 percent of Nevada's students and put them into a multiracial category. I am black and have been black all my life.

Vice Chair Shelton:

Is there anyone who is testifying in neutral on these bills?

Terri L. Albertson, C.P.M., Administrator, Division of Management Services and Programs, Department of Motor Vehicles:

The Department of Motor Vehicles is taking a neutral stance on these bills. Based on the potential impact on the DMV, we have submitted a fiscal note. It was not easy for us to determine the number of people who we felt would be eligible or in need of the voter registration cards. In communications with other agencies and individuals, we based our fiscal note on the percentage of registered voters. You will see some of those reports that are out there available for your review have been based on the entire population or the U.S. Census data. We took an average of the figures from Indiana, Georgia, and Tennessee, and we came up with 1.49 percent of registered voters.

As of February 2015, there were approximately 1.4 million registered voters in Nevada. Using 1.49 percent as the basis of the calculation, we came up with approximately 21,000 registered voters who would potentially need a voter ID card. We added to that figure 1 percent who would need an address change and 2 percent who would need a duplicate card. The department's fiscal note is posted on NELIS. [A listing of states' voter ID requirements was submitted ([Exhibit H](#)).] In addition, there is programming associated with this, because it would be a new card type the DMV would be required to issue. Our vendor cost for a new card type is estimated to be approximately \$47,000.

We would like to work with the sponsors on some policy issues contained within the bills concerning what the requirements are for the DMV in order to issue the voter ID cards.

Assemblyman Trowbridge:

Does the DMV not currently issue some type of ID card that is not a driver's license?

Terri Albertson:

That is correct. We do issue an ID card; however, as this bill is drafted, it requires the department to specifically issue a voter identification card, and that is not a card type that we issue today.

Assemblyman Trowbridge:

That sounds like something that could possibly be addressed with a language change in the bill. Everyone is hung up on voter ID. I still see the greater benefit. A gentleman from Las Vegas who worked for a social service agency spoke earlier, and he was commenting they were overwhelmed and had helped

almost 700 people get their ID. Why did they do that? I would submit because it helps them be more active members in today's society. I see having an ID, whether a voter ID or just proof of who they are, being a beneficial thing. It enables them to be active members in our society, which is a benefit to everyone. I think everyone is off on this tangent when they do not need to be.

Assemblyman Thompson:

Regarding the discussion about the race card, Mr. Feemster did not play the race card. What we are trying to say is that there is a disproportionate impact on communities of color, and there are language barriers in the minority communities. It is a fact. No one is pulling a race card; they are just facts that were stated for the record. As a member of this body who tries very hard every day to work in the spirit of building relationships with everyone, that can be very offensive. We need to let that go and realize the facts are the facts, and we need to move forward.

Joseph P. Gloria, Registrar of Voters, Election Department, Clark County:

I am testifying in neutral with amendments and to express concerns we have strictly with the administration of voter ID. I would like to read into the record the amendments [([Exhibit I](#)) and ([Exhibit J](#))]. They are the same, since the bills are almost identical.

The purpose and intent of the proposed amendment in section 5 has been amended to remove certain requirements in subsection 1 that do not identify a registered voter. In subsection 2 of section 5, the address requirement has been removed. Currently if a voter has identification with an address which does not match what is in the system, the voter is allowed to vote a ballot according to the address in the system. The voter would be referred to his or her old polling place.

Sections 12, 22, 29, and 34 have been amended to require that the registered voter show proof of identity prior to signing the register.

In addition, we would like to see NRS 293.387 amended to change the canvass period to nine working days, as the current law shows six. Instituting the proposed requirements in [A.B. 253](#) or [A.B. 266](#) could result in an increase in the number of provisional ballots received during a presidential or any other election. Increasing the canvass period to nine working days would enable election staff to handle the potential increased workload.

I did work in tandem with the Carson City Clerk as well as the Washoe Registrar of Voters, although I believe the Carson City Clerk had submitted her own amendments.

