

**MINUTES OF THE MEETING
OF THE
ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES**

**Seventy-Fifth Session
April 29, 2009**

The Committee on Health and Human Services was called to order by Chair Debbie Smith at 1:41 p.m. on Wednesday, April 29, 2009, in Room 3138 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/75th2009/committees/. In addition, copies of the audio record may be purchased through the Legislative Counsel Bureau's Publications Office (email: publications@lcb.state.nv.us; telephone: 775-684-6835).

COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT:

Assemblywoman Debbie Smith, Chairwoman
Assemblywoman Peggy Pierce, Vice Chair
Assemblyman Ty Cobb
Assemblyman Mo Denis
Assemblyman John Hambrick
Assemblyman Joseph (Joe) P. Hardy
Assemblywoman Sheila Leslie
Assemblywoman April Mastroluca
Assemblywoman Bonnie Parnell
Assemblywoman Ellen B. Spiegel
Assemblyman Lynn D. Stewart

COMMITTEE MEMBERS ABSENT:

None

GUEST LEGISLATORS PRESENT:

Senator Shirley Breeden, Clark County Senatorial District No. 5
Assemblyman Mark Manendo, Clark County Assembly District No. 18
Senator Allison Copening, Clark County Senatorial District No. 6

STAFF MEMBERS PRESENT:

Amber Joiner, Committee Policy Analyst
Darlene Rubin, Committee Secretary
Olivia Lloyd, Committee Assistant

OTHERS PRESENT:

Michael J. Willden, Director, Department of Health and Human Services
Luana J. Ritch, Ph.D., Chief, Bureau of Health Statistics, Planning, and
Emergency Response, Health Division, Department of Health and
Human Services
Mary Guinan, M.D., Ph.D., Acting State Health Officer, Health Division,
Department of Health and Human Services
Jennifer Lazovich, representing Republic Services, Las Vegas, Nevada
Chris Barrett, representing Waste Management, Reno, Nevada
John Pappageorge, representing Republic Services, Las Vegas, Nevada
Kyle Davis, Policy Director, Nevada Conservation League, Las Vegas,
Nevada
John Sagebiel, Environmental Affairs Manager, University of Nevada,
Reno
Susan Fisher, Truckee, California, representing Northern Nevada Motel
Association, Reno, Nevada; and the Southern Nevada
Multi-Housing Association, Las Vegas, Nevada
Leo Drozdoff, P.E., Administrator, Division of Environmental Protection,
Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Les Lee Shell, Administrator, Clark County Department of Finance,
Las Vegas, Nevada
Lisa Corrado, Redevelopment Project Manager, City of Henderson,
Nevada
Charity Stevens, Las Vegas, Nevada, representing Phoenix Recycling
Technologies, Scottsdale, Arizona
Kelly Sockwell, Phoenix Recycling Technologies, Scottsdale, Arizona
Joe Johnson, representing Sierra Club, Toiyabe Chapter, Reno, Nevada

Chairwoman Smith:

[Roll was called. The Chairwoman reminded Committee members, witnesses,
and members of the audience of Committee rules and protocol.]

We have a presentation to start today's agenda, and then we will follow with
three bills and a work session.

Our presentation today will be an update on the swine flu situation. We have Dr. Mary Guinan, who is the Acting State Health Officer; as well as Dr. Luana Ritch, who is the Chief of the Bureau of Health Statistics, Planning, and Emergency Response; and their boss, Michael Willden, who is here to open the discussion.

I felt that it was very important for our Committee members, as well as the public, to have an opportunity to hear what is going on. I certainly did not know that we would have a case identified in the state, so today's hearing is very timely.

Michael J. Willden, Director, Department of Health and Human Services:

We have been following the national situation and the situation in Mexico for some time. Early Sunday morning, the Center for Disease Control (CDC) notified us that they were going to start pushing part of the strategic national stockpile of medications out to the states. The CDC has a stockpile of drugs, about 50 million treatment courses. When we have issues like this, that stockpile can be moved to where it is needed. Obviously, the President made a decision and a declaration. On Sunday, we activated our staff and worked on preparing to receive that stockpile of drugs. Is that important? Yes. But it is also important for the Committee to know that Nevada already has a stockpile of medications. When we started dealing with preparedness issues several years ago—and we received federal grants from the CDC and from the Health Resources and Service Administration (HRSA) to do preparedness—one of the decisions that we made was to buy courses of treatment for the flu. We bought about 140,000 treatment courses. Those are currently in-state being stored in warehouses, hospitals, and dispensing systems. The CDC push that we should receive any day is about 86,000 additional treatment courses, so we will have approximately 250,000 treatment courses.

We have been in constant contact with federal officials and the CDC; and we are on more-than-daily conference calls about getting the strategic national stockpile moved into the state. That Monday, the Governor had a press briefing and we all went down to the Emergency Management Center and provided the information that we had available then ([Exhibit C](#)). At that point in time, Nevada did not have a first case identified. We were monitoring and waiting to hear what the state lab was doing on four samples. We reported that we had a sample out of Las Vegas, two out of Carson City, and one out of Reno. The information that we had at that time was that the Las Vegas and Carson City samples were negative, and the Reno sample was non-subtypeable. In other words, they could not rule whether it was swine flu or not. Protocol is that the state lab then sends the non-subtypeable sample to the CDC. That sample was sent by FedEx to the CDC on Monday, the CDC did their typing, and notified us

this morning. It posted on our website at 8:00 a.m. that Nevada had its first confirmed case.

Again, I want to assure the Committee that we have been in planning mode for years for this type of pandemic issue or other health preparedness issues. We feel that we have adequate supplies of treatment medication and other types of equipment—masks, gloves, et cetera—to deal with this type of issue. We plan for this regularly.

Things have obviously changed this morning. The first case has been positively identified. It is a young child in the Reno area. It was one of the four samples we were tracking over the weekend. There are significant issues involved with that child, and we also have a sick mother in that family. The child is on treatment and is doing well. We just learned about the mother this morning. When I say "we," the Washoe County Health Authority is the lead investigative agency when it comes to this issue. The child has a connection to a daycare facility that is being investigated this morning. We have been calling to find out when the investigation will be completed, but I do not know yet. We are getting pressure to release the name of the daycare, but we obviously cannot do that until the investigation is complete. We have to know what is going on, parents need to be notified, and the investigators need to do their jobs. As soon as that job is done, we will release the information that we can.

