

**MINUTES OF THE MEETING  
OF THE  
ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS**

**Seventy-Sixth Session  
May 6, 2011**

The Committee on Ways and Means was called to order by Chairwoman Debbie Smith at 3:53 p.m. on Friday, May 6, 2011, in Room 3137 of the Legislative Building, 401 South Carson Street, Carson City, Nevada. The meeting was videoconferenced to Room 4406 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/76th2011/committees/](http://www.leg.state.nv.us/76th2011/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](mailto:publications@lcb.state.nv.us); telephone: 775-684-6835).

**COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT:**

Assemblywoman Debbie Smith, Chairwoman  
Assemblyman Marcus Conklin, Vice Chair  
Assemblyman Paul Aizley  
Assemblyman Kelvin Atkinson  
Assemblyman David P. Bobzien  
Assemblywoman Maggie Carlton  
Assemblyman Pete Goicoechea  
Assemblyman Tom Grady  
Assemblyman John Hambrick  
Assemblyman Crescent Hardy  
Assemblyman Pat Hickey  
Assemblyman Joseph M. Hogan  
Assemblyman Randy Kirner  
Assemblywoman April Mastroluca  
Assemblyman John Ocegüera

**GUEST LEGISLATORS PRESENT:**

Assemblyman William C. Horne, Clark County Assembly District No. 34  
Assemblyman James Ohrenschall, Clark County Assembly District No. 12

**STAFF MEMBERS PRESENT:**

Rick Combs, Assembly Fiscal Analyst  
Mike Chapman, Principal Deputy Fiscal Analyst  
Janice Wright, Committee Secretary  
Carol Thomsen, Committee Assistant

Chairwoman Smith welcomed everyone to the meeting and made her opening remarks. She said there was one matter from a previous hearing to discuss. After that item the Committee would hear the bills listed on the agenda, and later the Committee would begin its work session on bills that were previously considered by the Committee.

**DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION**  
**NDE-OTHER STATE EDUCATION PROGRAMS (101-2699)**  
**BUDGET PAGE K-12 EDUCATION-9**

Chairwoman Smith said budget account (BA) 2699 was closed by the Committee on Tuesday, May 3, 2011, in a different manner than the Senate Committee on Finance. She wanted to discuss that budget and ask the Committee to consider resolution of the difference to complete action on the State Distributive School Account (DSA).

Rick Combs, Assembly Fiscal Analyst, Fiscal Analysis Division, Legislative Counsel Bureau, said the difference that occurred was in the Other State Education Programs account, budget account (BA) 2699. The Governor recommended a reduction of approximately \$1.1 million in fiscal year (FY) 2012 and a reduction of approximately \$1 million in FY 2013 to meet the mandatory budget reduction targets that were placed on state agencies in The Executive Budget.

Mr. Combs said decision unit Enhancement (E) 600 contained a reduction of approximately 11 percent that was prorated among all the programs that were funded in that account, with the exception of the funding that was eliminated for the school support team substitutes.

Mr. Combs said the Senate Committee on Finance closed BA 2699 as recommended by the Governor including the \$1.1 million General Fund reduction in FY 2012 and \$1 million reduction in FY 2013. The question before this Committee was whether the Committee wished to approve the Senate's action on this particular item to resolve the difference.

Chairwoman Smith said she supported education and did not want to cut any education programs. Chairwoman Smith said that in the spirit of compromise and to close the budget, she was willing to support a motion to approve the Governor's recommendation on this budget.

ASSEMBLYMAN KIRNER MOVED TO APPROVE THE GOVERNOR'S  
RECOMMENDATION ON BUDGET ACCOUNT 2699.

ASSEMBLYMAN GRADY SECONDED THE MOTION.

THE MOTION CARRIED. (Assemblyman Bobzien was not present  
for the vote.)

BUDGET CLOSED.

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Chairwoman Smith reminded those present that the Assembly Committee on Ways and Means concentrated on the fiscal aspects of bills and not on the policy matters that were heard by the other policy committees. She asked the bill sponsor to provide the Committee with a brief overview of the bill and the Committee would discuss the fiscal note. Chairwoman Smith opened the hearing on Assembly Bill 219 (1st Reprint).

**Assembly Bill 219 (1st Reprint): Provides that unredeemed slot machine  
wagering vouchers escheat to the State. (BDR 10-811)**

Assemblyman William C. Horne, Clark County Assembly District No. 34, presented Assembly Bill 219 (1st Reprint) that proposed that unredeemed slot machine wagering vouchers would escheat to the state. When gamblers were finished playing a gaming machine in a casino, those persons fortunate enough to win received a voucher from the gaming machine that produced a ticket. The ticket had an expiration date and a value stamped on it. Once the ticket expired, the gaming companies added the value to the gaming property's revenue column. That value should be reverted to the state as unclaimed property.

Assemblyman Horne said a constituent tried to cash an expired ticket and was denied by the casino. The constituent wondered why the gaming property was allowed to keep the value. Assemblyman Horne proposed this bill to correct that action.

Assemblyman Horne said that after the hearing in the Assembly Committee on Judiciary he worked to develop an amendment ([Exhibit C](#)). The original language in the bill directed the tickets to the Office of the State Treasurer for the unclaimed property program. The value of the expired ticket would escheat to the state under the provisions of this bill. The compromise in the amendment provided that the tickets would go to the State Gaming Control Board that would share the unclaimed revenues with the gaming properties. The state would retain 75 percent of the value and the gaming properties would retain 25 percent. The estimates of the amount of money to be generated were in a range of \$20 million to \$50 million per year. Assemblyman Horne anticipated the amounts to increase as tourism continued to grow and the economy improved.

Assemblyman Horne said there was a fiscal note with a cost of approximately \$15,000 but he believed Mark A. Lipparelli, Chair, State Gaming Control Board, would withdraw that fiscal note during this hearing.

In response to a question from Assemblyman Hogan, Assemblyman Horne said the funds would be deposited into the State General Fund but had not been designated to any specific programs.

In response to a question from Assemblyman Atkinson, Assemblyman Horne said the estimates of the unclaimed funds were in a range from \$20 million to \$50 million. The state would receive 75 percent of the amount based on the language of the amendment. The size of the 2011-2013 biennium budget shortfall was large compared to the revenue that would be generated from unredeemed gaming vouchers. There were a number of programs that would benefit from smaller revenue amounts in the range of \$500,000. While some programs would experience budget cuts, perhaps the cuts would not be as severe with these additional funds available. The funds would go straight to the General Fund. Assemblyman Horne said he preferred that these funds go straight into education budgets or health and human services, but he was unable to do that. The additional funds would have an effect on some programs. The Legal Division of the Legislative Counsel Bureau provided an opinion that these funds could not be earmarked to specific programs.

