

**MINUTES OF THE
SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC GROWTH AND EMPLOYMENT**

**Seventy-sixth Session
March 4, 2011**

The Senate Select Committee on Economic Growth and Employment was called to order by Chair Ruben J. Kihuen at 1:10 p.m. on Friday, March 4, 2011, in Room 2134 of the Legislative Building, Carson City, Nevada. The meeting was videoconferenced to the Cheyenne Campus, College of Southern Nevada Moose Arberry Telecommunication Building, Room 1772, Las Vegas, Nevada and to the University of Nevada Reno Pennington Medical Education Building, Room 16, Reno, Nevada. [Exhibit A](#) is the Agenda. [Exhibit B](#) is the Attendance Roster. All exhibits are available and on file in the Research Library of the Legislative Counsel Bureau.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT:

Senator Ruben J. Kihuen, Chair
Senator John J. Lee, Vice Chair
Senator Valerie Wiener
Senator Mark A. Manendo
Senator Don Gustavson
Senator Greg Brower

COMMITTEE MEMBERS ABSENT:

Senator Ben Kieckhefer (Excused)

GUEST LEGISLATORS PRESENT:

Senator Steven A. Horsford, Clark County Senatorial District No. 4
Assemblywoman Marilyn Kirkpatrick, Assembly District No. 1

STAFF MEMBERS PRESENT:

Kelly Gregory, Policy Analyst
Bryan Fernley-Gonzalez, Counsel
Debra Carmichael, Committee Secretary

OTHERS PRESENT:

Darren Devine, Ph.D., Vice President, Academic Affairs, College of Southern Nevada

Rebecca Metty-Burns, Director, Division of Workforce & Economic Development, College of Southern Nevada

Maria Sheehan, Ed.D., President, Truckee Meadows Community College

Kyle Dalpe, Director, Public Information Office, Truckee Meadows Community College

Deb O'Gorman, Director, Workforce Development, Truckee Meadows Community College

Yeonsoo Kim, Ph.D., Assistant Professor, Division of Workforce & Economic Development, University of Nevada, Las Vegas

Cynthia Jones, Administrator, Employment Security Division, Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation

William Anderson, Chief Economist, Information Development and Processing Division, Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation

Jack Mallory, Director of Government Affairs, International Union of Painters and Allied Trades District, Council 15; Southern Nevada Building and Construction Trades Council

Anthony Rogers, Bricklayers and Allied Craftworkers, Local 13

Greg Esposito, United Association of Plumbing, Pipefitting & Refrigeration, Local 525

Chuck Alvey, President and Chief Executive Officer, Economic Development Authority of Western Nevada; Jobs Coalition

Debra Struhsacker, Midway Gold Corporation

Aimee Riley, Vice President, College of Southern Nevada Capitol Club

Chris Logan

Darren Enns, Secretary/Treasurer, Southern Nevada Building and Construction Trades Council

Iris J. Gross

CHAIR KIHUEN:

Senate Bill (S.B.) 219 is one of the bills we are working on to get the 200,000 unemployed Nevadans back to work. We have the highest unemployment rate in the nation.

SENATE BILL 219: Requires certain assessments of unemployed and employed workers to determine the available workforce in Nevada and makes appropriations for performing skills assessments for unemployed persons. (BDR 18-936)

SENATOR STEVEN A. HORSFORD (Clark County Senatorial District No. 4):
Our number one priority is to put Nevadans back to work. This bill establishes a partnership between the College of Southern Nevada (CSN) in North Las Vegas and the Truckee Meadows Community College (TMCC) in Reno. The job of the community colleges is to assess the status and skills of unemployed workers in our State as outlined in a report, "A Basic Skills Report on the Nevada Workforce," dated February 2011 ([Exhibit C](#)). This partnership includes the Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation (DETR).

Section 1 of S.B. 219 requires agencies that receive money from economic-development programs throughout the State to perform a workforce inventory to determine whether there are qualified workers for out-of-state businesses we are seeking to establish in Nevada.