We also have had a number of briefings with our Congressional delegation. I just spoke with them on the phone, and they have assured us that they will take any steps necessary to help us with this process. Our federal grants could be redirected to assist us if we need it. We are working through those issues with the CDC and the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness Response. Those are ongoing issues that we are working on, and we feel confident we can work through them. There was also a press conference this morning with Washoe County.

The last thing I want to say is there is a rumor that schools are being closed, or should be closed, and that we have identified illness in those schools. That is currently not true. There are no known cases in a school, and there are no school closures being planned. We had Washoe County school officials at the press conference this morning. Obviously, parents are very worried. We are worried too, but that situation has not been confirmed at this time.

Chairwoman Smith:

One of my concerns is making sure the Legislature knows what resources you need, so we know what we need to be ready to do. Do you address that in the presentation or should we discuss that?

Michael Willden:

Dr. Ritch can talk about that, but I think we have the resources that we need, and we know how to redirect grants. We also know, if we need additional funds, we have the authority to move things around, and we would approach the Legislature to take care of it. I want to send a clear message that funding is not an issue; we can take care of that. That is what health preparedness planning is all about; to have the resources available. We feel confident that we have them.

Luana J. Ritch, Ph.D., Chief, Bureau of Health Statistics, Planning, and Emergency Response, Health Division, Department of Health and Human Services:

I want to answer your question regarding resources. We can go into specifics, but at this time, we are in a very good position. We have the resources available that we feel we need. The antiviral stocks that we have are in a position to be rapidly deployed wherever local health officers indicate there is a need, and as the epidemiology indicates. We have other personal protective equipment for our health care providers, and we are following CDC's guidelines. Again, I am confident that we have the resources we need, and we have been assured that any state resources that we need will be made available to us.

Mary Guinan, M.D., Ph.D., Acting State Health Officer, Health Division, Department of Health and Human Services:

We have the information outlined here. We have an ongoing surveillance system and that is how we found this case. We have over 60 surveillance sites throughout the state. Those are clinics, hospitals, and physicians' offices. During flu season—which is October through May—we count the number of influenza-type illnesses patients who visit these facilities have. We ask that those patients be tested for influenza, and the test be laboratory confirmed. We then find out what type of influenza it is: A, B, et cetera. It is very important that we make sure the new flu that is circulating is sensitive to the medications that are being prescribed.

We also ensure that our vaccine for that year actually protects against the flu that we have isolated. This year we have had a mild flu season with very few hospitalizations from it. We have been getting influenza A isolates, and we know that normal seasonal flu is sensitive to the vaccine that has been given this year. When we find influenza A, we have to subtype it because the swine flu is also influenza A. Laboratories can subtype to a degree, but they cannot subtype for the swine flu. The routine laboratory that the doctor sends the influenza A isolates to is the state lab. I want you to know that the state lab is open 24/7 since last Sunday. There were several batches of samples that were tested on Sunday. On Sunday night at 10:00, we knew we had a

non-subtypeable. It was sent to the CDC Monday morning by overnight express, received by the CDC Tuesday morning, and we received the report early this morning. The systems are working.

We have prepared for this for three years. We work with the CDC because there is a master plan which presents an orderly set of rules that we have adopted for these circumstances. We are not the only state effected; there are eight or nine others.

Assemblyman Cobb:

My heart stopped when you said daycare; my daughter is in daycare. Is there something that you need from us so that we can get the information? This is something we should be getting to our constituents immediately.

Michael Willden:

I do not think that we need anything. We are nearly in minute-to-minute contact with the Washoe County Health Authority. They have dispatched people in the field this morning. We are waiting for phone calls to let us know what they have determined.

I have a young child too, and your heart does stop. Although that is very important, it is also important to know that the Health Authority needs to do its investigation. We know the child had a daycare connection. Did she go to daycare the last two weeks? There is a lot that we do not know this morning, but they are out in the field now finding answers.

Assemblyman Cobb:

You do not skip weeks in daycare; they do not let you. You pay for it anyway. Is there any pressure that you need on this because it sounds like they will not give you an update?

Michael Willden:

Everyone is making phone calls and investigators are investigating. We made three or four phone calls within minutes of walking in here, but I do not have an update yet. I know we should get something soon.

Assemblyman Hambrick:

Now that we have identified patient number one in our state, if you are able, would you share with us the progress of our reaction? If it goes to patient number 10 or 15, will something else kick in? If it goes to patient 50, will something else happen? If it spreads to the northeast part of the state or down to Clark County, can you share with us if your forces will have different marching orders? It is time to get your reaction in a very pragmatic matter.

Mary Guinan:

We will be proceeding just as the CDC and the plan says. Each time we have a case, we will make a decision at that point. It is likely we will find more cases. There are cases popping up all over the country. I want you to know that, this morning when I was speaking with the CDC, 90 percent of the cases in the United States did not have a direct connection to Mexico. We do not know why and where they are popping up. In fact, as Dr. Anderson said this morning at the press conference, it is likely that it has been in the community for a while, but it has been so mild—and people have gotten over it—that we have not detected it. We only found this case because we increased our surveillance when the first swine flu was detected in the United States. So, it is likely that we will find others. I do not think that we are going to change our plans very much, but we are going to be working with the CDC.

As you see in your handout ([Exhibit C](#)), we have a level 4 alert. There are more countries now isolating the swine flu virus. I think when more and more countries are involved, they will raise the alert system, and then we will work with the CDC. We get a phone call from them every day, and we are updated by their director on what to do, what cases there are, and what the problems are in each state. We work very closely with them, plus we have a 4 p.m. meeting every day with our health officers throughout the state to keep them informed, and to give them the updated information.

We have a communication system, and we have a plan for the next steps. Right now, we have our first case and you can see the concern that it causes. I hope that we can say that the case was quite mild, and the child recovered. There is no danger if your child is not sick. You do not have to worry. What we are looking for are children who have a flu-like illness, and then we will treat them. That is what the medicines are for; for treating the flu, not to take it for prevention. We identify anyone with a flu-like illness, and then we can prescribe the medications even before we know if it is swine flu because it is the same medication that we give for seasonal flu. It works, and it is wonderful that this flu is sensitive to the medications that we have on hand.