Chairwoman Smith said the reality for this budget was the Committee would have to see the money before it could be included in a budget. When the money was deposited during the 2011-2013 biennium, it would be money that would remain in the budget reserves for future expenditure.

In response to a question from Assemblyman Goicoechea, Assemblyman Horne said each gaming house determined the time period during which the ticket was

valid. Expiration dates varied from 30 days to 90 days. Assembly Bill 219 (R1) would standardize the time frame across the state to a six-month expiration period. The gaming properties would pay tax on any money retained by the property. When a property chose to redeem an expired ticket, the property could receive a refund on the tax it paid based on the 25 percent share of the value of the ticket.

Pete Ernaut, representing the Nevada Resort Association, said the Association supported and concurred with A. B. 219 (R1). This bill was patterned after the escheat procedure of the state of New Jersey, in which the proceeds from unclaimed tickets were shared between the state and the casinos. The original concern the Association had was resolved by the amendment. The casinos wanted to honor the tickets to improve customer service because most tickets were small and were valued at only a few dollars. Persons who won large jackpots typically redeemed the tickets promptly. The accumulation of small tickets could turn into material amounts of money by the major gaming properties. The Association believed that as long as the gaming property was allowed to honor expired tickets, if it chose to do so, the gaming industry would be satisfied. The gaming property would be allowed a credit of the tax it paid on the 25 percent portion that it could retain. A gaming property may choose to honor the ticket anytime after the ticket expired.

In response to a question from Assemblyman Goicoechea, Mr. Ernaut said the gaming property would only be allowed to take a credit for the taxable portion of the 25 percent amount retained by the gaming property. The average ticket value was approximately \$5.50 and using a tax rate of 6.75 percent, the tax on \$5.50 would be about 37 cents.

In response to a question from Assemblyman Hickey, Mr. Ernaut said the major impediment in the original bill was the transfer of the tickets to the unclaimed property program. The goal of the unclaimed property program was to reunite the unclaimed property with the original owner of the property. In the case of expired gaming vouchers, it was impossible to match the ticket with the owner because there was no identifying information on the ticket. Once the voucher went into the unclaimed property program, it could not be identified or claimed. No one would know what state was entitled to the value because no one would know the identify of the owner of the ticket. Those persons familiar with unclaimed property knew when businesses were audited for unclaimed property, the auditors performed the audit on behalf of many states. A claim might be submitted from a person who came from Los Angeles to Las Vegas for the weekend and won some money. That ticket value for unclaimed property would belong to California and not Nevada. The lack of identification complicated the system, and the amendment proposed a better solution.

In response to a question from Assemblyman Hardy, Mr. Ernaut said the bill provided the standard for when the money would become revenue and when taxes would be owed on the revenue. Any expired tickets that the gaming property chose to redeem could be used as a credit against the taxes paid.

In response to a question from Assemblyman Kirner, Mr. Ernaut said the state of New Jersey retained 25 percent of the value of expired tickets and the gaming property received 75 percent of the value of the ticket. This bill could provide motivation for gamblers to redeem tickets on a timelier basis. He was unsure whether the bill would result in a significant amount of money. The members of the Nevada Resort Association only comprised about 5 percent of all the restricted and nonrestricted licensees in the state that must report expired vouchers. Expired vouchers did not represent a significant amount of money to the gaming properties. But the amounts may be more significant as funds accumulated. He doubted expired vouchers would become a significant source of revenue.

In response to a question from Assemblyman Kirner, Mr. Ernaut said it was his understanding that the lease arrangement on any game was separate from the revenue derived from that game. The gross revenue from the game determined the taxable amount regardless of whether the game was leased or owned.

Mark A. Lipparelli, Chair, State Gaming Control Board, explained there would be no fiscal effect and the revenue would be the same with respect to a leased game versus an owned game. The work duties to implement A.B. 219 (R1) would fall into the normal process of adopting regulations, and that was a normal duty of the State Gaming Control Board. He agreed to withdraw the fiscal note. The gaming staff was prepared to do the work in the course of its normal duties.

In response to a question from Chairwoman Smith, Mr. Lipparelli said the revenue estimates provided were reasonable. Mr. Ernaut had stated that there could be some change in behavior, and Mr. Lipparelli wanted to review the estimates again to determine whether the bill imposed a short time frame for redemption. The 30-day time frame may cause persons to change behavior and redeem the tickets more frequently. He said he would revisit the fiscal estimates.

Chairwoman Smith said there was a conceptual amendment available on the Nevada Electronic Legislative Information System (NELIS) that referred to the change mentioned by the sponsor regarding where the money would go. The Committee would need to specify that the money should go to the

State General Fund. Chairwoman Smith directed that change be made during discussions with the Legal Division on drafting the amendment.

Mr. Lipparelli said he had one technical clarification. He wondered about the effective date of this new policy. He was not sure it was covered clearly in the bill and whether there would be a transition period for the licensees to adjust their technical systems and disclosures on the tickets should the state mandate a 30-day expiration.

Assemblyman Horne said that in section 6.5 of A.B. 219 (R1) the language provided that the Nevada Gaming Commission shall adopt regulations on or before October 1, 2011. If Mr. Lipparelli needed more time to make the changes, Assemblyman Horne said he was amenable to an extension. He suggested using the effective date of January 31, 2012, to allow the Gaming Commission sufficient time to adopt the regulations.

Mr. Lipparelli said there were restricted gaming locations within the state that used ticketing systems. He wondered whether the bill applied to both restricted locations and nonrestricted locations. The nonrestricted locations had substantially more audit requirements, and this bill imposed a significant new audit requirement on restricted locations.

Chairwoman Smith asked whether he was saying that a clarification that encompassed both restricted and nonrestricted locations would add a different fiscal note.

Mr. Lipparelli said under the provisions of the bill, a restricted licensee would have a new reporting burden to the state. Restricted locations did not currently pay gaming revenue tax on expired tickets.

Assemblyman Horne said that was new information. He was under the impression that these expired voucher records were reported by restricted and nonrestricted licensees on a monthly basis. Now he heard that restricted properties do not report these revenues on a regular basis or at all. He was unclear about the meaning of Mr. Lipparelli's statement.