Section 2 of the bill provides for the administrator of the Employment Security Division, DETR, to coordinate with the DETR's partners in the Workforce Investment Act (WIA). There are many partners who will implement skill assessments for persons who apply for unemployment benefits or become participants in the WIA program. These assessments are to be conducted and recorded throughout the State to capture the type of skills of those individuals.

Sections 3 and 4 of S.B. 219 make an appropriation from the General Fund now and not after July 1, 2011. The appropriation will go to CSN and TMCC to perform skill assessments for unemployed persons to determine what training they need to help those individuals become employed in industries that have the highest potential for growth in the State. The colleges would be required to perform the skills assessments on these individuals in a selected random sampling of individuals. Many of the unemployed have tremendous skills that can be offered to the private sector for employment. We need to identify specifically what those skills are and match these unemployed persons with employers.

We need to identify skill shortages among the workforce, so CSN and TMCC can offer classes based on the skill gaps that exist. They can then prepare

individuals with certificates and associate degrees for those occupations in demand. Since there are so many people currently unemployed, it would not be cost-effective to assess all of them. The DETR could identify a representative number which would decrease the number of people unemployed. Many assessments are performed now in WIA and DETR. Assessments identify individuals' technical skills in a particular workforce, as well as their skills in reading, mathematics and employability skills.

Once an individual completes his assessments and is certified as ready for work in a particular field, the colleges will be able to offer those certificates of recognition, so the employer knows the job applicant meets the skills the employer needs. This identifies individuals who have the skills, or with proper training, can apply the skills to go to work.

MARILYN KIRKPATRICK (Assembly District No. 1):

During the last seven months, we have talked about the importance of economic development. We have to have a short-term plan and a long-term plan. We have met with businesses across the nation. I walked convention areas and stopped and talked to businesses and asked, "Why aren't you here in Nevada?" They always gave me their cards, and I always followed up with them. I have talked to people in existing businesses who are struggling to keep their doors open. Business owners in Nevada say they need a skilled and educated workforce. We do not have data on where these skilled and educated folks are located. Businesses seeking to move into Nevada want to know if there are people here who meet their needs. Some businesses own expensive equipment, and they need employees trained to operate the equipment without loss of production. Even if Nevada businesses had their own talent, they need to have resources for their people to be trained to expand in the competitive market. We need to inventory those businesses in order to help them. About 27 other states do it. Wisconsin has a great Website on the data they collect, the skills their people have and the gaps they are constantly working to change. The community colleges are also working constantly on the curriculum changes so they can stay on the cutting edge. This is a huge piece to the future of economic development for the long term. For the short term, there are great skilled employees out there but we are not sure of the skills they have.

SENATOR WIENER:

Will an individual assessed to have a skill be able to go to work once certified?

ASSEMBLYWOMAN KIRKPATRICK:

Yes, that is the way Wisconsin handles it. The information technology (IT) firms are popular across the nation. Everything you do requires IT. The information technology firms look for that certification right away, and it becomes part of the application process. Employees' skills are on a database so they can be tracked with their certification for a quick employment opportunity.

SENATOR HORSFORD:

This is how the colleges in Nevada are to perform for our constituents. Community colleges play an important role making sure that we have an adequate and trained workforce. Not every job requires a four-year degree. There are jobs that require certifications. There are international organizations for standardization, such as the International Organization for Standardized and Oracle, ISO, where certification can be earned, certifying those individuals have the skills major industries say they need. Part of this exercise is twofold. Some people have those skills, and we just do not know it. We need to identify what skills they have. As we identify those individuals, we can match them with employers. The community colleges could make sure their programs are aligned to the needs of the private sector, based on the demand of the workers who need those skills. The CSN had to turn away over 5,000 people last fall because of the budget cuts and reductions. Based on the current budget being proposed, the president of CSN said they would have to turn away nearly 10,000 students next fall. We cannot do that when we are trying to train an educated workforce to meet the demands of the private sector. We need to put people back to work and get the private sector the workforce they need. This is what this bill provides. Our colleges are saying they can do this now, and they are doing this now; but this bill is asking them to do it in a much larger way and to report it to our Commission on Economic Development. This can build up a database. So when an employer asks us, "Do you have 59 people with these skills?" we can tell them, "Yes, we do, and here they are. Here are the certificates they have from our colleges, certifying they are ready to go to work for you."