Luana Ritch:

In your handout ([Exhibit C](#)), there is a description of the pandemic flu phases from the World Health Organization (WHO). On the last page of the handout is a brief description of Nevada's pandemic influenza response plan. There are also some web links to sites where you can read our response plan. Our response plan is driven by the WHO phases. In that plan, we have laid out steps and actions that we will take depending on what phase we are in, and what disease we are seeing in the state, so that we can scale the plan to respond to the actual situation. As cases increase, we would increase the level

of protective actions that we would take. The public health actions that we would take to protect the public's health are to limit the spread of the disease, treat those people who are ill, and contain and recover from the situation. This is why the resources that we have are staged. We staged them the best that we can to follow the population distribution of the state. We also look at the situation as it develops; following the CDC's guidelines on what recommendations we put out as far as what people should do themselves. If the situation were to continue to increase and continue to move along the line of pandemic phases, we would step up under our public health laws and our plan—and other necessary actions—in order to deal with the situation wherever it is occurring within the state. We work very closely with the local health districts, rural health officers, care providers, community health clinics, and hospitals to be able to respond to the situation. The plan is written very flexibly, so we can scale the response to what we are actually seeing in the epidemiology and in the science on the graph.

Assemblywoman Mastroluca:

We are still in flu season, so just because you or your child have flu-like symptoms, it does not mean that you have swine flu, correct?

Mary Guinan:

Yes, that is correct.

Assemblyman Stewart:

I have lived a long time, and I have seen a lot of panics when we have had a severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) scare, the bird flu scare, and now the swine flu scare. My concern is that we will get so wrapped up in one case in Nevada—and seven deaths internationally—that we will not take care of the real proven things that are going on. There are 36,000 people that die of the normal flu every year, thousands that die of cancer and heart disease, and other illnesses that are real and proven. Now we have another exotic case that comes along with very few cases; the potential may be great, but the actual reality is very small. We seem to focus on that and panic that there may be a sick child in school, so we are going to close all of the schools; or maybe he is a child in daycare, so we will close down all of the daycare centers.

I hope that we will keep a level head here and realize that this is just a "potential" thing right now. The media might overreact, heaven forbid, and increase the agitation and panic that hurts our taking care of the realities of health care that are proven, and hurt our economy even further. I think you are doing a good job so far, but we will keep a level head and not overreact to this until there is a reason to overreact. Prepare, but do not go to the far end and cause a panic when, at this point, there is no need for it.

Michael Willden:

The message is absolutely do not panic; the investigation is ongoing. The other message is that personal hygiene is important. I know we say that all too often, but cover your cough and sneeze, wash your hands, if your child is sick keep him home, if you are sick stay home from work, and remove yourself from situations that spread diseases.

The other thing that we have not talked about today, and it came up in the press conference, was a lot of questions about running down to my favorite pharmacy and buying Tamiflu and Relenza. The answer is no. Antivirals need to be prescribed by a health care professional. So if you are sick—fever, sore throat, respiratory illness—you need to see a health care professional and he will do what is appropriate. You cannot go to a pharmacy and buy an over-the-counter antiviral.

Chairwoman Smith:

I think that is the very reason we are having this conversation today; so everyone gets the facts. We also feel very reassured that we have your staff closely following this issue. I think that is the absolute point of all of this, so we have the facts and understand what is going on.

Assemblywoman Spiegel:

I am reassured to know that there is a plan and that the plan is being executed in a methodical manner. I was wondering, in an investigation of the case that we already have, if there have been efforts made to determine how that case came into Nevada. If there is coordination with other states, counties, cities, or countries, are you getting back to the root source and looking for additional transmissions?

Mary Guinan:

Yes, I think that the usual investigation takes this into consideration. I would like to point out that the State Health Division delegates this investigation to Washoe County Health Department. They have already been talking to the family to ascertain who the child was exposed to. The first thing that was done was that all the parents of the children in the daycare center were notified. I do not know if they have finished doing that. That was the critical first step; we notified the daycare center, and they notified the parents and told them what to do. All of those may be interviewed, and they will be followed to make sure they are not ill. If they become ill, we want to be notified immediately. The family has been interviewed, but none of the family members have traveled anywhere. As I said, most of the cases in California and Texas did not have a source either. We do not know where it started, and it is developing all over the country.

I think the continuing investigation will help us. Usually the season is over in May and we stop the surveillance but, of course, we are not going to do that this year. We are enhancing our surveillance so we have a better monitoring system to catch problems, and to do what we have to do. That is what is important to know.

It is also important to know that the medications are effective for illness, but not prevention. Many people are going to pharmacies trying to get these medications. You cannot get them without a prescription, and you really do not need them unless you are sick. I would like to remind people that personal hygiene is extremely important. We are asking for every person to be responsible: cover your mouth when you cough. The flu is spread by respiratory droplets. When you cough, you can spread the droplets up to six feet. We ask that you not cover your mouth with your hand because you might then touch something, like a telephone or doorknob, and that flu germ can be spread to the next person. It is human-to-human spread.

There has been no spread from animals. This is another big problem that we have. People are worried about farms and getting it from animals. None of the cases that we are aware of have had contact with pigs, so that is not a source. Farm areas do not have to be concerned since they are not a source, and are unlikely to be a source. This strain of virus has remnants of three different viruses: bird flu, swine flu, and human flu. They have combined and can now be transmitted person-to-person, so it is unlikely that it would have come from an animal.

Assemblywoman Leslie:

That is very interesting. I serve on the National Commission on Children and Disaster (NCCD), and I am the state legislator. I am the least qualified person to be on that Commission. There are physicians and psychiatrists from major universities. At our meetings, the idea of medical countermeasures comes up over and over again, and one thing that I understand from trying to follow their medical discussion is that the dosage for the countermeasures is often not appropriate for children. Are the Tamiflu and Relenza in appropriate dosages, especially for very young children?

Luana Ritch:

We have, in our state stockpiles that we already have in place, lower level doses for children. Besides the standard dose and lower tablet doses from the strategic national stockpile, we will also be receiving Tamiflu suspension, which is the suspension you use to treat very young pediatric cases. We also have been in contact with all of our acute care hospitals in the state, and they have reported back to us that they also have existing supplies on hand that would be

appropriate for use in treating pediatric cases. That is something that we monitor and plan for, and we will be watching that supply very closely. Some of the smaller doses are appropriate, depending on the size of the person, and can be put together in different ways for different regimens for people. The Tamiflu suspension and some of the other antivirals used in pediatric cases will be monitored very closely.