Mr. Lipparelli said that restricted locations do not pay a revenue tax, and therefore, the Gaming Control Board audit team does not review any revenue with respect to the gaming operations of a restricted revenue location. If this bill created a filing requirement for a restricted location, it would create a new audit requirement for restricted licensees to ensure that licensees kept track of and remitted payment for unredeemed tickets. His suggestion was to exempt restricted locations from the requirements of this bill.

Assemblyman Horne said at this late hour, it would probably be prudent to make that amendment.

Chairwoman Smith suggested Assemblyman Horne and Mr. Lipparelli work on the suggested language and clarify the exemption in the conceptual amendment to ensure consensus and allow the Committee to process this bill.

Mr. Lipparelli said he apologized to Assemblyman Horne because the matter arose in the last day during the discussion of the shift of this bill from an unclaimed property matter to a Gaming Control Board audit matter.

In response to a question from Assemblyman Aizley, Mr. Lipparelli said the airport gaming locations were considered nonrestricted locations and would be subject to the law that was proposed in A.B. 219 (R1).

In response to a question from Assemblyman Aizley, Assemblyman Horne said that the amendment would specify six months as the time period to redeem the tickets.

Chairwoman Smith said she believed the amendment should include clarification that the 75 percent share went to the State General Fund and the 25 percent share went to the gaming property; six months was the time period for redemption of the ticket; and restricted property locations should be exempt. She asked that those ideas be explained to the Legal Division to draft the amendment.

In response to a question from Assemblyman Hogan, Assemblyman Horne said he wanted to speak to the Legal staff for the Assembly Committee on Judiciary about the potential exemption for restricted locations. He requested an estimate of the amount of revenues that might be generated from this bill. The State Gaming Control Board performed audits and requested revenue estimates from the gaming properties being audited. Assemblyman Horne had a sheet that listed some revenue estimates. It appeared there were 75 properties that were audited recently and those included both restricted and nonrestricted locations. The expired tickets were over 60 days old and totaled \$11.7 million from March 2010 through February 2011. It was difficult to extrapolate data for all gaming properties, but the list provided the Committee a rough idea about the amount of revenue that might be generated. One property showed \$1.1 million and another property showed only \$4,400, so the amounts varied. If the restricted properties were exempted, it would be difficult to say how many dollars would be generated.



Mr. Lipparelli said all of the information provided on the list of 75 properties was from nonrestricted locations, and none of the estimates that Assemblyman Horne used included any data from restricted locations.

Assemblyman Hogan said he thought it would be important to obtain an estimate of the amount of revenue that might be generated if the restricted locations were exempted from the bill.

Chairwoman Smith said the policy matter involved the amount of revenue that could be earned. This Committee was primarily concerned with the cost to implement the bill. It appeared there could be a fiscal cost to the Gaming Control Board because those restricted properties were not audited currently. She asked the sponsor to work on that matter with Mr. Lipparelli, and then the Committee would entertain an amendment to clarify all the provisions.

Jan Gilbert, representing the Progressive Leadership Alliance of Nevada, said she supported the bill. She believed this was a great solution and complimented Assemblyman Horne and the Nevada Resort Association for agreeing to split the money with 75 percent going to the state and 25 percent to the gaming property. She said it was nice to see a solution, and some new revenue for the state.

Chairwoman Smith asked whether there was anyone else who would like to testify for A.B. 219 (R1), against the bill, or neutral on the bill. Hearing no comments, she closed the hearing on A. B. 219 (R1) and opened the hearing on Assembly Bill 258 (1st Reprint).

**Assembly Bill 258 (1st Reprint): Enacts provisions governing the licensing and operation of interactive gaming. (BDR 41-657)**

Assemblyman William C. Horne, Clark County Assembly District No. 34, testified that Assembly Bill 258 (1st Reprint) was substantially different from its original version. The bill directed the State Gaming Control Board to develop various needed gaming regulations for the inevitable time when the federal laws would be changed to allow online gaming in the United States. Nevada had been and should remain the leader in gaming regulations and provide the gold standard of how the gaming industry should be regulated. This bill was presented to help accomplish that goal.

Assemblyman Horne said there was a \$15,000 fiscal note on this bill, and he believed Chair Lipparelli would address that fiscal note. He worked with

Mr. Ernaut and the Nevada Resort Association in drafting the amendment ([Exhibit D](#)).

Mark A. Lipparelli, Chair, State Gaming Control Board, said the Gaming Control Board had begun the normal process of regulation adoption and the agency could absorb the cost in its budget. The original fiscal note contemplated a much wider-ranging bill. The agency agreed to absorb the costs of the regulations and agreed there would be no fiscal cost to implement this amended bill.

Mr. Lipparelli said he thought Assemblyman Horne made reference to the date and time for the agency to adopt the regulations, and he thought January 31, 2012, was the date that was agreed upon. The bill contemplated that the Board and Nevada Gaming Commission undertake actions to adopt regulations on January 31, 2012. The view of his staff was that regulations would require a large amount of work, and he would prefer to have until January 31, 2012, to get those regulations approved.

Chairwoman Smith clarified that the Committee had the first reprint that changed the bill significantly, and Assemblyman Horne was planning to submit another amendment to the bill.

Assemblyman Horne said the amendment was to change the date for Mr. Lipparelli and his staff to have more time to develop the regulations. He also asked whether the Committee wanted to combine A.B. 258 (R1) into A.B. 219 (R1).

Chairwoman Smith said the testimony provided by Mr. Lipparelli affirmed that there would be no fiscal effect for the amended version of A.B. 258 (R1) as proposed.

Mr. Lipparelli confirmed there would be no fiscal cost for implementation of A.B. 258 (R1), and no fiscal effect for the amendment that was proposed by Assemblyman Horne.

Chairwoman Smith asked about the difference of A.B. 258 (R1) being effective upon passage and approval and changing that date in a new amendment to provide the effective date of January 31, 2012.

Assemblyman Horne confirmed Chairwoman Smith was correct, and he wanted to amend A.B. 258 (R1) to allow the Gaming Control Board to have until January 31, 2012, to adopt regulations.