In regard to types of IDs, there are many IDs that are currently available when listing state and U.S. IDs. We feel that the scope of the type of ID, if increased, might reduce the strain of providing just voter IDs to those who do have them. For example, there are student IDs for colleges, universities, and technical schools; state employee badges or identification documents issued by a government office or agency; concealed firearm permits; and military IDs for retired personnel. However, some of these IDs do not have expiration dates, which could pose an issue as these bills are currently written. Presently, voters over 65 years of age are not required to show ID even if there is not a record match with DMV. That is a large group of people who are not accustomed to providing an ID and may have trouble meeting that requirement. If the name does not exactly match what is listed in our registration system, which is not an uncommon occurrence—one might say "Joe" and the other "Joseph"—we would like the ability to further identify the voter by having them answer questions related to the personal data in the system, such as their date of birth or their address. If the ID does not have an expiration date, it could still be a valid ID and could be used for this purpose.

In section 3, if DMV is the agency issuing voter IDs, and particularly with Clark County being such a large jurisdiction, we feel it is important that the requirement be across the board for all DMVs giving the most possible access for all voters who may need to get some form of voter ID. Previous speakers have talked about some rural counties that do not have a DMV office, so that is being covered.

There was a question under section 4 about how a person who is considered indigent and may not have proof of birth gets a voter ID. There has been a lot of discussion about that. If the voter ID is going to work, we need to make sure we are providing an avenue for those people so that they are not disenfranchised.

Regarding requirements for a voter ID, we feel that height, weight, and eye color should be removed from section 5. This would not be a good way to identify the voter. The voter ID should not determine residency, so the address requirement should be removed. A voter can only vote a ballot according to the address we have on file. Requiring the address on the card and then invalidating the card for every change of address would also be problematic for the voter and the agency producing the IDs. The National Voter Registration Act (NVRA) requires us to either provide an avenue for voters to update their address at the polls or be allowed to vote a ballot according to their old address in the system.

Assemblyman Ohrenschall:

How much voter fraud are you aware of and how big of a problem do you believe it is in Clark County?

Joe Gloria:

Very few incidents have been documented in Clark County. We had the incident with the woman who was trying to vote twice; she was caught and prosecuted.

Assemblywoman Fiore:

Regarding all of those voter registrations that ACORN had committed fraud with in the state, were you able to purge all of those people off of the voter rolls? Did you even know what elections ACORN committed these crimes on?

Joe Gloria:

The way the process is designed, if we send a notice to someone in the system and it comes back undeliverable, after two federal elections we are able to remove them from the system. I am not aware of any activity where we specifically identified those folks who were registered through that organization.

Vice Chair Shelton:

I am inviting the sponsors of A.B. 253 and A.B. 266 to provide their closing statements.

Assemblywoman Dickman:

I was told by a representative of the Secretary of State that there was an extremely small number of people who even came in for the free ID cards in Indiana. Someone mentioned that 11 percent of people are not registered to vote or do not have IDs. My understanding is this includes noncitizens, people under 18, and those who do not want to register to vote. I think these were related to Indiana, as is our bill. I hear a lot about people being disenfranchised, but what happens to the people who go in to vote and are told they cannot vote because they have already voted, but they did not? They can then do a provisional ballot, but if someone told them they had already voted, which they had not, they are disenfranchised too.

Assemblyman Stewart:

I want to make it clear that our intent is not to restrict anyone's right to vote, whether it be based on age, economic situation, ethnicity, gender, or any other classification. We appreciate the comments made by those who are opposed to the bill, and we will take those into account. I want to work closely with Mr. Gloria and the other registrars so that we can broaden this and increase the types of IDs that can be used and take into account the comments made by our

colleagues on the Committee and others. Our intent is to provide additional security to the system that is already good to make it even better.

Vice Chair Shelton:

For those of you who did not get a chance to speak here today, please turn in your written statements so that your voice is heard. The hearing is closed on A.B. 253 and A.B. 266. Is there any public comment? [There was none.]