I want to emphasize that what we are receiving from the strategic national stockpile is the first 25 percent of our allocation. If we see that we need additional supplies, we can request them from the strategic national stockpile program's addition inventory. They also have what is called a "vendor-managed inventory" where we can request a specific product or a specific formulary of a product to be brought in from a specific vendor through them, which we would do if needed. We would set up, and have in place, the vendor-managed inventory so we could meet those various dosing and regimen needs.

Assemblywoman Leslie:

That is good to know. There is no vaccine for this, right?

Luana Ritch:

I think that is part of the public's confusion. People think they will just go get a vaccine because they get a regular flu shot, so why not a flu shot for this.

Mary Guinan:

This is a point of great confusion: the difference between a vaccine and a treatment. What we have available are antiviral treatments for sick people. We give vaccines to people who are well to prevent the disease. We do not have a vaccine. The CDC told us that the vaccine that we have been using for the seasonal flu is unlikely to be effective. They are working on this nationally, and the President will make an announcement in the future about a new vaccine being made for the swine flu.

Assemblywoman Leslie:

I think it is natural for parents to panic and be frustrated when they have a child in a daycare center. This whole crisis shows how important public health and the staff are. No one appreciates public health until there is a crisis.

I am wondering about the message because people are panicking. You saw it right here on the Committee. How are we going to coordinate the simple but very important prevention message that you talked about? What do we do to get the information out so people will take a deep breath and realize that they should not be panicking?

Michael Willden:

I would like to comment on a number of things. First, as soon as we leave here, we will be in contact with Washoe County so we can get out the most current information available. We are doing that through the media and transmissions to state employees. We have two websites going. The first, www.cdc.gov, is doing a daily update on the national scene and you can pick up Nevada data there. There are some very good tools there, including *The Swine Flu and You*. You can read up on the swine flu. There is also www.health.nv.gov that we are posting information on as soon as we get it. We will be working through the media with press releases and updating the websites as often as we can. I know Washoe County also intends to do that. They are overwhelmed right now, and we are moving resources around to help where we can. As Dr. Guinan said, we are meeting every day and as we get updates, we will give that information out.

Assemblywoman Leslie:

My last question is about Assembly Bill 112, which relates to this in terms of emergency preparedness and who is in charge and when. So far, we are seeing a very good response for the state, and a coordinated response with the local health districts. Do you have any thoughts about how the bill will fit in with this situation?

Luana Ritch:

The Health Division, as we stated on the record, has overcome our difficulty with A.B. 112. I do not know if that can be said for all the other state agencies. We are working extremely closely with the health districts, and things are working very well. The Governor has assured us time and again that we have his support and whatever we need for responding to this situation we will get. We have been working with the Division of Emergency Management in coordinating multiagency response. We are very grateful and appreciative of the effort that the Department of Public Safety has given us in some of our security needs for our logistics planning. As I sit here with over 25 years of emergency response experience—and not just public health—I think the system is working the way it is supposed to work.

Assemblyman Hardy:

I do not know that we have a prognosis factor or differential in the prognosis between the subtype of "swine flu" and regular flu, but we have a certain prognosis morbidity or mortality with any kind of flu. Do we have a feel for where the swine flu is on that?

Mary Guinan:

We have seen differences that we cannot really account for, but in Nevada and in our country, the seasonal flu has been mild. Yes, there have been deaths and serious cases, but in general, it has been mild. That is the same for the swine flu in this country; we have had mild swine flu cases. There have been three that were considered severe. We have had one death. That is not different from our seasonal flu. It is very important to ensure that we do not wait when someone has the flu; we do not wait to get a laboratory diagnosis. They are started on the medication whether they have seasonal flu or swine flu because the medication is sensitive and will help them. I think that is very reassuring for the public, and there is no danger if your child is not sick.

Assemblyman Hardy:

If a person needs access to the federal/state flu medicine, and a doctor writes a prescription for Relenza or Tamiflu, where does the person take that prescription? Is the pharmacy passing through the state supplied medicine without cost, or is it still under your own prescription plan at this point?

Luana Ritch:

There are sufficient commercial supplies out there in the system and, for those commercial supplies, the payment is as it is every day. As we distribute both the state stock and the federal strategic national stockpile, we will be distributing them under a distribution plan driven by the local health district officers in how they would like those stocks to be provided. They may establish a plan with their hospitals, primary providers, or pharmacies; however, they may wish us to distribute them. It may vary from county to county based on the situation and what commercial stocks are available. What we are telling our providers is that this is very similar to the vaccines we provide for childhood immunizations. If they provide a state-supplied antiviral, they may not charge for it. However, there may still be an administrative charge for that provider. There will be mechanisms in place, but there will not be a charge for the state or federal antiviral medications.

Assemblyman Hardy:

We used the words "swine flu" back in the mid-seventies, and we had this thing called Guillain-Barre. Is this a different subtype than that original swine flu? We are not looking at complications from a vaccine because we do not have a vaccine for it, but if you could bring us up to date on the comparison of the swine flu then and the swine flu now.

Mary Guinan:

In the seventies there was an outbreak of the swine flu; it was a pig flu only. The new strain, which is being called swine flu, is quite different. What

happened then was that the nation was vaccinated, and there were a number of cases of what was called Guillain-Barre syndrome, which was thought to be related to the vaccine. Since that time, technology has improved considerably and we can make safer vaccines faster. This is being discussed at the federal level. The decision is being made during the next week as to what vaccine is going to be used for next year. That decision will include whether the swine vaccine will be in it. The manufacturers will then be told what vaccine strains to use for the vaccine.

Assemblyman Hardy:

When we are sick, we do not feel like going anywhere and, hopefully we do not go anywhere, so infectivity decreases. If I were to give anyone counsel, I would say make sure you have your three-day or two-week supplies at home so that you do not have to go anywhere. If you are toxic and really sick, you should see someone quickly to get on medication. Otherwise, it would probably behoove us to stay home if we are sick to avoid passing it on to others.

Chairwoman Smith:

Mr. Willden, may we post on our website the informational document that you gave us, if the Legislative Counsel Bureau is interested? It is full of good information.

Michael Willden:

Absolutely, Madam Chairwoman. We will be posting it as soon as we get back, too.

Chairwoman Smith:

We will open the hearing on Senate Bill 137 (1st Reprint). This bill provides for the placement of recycling containers in certain locations.