Pete Ernaut, representing the Nevada Resort Association, testified that he wanted to clarify the synchronization of the dates discussed. The passage and approval portion directed the Gaming Control Board to begin the regulation process. The Gaming Control Board could immediately begin the rulemaking and licensure standards process in accordance with the bill. The Gaming Control Board must complete the regulatory process by January 31, 2012. The actual effective date of the major portion of the bill pertained to when the state could enter into Internet poker. Nevada was barred from Internet poker until federal action or federal court action permitted that game. This bill asked the Gaming Control Board to begin the process to allow the state to be ready as soon as the federal ban was lifted, or when there was a federal court case reversing the ban to make the practice of Internet poker legal in this state.

Assemblyman Kirner understood the sensitivity around Internet poker, and it appeared that the bill was trying to start the process pending federal government approval. He wondered whether other states were trying to do the same. Online gaming was very important to the state, and Nevada should get a jump start on this.

Mr. Ernaut said other states were trying to get ready for Internet poker. The state of New Jersey attempted to begin the process but encountered a technicality that the *New Jersey State Constitution* would not allow gaming outside the boundaries of Atlantic City. The Governor had to veto that bill, although it was very popular. The matter now had to be placed on the ballot because of the *New Jersey State Constitution*.

Mr. Ernaut explained the policy was the tax would be divided into parts corresponding to where the gaming companies were headquartered. The state that housed the casino would receive one portion of the tax, and the state where the player was domiciled would receive the other portion of the tax. Nevada would not have as many players as other big states such as New York and California. The race was to develop partnerships between the poker companies and the "bricks-and-mortar" nonrestricted licensees headquartered in the State of Nevada. That was the public policy being promoted in this bill.

Mr. Ernaut said the Association wanted Nevada to retain its position as the leader in all forms of gaming and gaming regulations. Nevada would benefit financially in regard to jobs and revenues when more companies were headquartered in Nevada. There was a race to the courthouse. States that were ready when the Internet poker ban was lifted would have a substantial head start on the others. It was important to move quickly.

Assemblyman Horne said online gaming represented a substantial amount of revenue and jobs for the state.

In response to a question from Assemblyman Grady, Assemblyman Horne said his suggestion to combine A.B. 258 (R1) into A.B. 219 (R1) was to make it easier to move these bills as a block. If the Committee believed that it would be better to move the bills separately, he had no problem with that.

Chairwoman Smith asked whether anyone else wanted to testify who was in support of, in opposition to, or neutral on the bill. Hearing no comments, Chairwoman Smith closed the hearing on A.B. 258 (R1) and opened the hearing on Assembly Bill 330 (1st Reprint).

**Assembly Bill 330 (1st Reprint): Makes various changes to provisions relating to certain government contracts. (BDR 19-965)**

Assemblyman John Ocegüera, Clark County Assembly District No. 16, presented Assembly Bill 330 (1st Reprint) and testified about the purpose of the bill and the fiscal effect. The bill accomplished several goals listed in Exhibit E. It defined privatization contracts as those contracts executed by a government body that contracted for services that were substantially similar to and in lieu of services otherwise authorized or required to be provided by the government body.

Assemblyman Ocegüera said A.B. 330 (R1) was a reporting and transparency bill governing the budget-making process as a policy matter. The bill extended the public record disclosure requirements of privatization contracts and the budgeting process to local governments. Local governments preparing a budget would be required to list the following items for every privatization contract that the local government had with persons or temporary employee services:

- The duration of the contract.
- The purpose of the contract.
- The proposed expenditures for the contract for the next two fiscal years.
- The reasons for the contract.
- A summary of the number of persons that the local government proposed to employ pursuant to the contract.

Assemblyman Ocegüera said A.B. 330 (R1) would increase transparency of contracts, ensure public accountability during the budgeting process, and hold local governments to the same standard of disclosure for available public information during the budgeting process.

Assemblyman Ocegüera addressed the fiscal effect of the bill. He explained there were nine or ten local governments that reported A.B. 330 (R1) had no fiscal effect. There was one local government that reported implementation of A.B. 330 (R1) would cost \$299,000. Assemblyman Ocegüera believed that the amendment removed the fiscal effect, and the local government may have been overly inclusive in its original interpretation. Assemblyman Ocegüera believed the amendment removed the ambiguity.

Assemblyman Ocegüera said 41 state agencies listed zero as the fiscal effect of implementation of the bill. The Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) said implementation of the bill would cost \$89,000. Assemblyman Ocegüera believed DHHS may have been overly inclusive in its original interpretation and considered a privatization contract too broadly. In the amendment, A.B. 330 (R1) narrowed that interpretation. The Public Employees' Benefits Program (PEBP) also provided a fiscal note.

Assemblyman Ocegüera said he had not had an opportunity to talk to the two state agencies that provided a fiscal cost to suggest the agencies review the amended version of the bill.

Chairwoman Smith said Fiscal staff would contact DHHS and PEBP to discuss the fiscal note.

Assemblyman Ocegüera said he would work with those agencies and suggested that DHHS and PEBP study the amendment and determine whether the fiscal estimate had changed. Assemblyman Ocegüera considered it odd that only two state agencies anticipated any fiscal effect from the implementation of the bill.

Chairwoman Smith said she had noticed a fiscal effect often resulted from the cost to develop regulations for state agencies.

Assemblyman Kirner asked what contracts were considered privatization contracts. He knew that PEBP had contracts that lasted four years and had extended the term of some contracts to eight years but was unsure whether that would be considered under this bill. He said he would discuss this concern with Assemblyman Ocegüera outside of Committee because the problem was more of a policy matter than a fiscal concern.

In response to a question from Assemblyman Hardy, Assemblyman Ocegüera said that government agencies were required to complete the disclosure under the provisions of A.B. 330 (R1) for contracts that involved public entities.

Rick Combs, Assembly Fiscal Analyst, Fiscal Analysis Division, Legislative Counsel Bureau, said there was a fiscal note prepared by the Public Employees' Benefits Program. After A.B. 330 (R1) was amended, the agency agreed the amendment resolved its concern and agreed to withdraw its fiscal note. Mr. Combs had not received a similar response from DHHS and it would be best to have the agency testify.

Mike Torvinen, Deputy Director, Fiscal Services, Department of Health and Human Services, testified that his concern with the original bill was the Department had a number of contracts used to provide some basic health services. He cited an example of a contract of the Division of Mental Health and Developmental Services to provide psychiatric services. The Department regularly issued a number of subgrants. When the Department received federal awards, the agency would often subgrant that funding to private nonprofit organizations to fulfill the purpose of those grants.