[The Chair instructed that several exhibits be placed on the record. They included written testimony from Jon Sherman, Fair Elections Legal Network ([Exhibit K](#)); a letter from Kenneth L. Kraft of North Las Vegas ([Exhibit L](#)); an amendment from Susan Merriwether, Clerk/Recorder, Carson City ([Exhibit M](#)); a Secretary of State news release ([Exhibit N](#)); a state voter registration application, submitted by Pamela duPré of Reno ([Exhibit O](#)); Let Nevadans Vote letter on voter ID ([Exhibit P](#)); Let Nevadans Vote summary of bills' requirements ([Exhibit Q](#)); a letter from Elvira Diaz of Sparks ([Exhibit R](#)); a letter from Janice Flanagan of Reno ([Exhibit S](#)); a letter from Patricia Gallimore, President, Reno-Sparks NAACP ([Exhibit T](#)); and a letter from Annette Magnus-Marquart, Executive Director, ProgressNow Nevada Action ([Exhibit U](#)).]

Pamela duPré, Private Citizen, Reno, Nevada:

At the beginning of the hearing, Chair Stewart stated that if we did not get through all of the testimony today, it would be continued on Thursday, correct?

Assemblyman Stewart:

At the point I made that statement, I thought the Assembly floor session was starting between 5 and 5:30 p.m. With the extended time, I have determined we have covered everything that needs to be said.

[The meeting was adjourned at 6:37 p.m.]

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED:

Patricia Hartman
Committee Secretary

APPROVED BY:

Assemblyman Lynn D. Stewart, Chair

DATE: _____

EXHIBITS

Committee Name: Committee on Legislative Operations and Elections

Date: March 17, 2015

Time of Meeting: 4:01 p.m.

Bill	Exhibit	Witness / Agency	Description
	A		Agenda
	B		Attendance Roster
A.B. 94	C	Carol M. Stonefield, Committee Policy Analyst	Work session document
A.B. 198	D	Carol M. Stonefield, Committee Policy Analyst	Work session document
A.B. 253 A.B. 266	E	Assemblyman Lynn Stewart	Voter ID laws map
A.B. 253 A.B. 266	F	Leora Olivas, Silver State Voices	Latino Leadership Council Opposition
A.B. 253 A.B. 266	G	Vanessa Spinazola, ACLU	Letter, "Real Nevadans Face Obstacles"
A.B. 253 A.B. 266	H	Terri L. Albertson, Department of Motor Vehicles	State voter ID requirements
A.B. 253	I	Joseph P. Gloria, Registrar of Voters, Clark County	Amendment
A.B. 266	J	Joseph P. Gloria, Registrar of Voters, Clark County	Amendment
A.B. 253 A.B. 266	K	Jon Sherman, Fair Elections Legal Network	Written testimony
A.B. 253 A.B. 266	L	Kenneth L. Kraft, North Las Vegas	Letter
A.B. 253 A.B. 266	M	Sue Merriwether, Carson City Clerk/Recorder	Amendment
A.B. 253 A.B. 266	N	Office of the Secretary of State	News release
A.B. 253 A.B. 266	O	Pamela duPré, Private Citizen, Reno, Nevada	Voter registration

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A.B. 253 A.B. 266	P	Let Nevadans Vote	Letter on voter ID
A.B. 253 A.B. 266	Q	Let Nevadans Vote	Summary of bill requirements
A.B. 253 A.B. 266	R	Elvira Diaz, Private Citizen, Sparks, Nevada	Letter
A.B. 253 A.B. 266	S	Janice Flanagan, Private Citizen, Reno, Nevada	Letter
A.B. 253 A.B. 266	T	Patricia Y. Gallimore, NAACP	Letter
A.B. 253 A.B. 266	U	Annette Magnus-Marquart, ProgressNow Nevada Action	Letter