[Senate Bill 137 \(1st Reprint\)](#): Provides for the placement of recycling containers in certain locations. (BDR 40-741)

Senator Shirley Breeden, Clark County Senatorial District No. 5:

[Senator Breeden read from written testimony ([Exhibit D](#)).] One of the reasons that I brought the bill forward is that students had emailed me after my election, and prior to the session, asking if we could pursue recycling programs on their campuses.

Assemblyman Mark Manendo, Clark County Assembly District No. 18:

Senator Breeden asked me to testify in the Senate and I did so, and I am pleased to be here on this piece of legislation. During my freshman year in the Legislature back in 1995, we did not have recycling in this building. It has

always been a pet peeve of mine. We had a couple of bins outside, but we did not have any in our offices or on the floor. Every session we make sure we have that now. We have been taking the lead in doing this for a long time.

Where I live in Las Vegas—I live in a condominium—we do not have recycling bins, and our homeowners' association (HOA) has always been absolutely opposed to it. Recycling is not about taking up a parking space, as Senator Breeden mentioned, but the simple removal of one or two of the green trash bins and putting in a white recycling bin so people have the opportunity to use it. I felt that we needed to do something after talking with constituents in the area about not having the convenience of recycling at their curbside as others do. When I saw that Senator Breeden had this piece of legislation, I was not going to move forward with another one with similar language. I would like to see everyone start doing it now. I understand that we need to take baby steps, and I commend the Senator for being agreeable and working with opposition to come up with a good piece of legislation that gets us started.

I am such a fanatic that I take my recycling over to an elementary school. I pick up about four or five different family members' and friends' newspapers and plastics and take them over to the school so they can make a little money. Sometimes you just run out of time, and it would be nice to have a container in your own area. I appreciate your consideration on this legislation.

Assemblywoman Spiegel:

Earlier this session, in the Government Affairs Committee, we heard a bill that dealt with franchise agreements for trash collection in various parts of the state. From this bill, a discussion came up that not all franchise agreements include provisions for recycling. I was wondering if there has been any kind of discussion, as part of this bill, to require that franchise agreements address recycling. If we put out recycling bins at apartment complexes, and then there is no mechanism to have that recycling picked up or treated separately from the rest of the trash, it would be counterproductive.

Senator Breeden:

No. We have not discussed that; however, I have had a discussion with Susan Fisher who is representing the multifamily housing folks. We have more than one recycling collection service in Nevada, so you would not have to deal with just one company.

Assemblywoman Spiegel:

The bill that was brought up was from Douglas County. There was one provider who had an exclusive franchise agreement which did not include picking up recycling. Someone wanted to have the regulation changed so that

the franchise agreement would not be an exclusive. A small recycling company could come in and handle recycling separately. Places like Douglas County still do not have recycling. Under this bill, we would have apartment complexes in Gardnerville that would require recycling bins. When Waste Management came in, they would take everything and dump it in one place where it would all be processed together.

Chairwoman Smith:

This bill is only for cities with 100,000 people or more. When Ms. Lazovich testifies, she may be able to answer some of those questions.

Assemblyman Stewart:

As one who has recycled for over 40 years, I appreciate your efforts in this. I have a couple of concerns from apartment owners in my district about keeping the recycling separate. Their concern was that it would get mixed up and they would be required to keep it separate. Is there anything we can put in the bill to protect them so they will not have to make special efforts, at an additional cost, to keep the recycling bins with the proper material in each one? You are going to have three separate ones, is that correct?

Senator Breeden:

I reached out to the multifamily housing folks and they opposed the original bill. We reached out a second time while we were working on the amendment, but did not hear back from them. Then last night, I spoke with Ms. Fisher, who is now representing them. Although it was untimely, we have spoken and we can move forward.

One of their concerns is contamination. We also discussed educating their tenants. We have asked Republic Services to tell us what the contamination fees would be and we are waiting for those. The discussions are ongoing, but I felt it was necessary for you to get all of the information.

Assemblywoman Pierce:

Republic Services is doing a pilot program in Las Vegas that would make recycling possible without having to sort it. You get one bin, and everything goes in there. I am looking forward to that day. It would work particularly well for apartments because everything goes into one bin and Republic Services would sort it out. Hopefully, that is moving forward.

Chairwoman Smith:

I think we have also had a similar pilot program in Washoe County.

Assemblyman Hardy:

I sit on the Board of Southern Nevada Health District. We have been doing recycling for some time. One of the challenges is that we do not have anyone picking up the recycling so we can have these bins. Who is going to pick them up? That is one of the challenges that we have had for some time. The issue of separating at the source, as Assemblyman Stewart alluded to, is also a challenge because you can get two or three bins. Then you have the enforcement issue if it is not done. Who goes to jail and how long do they stay? What is involved with that?

Jennifer Lazovich, representing Republic Services, Las Vegas, Nevada:

To answer the question does Republic have an exclusive contract, it goes to Assemblywoman Spiegel's question about a franchise bill that was heard in the Assembly Government Affairs Committee. It is different in southern Nevada. That is the only place that I can speak to. Republic has the exclusive to pick up recycling for all single family residences. In commercial areas, other companies are allowed to bid or pitch their services to pick up recycling. Republic will also do that as well; it is up to the individual companies to choose who they want to pick up their recycling. Senator Breeden's bill for multifamily complexes is a new area; Republic does not have the exclusive on that.

We are offering our support to this bill, but it would not be just our company who could potentially be picking up the recycling. It could be other companies as well.

Chairwoman Smith:

So, the complexes would need to contract with any service provider to get the recycled materials picked up?

Jennifer Lazovich:

Yes. That would be the outcome of this. Republic could be one of those companies they contract with, but they would have to contract with someone.

Assemblyman Hardy:

I am waiting for the answer to my question about residential pick up for recycling.

Jennifer Lazovich:

Is that specific to the pilot program?

Assemblyman Hardy:

If we had a pilot program that did everything everywhere in every residential area, what is the penetration of Republic in picking up in residential areas already?

Jennifer Lazovich:

I know they are still working on the pilot program. They are trying to determine the best way of doing it. One of the ideas was to do the single source, but it would be picked up once a week rather than twice a week. We have gotten used to twice a week in southern Nevada, so it might cause some concern. They took volunteer homeowner associations to be part of the program, but I do not know the outcome. I will talk to Republic and get back to you to let you know if they have solidified a direction that they would like to go in with this service.

We are supportive of the bill. Clark County and Henderson are going to offer an amendment. We have seen the amendment and are supportive of it as well. I am here to answer any technical questions that you may have.