Mr. Torvinen said his understanding was the Department was allowed to interpret the provisions of A.B. 330 (R1) such that it would not apply to those types of contracts and subgrants. Those contracts would not be considered privatization contracts as defined in the bill. The Department would not have the reporting responsibility required in the original bill. As a result of that interpretation, the Department would be comfortable withdrawing its fiscal note.

Assemblyman Ocegüera said he believed that was exactly what he attempted to do in the amendment to address those types of concerns. He was comfortable with that interpretation. The amended language was provided by the Legal Division to address those specific types of concerns.

Chairwoman Smith asked Mr. Torvinen to contact Assemblyman Ocegüera to ensure no additional language was needed to clarify the intent. The interpretation was on the record and should provide direction to all parties.

Chairwoman Smith asked whether anyone else wanted to testify who was in support of, opposed to, or neutral on the bill. Hearing no comments, Chairwoman Smith closed the hearing on A.B. 330 (R1) and opened the hearing on Assembly Bill 279 (1st Reprint).

**Assembly Bill 279 (1st Reprint): Authorizes independent testing laboratories to inspect and certify gaming devices, equipment and systems. (BDR 41-570)**

Assemblyman James Ohrenschall, Clark County Assembly District No. 12, presented the bill and testified that members of the Nevada's gaming industry

joined him in asking for support of Assembly Bill 279 (1st Reprint). The bill directed the State Gaming Control Board to adopt regulations allowing for the registration and regulation of independent testing laboratories to inspect and certify gaming devices, equipment, and systems. He believed that A.B. 279 (R1) had the potential to spur technological innovation and job growth in Nevada's gaming industry.

Assemblyman Ohrenschall said A.B. 279 (R1) directed the Nevada Gaming Commission to adopt regulations to use and license independent testing laboratories to assist the Nevada Gaming Control Board laboratory to maintain the orderly and timely flow of technology to the gaming industry without any lessening of inspection standards.

Assemblyman Ohrenschall said he realized that the Gaming Control Board had general authority to obtain assistance from the private sector and had contracted with independent testing laboratories. However, he believed that the importance of this additional compliance resource deserved support from the Board's own regulations. The assistance of independent testing laboratories for gaming technology was well established. Nevada was one of the few governments that funded its government-run testing laboratories. Few states had government-run laboratories exclusively perform all testing. The State Gaming Control Board should remain in charge of technology standards and the overall testing process. Assemblyman Ohrenschall believed that there was benefit to be gained from the presence of independent testing laboratories.

In response to a question from Assemblyman Hickey, Assemblyman Ohrenschall said a fiscal note provided by Stacy M. Woodbury, MPA, Chief, Administration Division, State Gaming Control Board ([Exhibit F](#)), was uploaded to the Nevada Electronic Legislative Information System (NELIS). Over the 2011-2013 biennium, the fiscal effect would be a total fiscal savings of \$44,873. The Gaming Control Board would have less responsibility and would earn fewer fees but would have fewer expenditures as a result of having independent testing laboratories performing some of the testing work. The future role of the Gaming Control Board laboratories may be one of inspection and certification that laboratories were in compliance with the state policies and procedures.

Chairwoman Smith said she originally understood this bill as an opportunity for testing to be done when the state laboratory could not handle testing. It appeared that 12 full-time equivalent (FTE) positions would be eliminated in this latest fiscal note.

Assemblyman Ohrenschall said Chairwoman Smith was correct, and the elimination of 12 FTEs was reflected in the fiscal note from Ms. Woodbury. Based on everything he had been told, these employees were worth their weight in gold because of their experience in the laboratory. If this bill passed there was a great likelihood that existing laboratories would migrate to the state, there would be new laboratory startups, and the employees would not have difficulty finding good employment.

In response to a question from Assemblyman Kirner, Assemblyman Ohrenschall said he understood that there had been a backlog in trying to approve new games, and this bill would help games get to the public more quickly. The state laboratory was excellent, but it did not have the flexibility to hire more employees when there was a rush to approve new gaming devices or adjust staff when work slowed. He understood that delays kept Nevada from remaining at the forefront of new technology. This bill would give the Gaming Control Board more flexibility and make it easier to contract with outside laboratories.

Assemblyman Kirner said in theory a new gaming device could be approved faster on the market, and that may spur economic growth in the state.

Assemblyman Ohrenschall agreed and said that all the parties he spoke with believed this bill would spur economic growth. The fiscal note showed two new laboratories coming to the state that employed high-paying positions such as engineers and computer scientists.

Assemblyman Kirner said he was thinking more of the gambler in the casino playing newer games and being attracted to Reno and Las Vegas and other places in Nevada.

Assemblyman Hardy heard the same comments that Nevada was being left out of the real revenue that might return to the state if the delay was corrected because Nevada was six to eight months behind getting new gaming devices approved in the state. Other states were quicker and provided newer games more quickly to the gaming population.

Assemblyman Ohrenschall agreed that more gamblers would come to the state. The fiscal note failed to take into account the revenue from two new laboratories coming to the state and hiring employees. He believed this bill would be far more revenue positive than the \$44,873 listed in the fiscal note.



Assemblywoman Carlton wondered how the state would guarantee the security, accuracy, and everything that must be done to ensure the games functioned as claimed.

Assemblyman Ohrenschall said the Gaming Control Board would certify and audit the testing laboratories. The Gaming Control Board would pull the license and registration when laboratories failed to meet the standards. These independent testing laboratories should test gaming devices and equipment as strictly as the state laboratory. If a laboratory failed to live up to that standard, then the laboratory would lose its ability to do business with the Gaming Control Board.

Mark A. Lipparelli, Chair, State Gaming Control Board, agreed that the Board would set the standards and control the final approval. The laboratories would have to meet the same testing requirements as the state laboratory. The state would not relent on the testing standards nor allow a laboratory to work if it failed to maintain the state standards to the satisfaction of the Board.

Randolph J. Townsend, member, Nevada Gaming Commission, said he wanted to thank Chairwoman Smith for videoconferencing the hearing to Las Vegas and allowing Chair Lipparelli to testify from Las Vegas. The Nevada Gaming Commission had a busy week, and the Chair was unable to obtain an airline flight to accommodate the hearing schedule.

Heidi Gansert, Chief of Staff, Office of the Governor, testified in support of A.B. 279 (R1). This bill would provide strong economic development and growth for the state. Nevada set the gold standard for innovative games, and the independent laboratories would domicile in Nevada and create high-paying jobs. The state employees would not be laid off until October 1, 2012, and that amount of time would allow the employees to seek better employment in the private sector.

In response to a question from Chairwoman Smith, Rick Combs, Assembly Fiscal Analyst, Fiscal Analysis Division, Legislative Counsel Bureau, said the budget would not have to be reopened if this change was just a matter of losing fees and eliminating positions. There was a reference to the General Fund in the fiscal note that he wanted to study before he brought the bill back to the Committee in a work session.

Chairwoman Smith asked whether anyone else wanted to testify who was in support of, opposed to, or neutral on A.B. 279 (R1). Hearing no comments, Chairwoman Smith closed the hearing on A.B. 279 (R1) and opened the hearing on Assembly Bill 453 (1st Reprint).

**Assembly Bill 453 (1st Reprint):** Requires a supplier of motor vehicle fuel to provide certain statements relating to the presence or possible presence of manganese in any motor vehicle fuel sold or distributed by the supplier. (BDR 51-689)

Assemblywoman Maggie Carlton, Assembly District No. 14, presented Assembly Bill 453 (1st Reprint) and said this bill was not about the presence or absence of manganese in gasoline. The State Department of Agriculture and the State Sealer of Weights and Measures had already made that decision. The regulations about the presence of manganese in gasoline were filed at the Office of the Governor but had not been released because of the moratorium on regulations. When those regulations were released, this bill would address the consumer notification that the gasoline purchased contained manganese.

Assemblywoman Carlton said the costs associated with the required testing, notification, and labeling was what generated the fiscal note. Equipment was required to test for the presence of manganese, and the cost of the labeling was included in the fiscal note. The Department was responsible for doing the testing on gasoline. Consumers at the gas pump saw different notations on the pump such as winter mix, summer mix, E-85, or 91 octane. Testing and regulations were all part of the Department's duties and responsibilities. She was unsure when the regulations would be released.

In response to a question from Chairwoman Smith, Assemblywoman Carlton said regulations had been approved that allowed manganese to be added into gasoline. Those regulations were now at the Governor's Office. When the regulations were released, this bill would provide consumer notification about the manganese additive in gasoline. The fiscal note resulted from the cost of labeling and equipment to test for the manganese.

Chairwoman Smith wondered whether the amendment changed the fiscal note. The current fiscal note showed a cost of \$73,000 in fiscal year (FY) 2012 and \$8,000 in FY 2013.

Assemblywoman Carlton said the amendment did not change the fiscal note. She had not discussed the fiscal note with anyone, and the costs were discussed by the policy committee. The Department needed the equipment to test petroleum products and motor vehicle fuels.

Jim R. Barbee, Acting Director, State Department of Agriculture, said the regulatory portion of this consumer notification requirement occurred before the Governor's freeze on regulations. The regulations were already approved. The

fiscal note did not include the cost of labeling because that would be a requirement of the pump owner to put the label on the pump.

Mr. Barbee said the Department collected gasoline samples and delivered the samples to the laboratory for testing. The laboratory tested for various substances including the presence of manganese. The costs included equipment necessary for the Sparks laboratory and the Las Vegas laboratory. The laboratories needed to comply with heating, ventilation, air conditioning (HVAC) hood requirements that were put into place because of the type of testing that was involved with manganese. The laboratories did not have HVAC hoods. The laboratories would require the specific equipment to do the tests and would have ongoing consumables. The glassware that was used for this test had a limited lifespan.

Chairwoman Smith said the \$81,000 fiscal note was valid.

In response to a question from Chairwoman Smith, Mr. Barbee said the cost was \$73,000 in FY 2012 and \$8,000 for FY 2013. Mr. Barbee said the Department was neutral on the bill. The Department would do whatever needed to be done, but it needed to have the equipment to do the job. He researched the cost of contracting out the testing but that would be more expensive.

In response to a question from Chairwoman Smith, Mr. Barbee said it would be difficult for the Department to absorb the cost. The agency had a small amount in reserves but must update existing equipment. He believed if the agency was asked to test for manganese, the agency should have the equipment to do the proper testing.

Samuel P. McMullen, representing Afton Chemical Corporation (Afton), said Afton held the patent on methylcyclopentadienyl manganese tricarbonyl (MMT) that was the additive that contained manganese and was added to gasoline. Manganese was a compound that was used by the human body. Manganese was not similar to lead or other dangerous additives. He said the fiscal note was entirely unnecessary, as was the bill. He said that gasoline contained known carcinogens that were not labeled. Manganese was not a carcinogen. Manganese had been acceptable as an additive to gasoline according to the [United States] Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) since 1995. If manganese was dangerous, Nevada would not be allowed to use manganese as did the other 49 states and 50 other countries around the world. The concern about manganese was misplaced because manganese was a naturally occurring organic compound. The EPA standard prohibited any fuel additive that was in any way harmful to health or could ruin the emission control system of a vehicle.

Chairwoman Smith said Mr. McMullen was speaking about the policy, and she wanted him to remember that his opposition was registered on the policy, but this Committee was concerned about the fiscal effect of the bill.

Chairwoman Smith asked whether anyone else wanted to testify who was in support of, opposed to, or neutral on A. B. 453 (R1). Hearing no comments, Chairwoman Smith closed the hearing on A. B. 453 (R1).

Chairwoman Smith said the Committee would begin the work session. There were a number of bills that required action. She said she would pull Assembly Bill 487 off the work session to ensure the Committee knew the final cost of the provisions in the bill before taking action.

**Assembly Bill 486: Makes an appropriation to the Division of Forestry of the State Department of Conservation and Natural Resources for the replacement of critical equipment. (BDR S-1246)**

Rick Combs, Assembly Fiscal Analyst, Fiscal Analysis Division, Legislative Counsel Bureau, said Assembly Bill 486 was heard by the Committee on April 21, 2011. The bill was submitted on behalf of the Department of Administration for the State Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Division of Forestry. The Executive Budget included a General Fund appropriation of \$677,344 for the replacement of critical equipment for the Division. The equipment included an exhaust system for the Mount Charleston station, a heavy duty, tool-equipped shop truck, two sets of diagnostics scan tools, two type-three wildfire engines, and a multiuse tractor. No amendments were presented. Fiscal staff had not recommended adjustments to this bill.

Chairwoman Smith asked whether there was any discussion on A.B. 486.

ASSEMBLYMAN OCEGUERA MOVED TO DO PASS  
ASSEMBLY BILL 486.