Assemblyman Hardy:

Since you can answer technical questions, is the single source feasible to do at an apartment complex instead of the multibins?

Jennifer Lazovich:

They have not studied that yet. Because we do not have an exclusive to go into multifamily complexes and pick up recycling, it probably has not been occurring. I do not think the data is there yet.

Assemblyman Manendo:

Let me phrase the question a little differently. Is it feasible, in the residential area, to have single source instead of the different bins that you have in your pilot program? If it is feasible in the residential areas, then it would be feasible in the apartment complexes or condos.

Jennifer Lazovich:

I do not have that answer. I will ask Republic that very specific question and get back to you.

Assemblyman Hardy:

I would love to see just one bin. I do my mother's recycling; she would love to put it in one bin. She has a visual impairment, so it is hard for her to see them. At the schools and libraries that have bins, they find nearby businesses that will pay them to pick up their recycling, then there are no maintenance fees and

everything is done, plus the students get money. This could bring in money to an HOA or an apartment complex. It would help them reduce costs.

The recycling that I have seen in southern Nevada has been a moneymaker. Even if it is only \$50 a month, they have made money. This is a benefit for everyone.

Chris Barrett, representing Waste Management, Reno, Nevada:

Northern franchise agreements with local governments vary; some have recycling provisions in them. We are currently working with Washoe County, the City of Reno, and the City of Sparks. There is an interim committee formed by the assistant county and city managers to move forward on recycling and implement new recycling programs for the Reno-Sparks area. While we are supportive of that, we have done a single source pilot program in northwest Reno. It was very successful. The interim committee is in the process of evaluating that program, deciding whether to implement it countywide or just in that specific jurisdiction.

I have some additional information for you on multifamily. Waste Management is in the process right now of implementing recycle bins in apartment complexes. That was at the request of some of the local governments.

Assemblyman Hardy:

If we do not have a contract for multifamily services, but we will have, one of the issues that we have in southern Nevada is that we still have to go to the Republic site at Apex to discharge if we are not a Republic customer. You are potentially getting a contract with one company that has to dovetail with the other company. The mom and pop recycler has to figure out the contract with the Republic person. Is that a problem in Washoe County? Is that something that you have heard testimony about? If we are starting to make contracts with multifamily places and Republic and/or mom and pop organizations, is it feasible to do in the future what has been done in the past?

Chris Barrett:

Our franchise agreements in Carson City, Reno, Sparks, and Washoe County include a recycling provision that we are the company responsible for the recycling. We have exclusivity on that. We do not have it in Lyon County and they are not recycling right now. We are working with the local governments to expand recycling when we renew those franchise contracts.

Assemblyman Hardy:

Little people who have little contracts for recycling have to go to big people with big bins to put their recycling stuff in. That has been one of the issues about recycling that we hear from the Southern Nevada Health District from time to time. Have there been discussions about putting bins in place in multifamily units? Since we do not have the exclusive contract with a big person—it would be bid out—it would preclude a little person from participating in the recycling because of the contract issue of putting little things in big bins that are owned by someone else.

John Pappageorge, representing Republic Services, Las Vegas, Nevada:

Right now there are no agreements for multifamily dwellings. What we do if a small recycler collects enough recyclables, he does his own shipping. If not, they can bring it to our recycling center where we would pack it up and ship it. There are no ongoing agreements that cover everything that I am aware of.

Assemblyman Hardy:

One of the challenges we have now is taking recyclables from Clark County and going over the border to Lincoln County to dump it. I do not think the intent of this bill is to do that. We probably should have it on the record that our intent is not to take something from one county and put it into another without considering health issues or a board being involved.

John Pappageorge:

We would agree with that.

Assemblywoman Spiegel:

You said that Waste Management has agreements and is doing recycling in Washoe County, but not necessarily multifamily homes. What would happen if there were recycling bins next to the regular trash bin? Would they not be picked up, or would those materials be put in the same truck as the rest of the material from the traditional dumpsters?

Chris Barrett:

We will work on a pilot program with those apartment complexes that would like to use them. We will work with the direction of the local governments to enforce it. In my conversation with Ms. Fisher, we would have to do an education program for residents so they would know which bins are to be used for plastic, glass, and newspaper. I also will have to work with the Nevada Department of Environmental Protection (NDEP) on those regulations. We do not want that matter contaminated with the other garbage so that you cannot recycle. We would have to do an educational campaign with those folks.

Assemblywoman Spiegel:

If this bill were implemented before you had something worked out, would you pick up everything, or would you leave the recyclable stuff separate?

Chris Barrett:

We support the recycling in those complexes; we would just have to work with those folks. We welcome that opportunity.

Chairwoman Smith:

The way the bill is written, regulations would be adopted and by the time they are adopted, it appears you would have a process in place.

Senator Breeden, Dr. Hardy's question from earlier never did get answered by anyone about the enforcement. Who is the person that gets fined and suffers the penalty if there is an infraction? If trash gets put in the wrong place and there is contamination, is there a penalty?

Senator Breeden:

In speaking with everyone, the penalty would be assessed to the apartment complex.

Assemblyman Hardy:

Assessed equally among the tenants, or against the landlord? What is the fine?

Senator Breeden:

I am not sure what the fine would be. I have asked for numbers, but I have not received those yet. I think whether it is the landlord or specific property would be determined with the creation of the guidelines. I do not know specifically.

Chairwoman Smith:

Are you saying that it will be adopted in the regulation?

Senator Breeden:

Right.

Kyle Davis, Policy Director, Nevada Conservation League, Las Vegas, Nevada:

We are in support of the bill; we think recycling is a good thing. This bill is going to expand recycling and get more Nevadans recycling, which will have all of the benefits that Senator Breeden outlined.

John Sagebiel, Environmental Affairs Manager, University of Nevada, Reno:

I oversee the University of Nevada, Reno's (UNR) recycling program. We are very much in support of this bill. We think it is great and we appreciate Senator Breeden bringing this forward.

Assemblyman Cobb:

There is no fiscal note on this bill. Is that because this is already being done, or is this because we get money back for doing the program?

John Sagebiel:

I do not know why there is no fiscal note on the bill from a technical standpoint, but section 14 that addresses the University system, indicates that the funds we receive for the material that we send to be recycled goes to support the recycling program. Those commodities go up and down with the economy, so at various times it helps more or less. It never completely pays for a recycling program—there is not enough value in the commodity—but there is value in decreasing trash output so we pay less for trash. The University system has these processes in place, at least at UNR, and they are an ongoing part of our operations. There really is not an impact to us.