ASSEMBLYMAN GOICOECHEA SECONDED THE MOTION.

THE MOTION PASSED. (Assemblymen Bobzien and Mastroluca were not present for the vote.)

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Chairwoman Smith asked Assemblyman Aizley to present the floor statement on this bill.

**Assembly Bill 491**: Makes an appropriation to the Division of Forestry of the State Department of Conservation and Natural Resources for major repair and renovation work on certain crew carriers. (BDR S-1248)

Rick Combs, Assembly Fiscal Analyst, Fiscal Analysis Division, Legislative Counsel Bureau, said Assembly Bill 491 was heard by the Committee on April 21, 2011. The bill was submitted on behalf of the Department of Administration for the Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Division of Forestry. The Executive Budget included a General Fund appropriation of \$278,050 for major repair and renovation of 25 crew carriers, each of which exceeded 100,000 miles and were between 13 years old and 15 years old. There were no technical adjustments recommended by the Fiscal staff, and no amendments were presented.

ASSEMBLYMAN OCEGUERA MOVED TO DO PASS  
ASSEMBLY BILL 491.

ASSEMBLYMAN GRADY SECONDED THE MOTION.

THE MOTION PASSED. (Assemblymen Bobzien and Mastroluca were not present for the vote.)

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Chairwoman Smith asked Assemblyman Grady to present the floor statement on this bill.

**Assembly Bill 493**: Provides a temporary waiver from certain minimum expenditure requirements for school districts, charter schools and university schools for profoundly gifted pupils. (BDR S-1179)

Rick Combs, Assembly Fiscal Analyst, Fiscal Analysis Division, Legislative Counsel Bureau, said Assembly Bill 493 was heard by the Committee on April 27, 2011. The bill was submitted by the Department of Administration to implement The Executive Budget. Existing law required the Department of Education to determine the amount of money provided to each school district for textbooks, instructional supplies, instructional software, and instructional hardware. During the 2009-2011 biennium, legislation was passed by the 26th Special Session (2010) to provide a temporary waiver from certain minimum expenditure requirements for school districts, charter schools, and university schools for profoundly gifted pupils. This bill would continue that waiver throughout the 2011-2013 biennium. This bill would also provide a waiver from the current statutory provisions requiring each school district to

spend a certain amount on library books, software for computers, the purchase of equipment relating to instruction, and the maintenance and repair of equipment, vehicles, buildings, and facilities.

ASSEMBLYMAN KIRNER MOVED TO DO PASS  
ASSEMBLY BILL 493.

ASSEMBLYMAN HICKEY SECONDED THE MOTION.

THE MOTION PASSED. (Assemblymen Bobzien and Mastroluca were not present for the vote.)

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Chairwoman Smith asked Assemblyman Kirner to present the floor statement on this bill.

**Assembly Bill 495:** Makes an appropriation to the Division of Forestry of the State Department of Conservation and Natural Resources for necessary services and equipment to transition the State's Very High Frequency radio system from wideband to narrowband in accordance with the Federal Communications Commission mandate. (BDR S-1247)

Rick Combs, Assembly Fiscal Analyst, Fiscal Analysis Division, Legislative Counsel Bureau, said Assembly Bill 495 was heard by the Committee on April 21, 2011. The bill was submitted on behalf of the Department of Administration for the State Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Division of Forestry. The Executive Budget included a General Fund appropriation of \$162,267 for the transition of the state's very high frequency radio system from wideband to narrowband in accordance with the Federal Communications Commission mandate. The bill covered the costs to the Division of Forestry for programming, 9 new mountaintop repeaters, and 26 new radio consoles. There were no technical adjustments identified by the Fiscal staff, and no amendments were presented.

ASSEMBLYMAN GOICOECHEA MOVED TO DO PASS  
ASSEMBLY BILL 495.

ASSEMBLYMAN OCEGUERA SECONDED THE MOTION.

THE MOTION PASSED. (Assemblymen Bobzien and Mastroluca were not present for the vote.)

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Chairwoman Smith asked Assemblyman Hambrick to present the floor statement on this bill.

**Assembly Bill 516:** Transfers the Division of Minerals from the Commission on Mineral Resources to the State Department of Conservation and Natural Resources. (BDR 46-1207)

Rick Combs, Assembly Fiscal Analyst, Fiscal Analysis Division, Legislative Counsel Bureau, said Assembly Bill 516 was heard by the Committee last week. The budget for the Commission on Mineral Resources and the Division of Minerals was closed on May 4, 2011. The Senate Committee on Finance and the Assembly Committee on Ways and Means agreed during the budget closing and voted to not transfer the Division of Minerals to the State Department of Conservation and Natural Resources. If that reflected the current intent of the Committee, the appropriate action would be to indefinitely postpone A.B. 516.

ASSEMBLYMAN OCEGUERA MOVED TO INDEFINITELY POSTPONE ASSEMBLY BILL 516.

ASSEMBLYWOMAN CARLTON SECONDED THE MOTION.

THE MOTION PASSED. (Assemblymen Goicoechea, Grady, Hardy, and Hickey voted no. Assemblyman Bobzien was not present for the vote.)

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**Assembly Bill 521:** Consolidates certain funds and accounts of the Division of Insurance of the Department of Business and Industry into the Fund for Insurance Administration and Enforcement. (BDR 57-1189)

Rick Combs, Assembly Fiscal Analyst, Fiscal Analysis Division, Legislative Counsel Bureau, said Assembly Bill 521 was heard by the Committee on April 30, 2011. The bill was submitted on behalf of the Department of Administration, Budget Division. The Division of Insurance testified in support of this bill. The bill placed the various funds and accounts of the Division of Insurance of the Department of Business and Industry into the Fund for Insurance Administration and Enforcement. That fund was created during the 75th Session (2009) when the Division funding source changed from General Funds to fees. Testimony indicated the Division wanted to combine all

of its accounts into one account. This bill placed all the individual accounts in the same fund.

Mr. Combs said there was an amendment suggested by Jeanette Belz, [a lobbyist representing Liberty Mutual Insurance Group and Property Casualty Insurers Association of America] because of concerns about subsection 4 of section 6 of A. B. 521 on page 5 that stated, "The money in each account within the Fund may not be combined with other money within the Fund or used for any purpose other than that provided by law for that account." The Committee discussed striking that language. Mr. Combs said striking the language would be inconsistent with the action of the Senate Committee on Finance and the Assembly Committee on Ways and Means in not allowing the accounts to be combined. To satisfy the concern of Ms. Belz, the language in subsection 4 of section 6 of A. B. 521 on line 20 that stated, " . . . combined with other money within the Fund or . . . " could be stricken and the provision would read, "The money in each account within the Fund may not be used for any purpose other than that provided by law for that account."

Mr. Combs said most of the positions for the Division of Insurance were located in the Administration account, and cost allocations from the various other accounts paid for the staff that worked on those programs and were funded by the individual accounts. He thought that amendatory language would satisfy the same intent the Committee approved when it decided not to combine all the accounts into one account, as well as satisfy the concerns of Ms. Belz. Both the Insurance Division and Ms. Belz indicated that the amendment was acceptable with them.

ASSEMBLYWOMAN MASTROLUCA MOVED TO AMEND AND DO  
PASS ASSEMBLY BILL 521.

ASSEMBLYMAN HOGAN SECONDED THE MOTION.

THE MOTION PASSED. (Assemblyman Bobzien was not present  
for the vote.)

\* \* \* \* \*

Chairwoman Smith asked Assemblywoman Mastroluca to present the floor statement on this bill.



**Assembly Bill 525: Creates the Wildlife Trust Fund. (BDR 45-1213)**

Rick Combs, Assembly Fiscal Analyst, Fiscal Analysis Division, Legislative Counsel Bureau, said Assembly Bill 525 was submitted by the Budget Division to implement The Executive Budget. Part of the budget for the Department of Wildlife was to split out the large Wildlife Administration account into various accounts for easier tracking of revenues, expenditures, and reserves. The split was done pursuant to the provisions in the Authorizations Act and Appropriations Act of the 75th Session (2009).

Mr. Combs said the plan to reorganize was to create a Wildlife Trust Fund, and A.B. 525 would implement the creation of the account. The bill was introduced to allow the Trust Fund to receive gifts, grants, donations, and endowments of money for the Wildlife Trust Fund. The money in the fund must be used for the specified purpose of the donor who donated the money or, if the donor specified no purpose, then for carrying out the provisions of law administered by the Department. The bill required the Director to annually report the income and expenditures of the Wildlife Trust Fund to the Chief of the Budget Division and to either the Legislature or the Interim Finance Committee.

Mr. Combs said the agency submitted an extensive amendment at the hearing. That amendment would allow the Wildlife Trust Fund to be accounted for in a bank account outside of the state accounting system rather than creating the Trust Fund and leaving it subject to the current provisions about the acceptance of gifts, grants, and donations. The account would earn interest at some outside financial institution. The money could only be used for lawful purposes. The Department wanted language that was similar to what was in statute currently for the Fund for Support of Division of Museums and History that the Department of Cultural Affairs used to govern the use of the private money.

Mr. Combs said there were conversations about funds that were held outside the state accounting system. The Legislature received reports on these funds, but the Legislature did not have control over the expenditures or revenues in the account. The account was not subject to the requirements of approval of the Interim Finance Committee (IFC) to accept a gift, grant, or donation. This was a drastic amendment removing legislative control over the funds. The Department would semiannually report to the IFC on its receipts and expenditures. But other than receiving reports, there would be no involvement of the Legislature. Mr. Combs said this was a policy decision about whether the Committee wanted to create a trust fund and whether the trust fund should be in the state system or outside the state system similar to the Fund for Support of Division of Museums and History.

In response to a question from Chairwoman Smith, Mr. Combs said the Department representative testified that similar to the Department of Cultural Affairs, the Department of Wildlife would like to be able to accept gifts quickly rather than having to wait for an IFC meeting to accept gifts and use the gifts for purposes that sometimes might be more broad than would normally be allowed for state funds. The Department wanted to use gifts for independent contractors that could be funded with private money. That was broader authority than what was in the original version of this bill. That was the Department's original intent when it developed the idea of creating this gift account.

In response to a question from Assemblyman Goicoechea, Mr. Combs said the language submitted allowed the Department to accept gifts, donations, bequests, or devices from any private source for deposit in the Fund. The money was private money and was not tied to any state revenues. The Joint Subcommittee on General Government heard about an example of funds earned by hosting a wedding at one of the museums, and the earnings went into the Fund for Support of Division of Museums and History rather than into the state fund. Mr. Combs did not see any language that would allow a similar situation to occur for the Department of Wildlife.

ASSEMBLYMAN KIRNER MOVED TO AMEND AND DO PASS  
ASSEMBLY BILL 525.

ASSEMBLYMAN AIZLEY SECONDED THE MOTION.

THE MOTION PASSED. (Assemblyman Bobzien was not present  
for the vote.)

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Chairwoman Smith asked Assemblyman Kirner to present the floor statement on this bill.

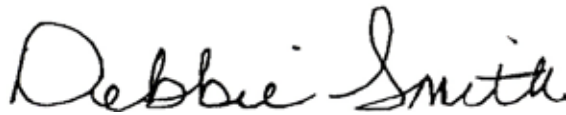
Chairwoman Smith asked whether there was any public comment to come before this Committee. Hearing none, she asked whether there was any other business for this Committee. She said the Committee would wait for the Senate Committee on Education to finish its business and then resume a Joint Committee meeting to close budgets. There being no further business, Chairwoman Smith adjourned the hearing at 5:33 p.m.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED:

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Janice Wright  
Committee Secretary

APPROVED BY:

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Debbie Smith".

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Assemblywoman Debbie Smith, Chairwoman

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

**EXHIBITS**

**Committee Name:** Committee on Ways and Means

**Date:** May 6, 2011

**Time of Meeting:** 3:53 p.m.

<b>Bill</b>	<b>Exhibit</b>	<b>Witness / Agency</b>	<b>Description</b>
	A		Agenda
	B		Sign-In Sheets
A.B. 219 (R1)	C	Assemblyman William C. Horne, Clark County Assembly District No. 34	Amendment for <u>Assembly Bill 219 (R1)</u>
A.B. 258 (R1)	D	Assemblyman William C. Horne, Clark County Assembly District No. 34	Amendment 6760 to <u>Assembly Bill 258 (R1)</u>
A.B. 330 (R1)	E	Assemblyman John Ocegüera, Clark County Assembly District No. 16	<u>Assembly Bill 330 (R1)</u> Testimony
A.B. 279 (R1)	F	Stacy Woodbury, Chief of Administration, Gaming Control Board	<u>Assembly Bill 279 (R1)</u> Fiscal Note