Assemblyman Cobb:

I see the bill was amended because it originally said the money goes to the State Treasurer. Are we already doing this?

John Sagebiel:

Yes, we are already collecting recyclables at all the UNR facilities as outlined in this bill.

Susan Fisher, Truckee, California, representing Northern Nevada Motel Association, Reno, Nevada; and the Southern Nevada Multi-Housing Association, Las Vegas, Nevada:

We fully support recycling efforts. We are not opposed to the bill, but we have some concerns with implementing the bill. I like section 11 where it says a new property in the planning stage has to include space for recycling containers. That is terrific. It is going to be more difficult for some of the older complexes that simply do not have room. We do have a number of complexes, both in the north and south, that do recycling on their own whether the tenants have asked for it or the landlords have taken it upon themselves. Most of them haul it out themselves. They also have a lot of trash divers who take out the things that they want. In fact, at least one of our complexes in northern Nevada has had

conflict with Waste Management when Waste Management separated out the trash and then was told by tenants that the tenants get to take it. The tenants said, "We want to recycle this," and then the money goes back into a tenants' fund.

In answer to some of the questions about the fines that may be imposed if there is contamination, if there are things put in the wrong bins, the fines would be levied against the person who has the contract. That would be the landlord because the individual tenants do not have the contract for the waste pickup. The landlord would spread the fine out among all of the tenants whether the tenants are all doing it properly or not. That is how it would probably be handled. It is not as easy as taking an additional parking space or two to add more bins because the parking spaces are dictated by the permits from the local planning department when they build.

We do have some concerns about the implementation. We support the effort and will try hard to work within the confines of the law.

Leo Drozdoff, P.E., Administrator, Division of Environmental Protection, Department of Conservation and Natural Resources:

We would be the agency responsible for developing the regulations, and we support the bill. We have heard from the multifamily folks with some of their concerns regarding implementation. This is certainly going to be our charge to develop regulations that make sense—and do so in a way that accomplishes the goals of the bill—without being unreasonable in return. [Mr. Drozdoff provided a handout, but did not make reference to it ([Exhibit E](#)).]

Les Lee Shell, Administrator, Clark County Department of Finance, Las Vegas, Nevada:

We have an amendment ([Exhibit F](#)). We spoke with Senator Breeden as the language came out amended on the Senate side. It required a little tweaking to ensure we had the technical ability to allow these things to be shown on our plan. We changed the language in section 11, subsection 1, to say, "...governing body or its designee..." so that would give us the flexibility to include the Planning Commission.

Chairwoman Smith:

Senator Breeden, are you all right with the amendment?

Senator Breeden:

Yes, I am.

Assemblyman Hardy:

As I read the amendment, it would limit it to a new apartment complex.

Les Lee Shell:

Yes. It limits it to new because it is difficult to determine if there is space available on an older facility.

Assemblyman Hardy:

Does the "new" also include condominiums because they are the same?

Les Lee Shell:

Yes.

Assemblyman Hardy:

So it would not apply to any old condominiums or old apartments?

Les Lee Shell:

Not as the language is currently written.

Assemblyman Hardy:

As it is currently amended you mean.

Les Lee Shell:

Yes.

Chairwoman Smith:

Let us clarify. The amendment only deals with the requirement of that in planning. That does not take out the provision for existing complexes. Correct?

Les Lee Shell:

That is correct.

Lisa Corrado, Redevelopment Project Manager, City of Henderson, Henderson, Nevada:

I want to emphasize our support; we support recycling. We want to require applicants to designate recycling on their plans. We have been working closely with Clark County.

Chairwoman Smith:

Sometimes the way we do things just needs a change of mindset. It is very hard to get out of the habit of, "but we have never done it this way before." We do have to be innovative in the way we live our lives.

I will close the hearing on S.B. 137 (R1).

We will now open the hearing on Senate Bill 186 (1st Reprint). This is Senator Copening's bill.

Senate Bill 186 (1st Reprint): Provides for the issuance of permits for the operation of facilities for the management of waste tires. (BDR 40-739)

Senator Allison Copening, Clark County Senatorial District No. 6:
[Read from prepared testimony ([Exhibit G](#)).]

Clark County is preparing to open its first tire recycling facility in June. I introduce this bill for two reasons: first, to ensure that this and any future facilities are properly regulated, and second, to get Nevada moving in a more sustainable direction through the recycling of waste tires.

Finally, the fiscal note on this bill has been removed in this first reprint. In its original form, the bill would have required Nevada's Division of Environmental Protection to develop regulations related to tire recycling facilities. Also, the Division would have had to enforce the provisions within the Division's jurisdiction.

Assemblyman Stewart:

If I go to the regular dump with my tires, are they going to allow me to dump them? Are they going to put them aside to take to the recycling plant, or do I have to take them?

Senator Copening:

We put in a provision that would allow you to do that. We do not want an unintended consequence of an unassuming consumer coming and dumping it into a landfill. There may be a situation by which Phoenix Industries will work with Republic Services—which they already are—where they may put a bin out there for people to throw tires in if they want. What is important is that they will not be penalized if something slips through, if it goes into a landfill. There will be no penalty to either Republic Services or the consumer in this case.

Assemblyman Stewart:

Do you know if Republic will make you take it back? Has that been worked out?

Senator Copening:

It has not been entirely worked out. What we do know is that we are not going to make this process difficult. We wanted to take baby steps with this because it is a brand new concept. Hopefully, as we get more experience, we will be able to start expanding a little more where we can have provisions in place for the single tire here and there. Right now, it can be disposed of in a landfill if you are a consumer. I know that Phoenix Recycling Technologies is innovative and they will put together some programs to capture those consumers that are not captured in this bill. Right now this bill is just for the retail and wholesale tire sellers.

Chairwoman Smith:

We just received an email from one of our trusty Internet listeners who told us that in 2008, 2,024 tons of tires were placed in Washoe County's landfill.

Assemblyman Hambrick:

I lived in Virginia for a number of years and I saw first hand the tire fires that took months to put out and the pollution that came from them. I like the bill and I will be giving it my support.

Kyle Davis, Policy Director, Nevada Conservation League, Las Vegas, Nevada:

The arguments for this bill have been pretty well outlined. Senator Copening discussed some of the environmental problems that come from tires. Although tires are very important to us on a daily basis, there is some harm involved when we have to look to get rid of them. This bill is a good step forward in terms of putting an infrastructure in place to recycle them, so we can reduce the number of tires in our landfills every year.

[Vice Chair Pierce took over the Chair.]

John Pappageorge, representing Republic Services, Las Vegas, Nevada:

Republic is very happy with the fact that there will be a tire recycling facility in Clark County and that this bill is coming forward. Regarding your question, Republic is delighted to work out the situations that you described. I can assure you that we will work to do something like, if you bring your tires to a landfill, we will set them aside until there are enough of them, and then get them to the right place.

Assemblywoman Mastroluca:

Because it is for retail businesses, would a consumer have the ability to take a tire to a store like a Big O or a Discount Tire and ask them to recycle it?

Senator Copening:

That is a good question. I guess that would depend on the policy of that private business and whether they would be willing to take it. Currently, there is a waste management tire fee of \$1 to \$3 that is worked into the price when you get new tires put on. One dollar of that goes to the state and some is an administrative fee. It may be entirely up to the private business, but it is something that we should explore.

Charity Stevens, Las Vegas, Nevada, representing Phoenix Recycling Technologies, Scottsdale, Arizona:

I am here to answer any questions that you may have regarding the business. I also wanted to let you know that, currently Nevada ranks 48 out of 50 regarding the waste tire management program according to the Rubber Manufacturers Association. In our state alone, we have about 1.5 million tires that go into the landfill each year. Senate Bill 186 (R1) will keep approximately 80 percent of the waste tires within our state out of the landfill. I think that is important to remember because it is a large percentage when we are just doing it in one county. I also want you to know that by passing S.B. 186 (R1), you will not only be helping our environment, but you will be encouraging a new industry in Nevada, which is important in today's economic times.

Assemblyman Stewart:

Where are you going to build a plant and how many people are you expecting to employ? How far up the list will this move us when you get it operating?

Charity Stevens:

We will hopefully move up into the top 25. As far as where the plant is being built, it is being built in Las Vegas off of Cheyenne and Nellis.

Kelly Sockwell, Phoenix Recycling Technologies, Scottsdale, Arizona:

The location is 4775 East Cheyenne. We are on Cheyenne between Lamb and Nellis.

Assemblyman Stewart:

Approximately how many people will you employ?

Kelly Sockwell:

We will employ approximately 20 to 25 people. We will be running two shifts once we are in full operation in mid to late July.

Vice Chair Pierce:

Can you tell me again the number of tires going into landfills right now?

Charity Stevens:

Yes, approximately 1.5 million each year.

Kelly Sockwell:

I just want to go on record that we are obviously in support of the bill.

Joe Johnson, representing Sierra Club, Toiyabe Chapter, Reno, Nevada:

We would like to go on record in support of this bill. Tires and the fees related have always been a problem. I encourage you to pass this bill. This is a step forward that we need and have needed for some time.

Leo Drozdoff, P.E., Administrator, Division of Environmental Protection, Department of Conservation and Natural Resources:

We worked with Senator Copening and a number of stakeholders to amend the bill. I want to reiterate what she said, which is, as a result of the amendment, S.B. 186 (R1) no longer has a fiscal note or a fiscal impact on our agency. I want the Committee to know that we will be following the waste tire program development and implementation by Clark County and Washoe County, if it is implemented there. Any additional waste tire recycling that occurs as a result of this bill will be included in our biennial recycling report that we provide to the Legislature.

[Chairwoman Smith assumed the Chair.]

Chairwoman Smith:

I want to note for the record that the Vice Chairman and I, as members of Ways and Means, will try to keep this out of Ways and Means since it is on the record that the fiscal note has been removed.

Assemblyman Hardy:

Our intent is obviously not to import tires to recycle.

Leo Drozdoff:

I believe that is correct.

Senator Copening:

Tell me exactly what you mean when you say "importing."

Assemblyman Hardy:

If California wakes up one day and finds out that we recycle tires, are we going to bring those tires over here?

Senator Copenig:

As the bill is written, it does not address that, but I would probably turn that over to Phoenix Industries to answer. They take those materials and turn it into crumb rubber, so it might be a benefit if they were to do that. They may also have alliances with other states that currently do not have recycling programs to bring some of them in. I think that is a business decision for them.

Assemblyman Hardy:

The reason I ask the question is we had a landfill in Boulder City and we had big trucks coming through town all of the time. I do not know if that issue has been addressed or looked at.

Senator Copenig:

It has not been, but I will certainly look into it with the Clark County Health District who is responsible for developing the regulations. We can make note of that and get back to you to let you know how we can address that.

We are excited to see this go into a new direction for Nevada and take us up on a list where we are currently at the bottom. Hopefully we can set some standards that the rest of the nation can follow.

Chairwoman Smith:

With that I will close the hearing on S.B. 186 (R1).

Dr. Hardy, do you have questions before we move this bill?

Assemblyman Hardy:

I suspect that there are going to be questions that may be answered before the floor. If you want to move it, that would be fine with me.

Chairwoman Smith:

I will entertain a do pass motion.

ASSEMBLYMAN HAMBRICK MOVED TO DO PASS
SENATE BILL 186 (R1).

ASSEMBLYWOMAN SPIEGEL SECONDED THE MOTION.

THE MOTION PASSED. (ASSEMBLYMEN DENIS AND LESLIE
WERE ABSENT FOR THE VOTE.)

We are going to have to adjourn this meeting. I was going to try to hear the last bill, but I think we better roll that bill and roll our work session.

The meeting is adjourned [at 3:40 p.m.].

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED:

Darlene Rubin
Recording Secretary

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED:

Karyn Werner
Editing Secretary

APPROVED BY:

Assemblywoman Debbie Smith, Chair

DATE: _____

EXHIBITS

Committee Name: Committee on Health and Human Services

Date: April 29, 2009

Time of Meeting: 1:41 p.m.

Bill	Exhibit	Witness / Agency	Description
	A		Agenda
	B		Attendance Roster
	C	Michael Willden	Department of Health and Human Services, Nevada State Health Division, "Swine Flu A (H1N1) Outbreak Update" dated April 29, 2009
S.B. 137	D	Senator Shirley Breeden	Written testimony
S.B. 137	E	Leo Drozdoff	Handout entitled "What's in our garbage?"
S.B. 137	F	Les Lee Shell	Proposed amendment
S.B. 186	G	Senator Allison Copening	Written testimony