SENATOR BROWER:

This bill looks good. I have questions about the cost component.

SENATOR HORSFORD:

We are asking the community colleges to do this in the next couple of months and report the results. The appropriations will have to come out of the existing General Fund's budget. There is availability also from the Interim Finance

Committee through the contingency fund. This is not about the next budget; it is not about finding money in the Governor's budget; it is about doing it right now.

CHAIR KIHUEN:

Will this bill become effective as soon as it passes the Legislature and the Governor signs it?

SENATOR HORSFORD:

Yes, effective upon passage and the Governor's signature, it will become law. Appropriations can be made immediately, and the work can begin immediately.

CHAIR KIHUEN:

This bill is important because we are trying to diversify our economy in the State. To diversify the economy, we have to have a well-trained and educated workforce.

DARREN DEVINE, PH.D. (Vice President, Academic Affairs, College of Southern Nevada):

The CSN supports S.B. 219 and any other action we can take to stimulate the economy of Nevada. Thirty percent of the student body at CSN have lost their jobs sometime in the last three years. We recognize that steps need to be taken to try to alleviate some of these problems. The college is ready to do whatever we can with this bill or with any other action that needs to be taken in support of it.

REBECCA METTY-BURNS (Director, Division of Workforce & Economic Development, College of Southern Nevada):

This bill allows a unique opportunity to gather data, [Exhibit C](#), about Nevada's workforce skills. It was created in perspective, received from employers and it will give information the employers will understand. We are hoping to use the "National Professional Certification in Customer Service." It is something used by many other states. It will give a baseline assessment of skills in three areas, and it will allow workers to receive this assessment as well. Workers will be able to gauge their abilities and where they can fill gaps. The three skills-assessment areas are reading for information, locating information and applied mathematics. Those are skills people will use on the job. When they are looking for information, they are actually being assessed by using things with which they are familiar, such as memos, letters, policies, signs and other

things they will be using at work. Gathering this data will be helpful to economic development. It will provide information about this State's workforce in terms a business will understand and enable businesses to find the people with skills for which they are looking. If there are areas needing to be upscaled, businesses can give the colleges direction about how they would like them to proceed.

MARIA SHEEHAN, Ed.D. (President, Truckee Meadows Community College):
I support S.B. 219. Our primary role is to address workforce needs. At TMCC, we have had a department focusing on workforce needs for 30 years. Ten years ago, we obtained the ability to do skills assessment like we are talking about today. We will collaborate to do a good job of leveraging our resources. This is an important collaboration for us. We turned away 1,300 students last year. We are expecting that number to double this year. The infusion of funds will allow us to do assessments, and will give us an opportunity to match the skills of the unemployed to jobs that could be available to them, as well as allow students to receive additional training. The training at TMCC could be modularized. It does not have to be covered in a full semester, not even in a month. Training could be in two or three weeks, depending on the skills needed by the employer. A number of employers could band together to send employees, or potential employees, to us to tell us the kind of curriculum they would like. We are known for our ability to be flexible and responsive. As soon as the bill is passed, we are ready to go.

KYLE DALPE (Director, Public Information Office, Truckee Meadows Community College):

As a system of higher education, we can move our numbers and make an impact on students' lives. Truckee Meadows Community College's biggest commitment is to change students' lives forever. We want to transfer that to our community, so the community members know we are here for them. We can assess the unemployed, and at the same time build on the economy for all of Nevada by helping to create new industries and supplementing the ones that are already here. We have a system in place, and we are ready to go.

DEB O'GORMAN (Director, Workforce Development, Truckee Meadows Community College):

I have had the opportunity to use "WorkKeys" for many years. We have employers in the area who currently use our services when they are looking to

promote individuals from within. It is a nationally approved certificate. We are ready to roll with this.

SENATOR BROWER:

Why were your students turned away from attending classes? Was it because of an increase in demand for spots in classes, or was it because of a reduction of available seats in classes? How do you explain it?

DR. SHEEHAN:

It is a combination of students coming back to school to retrain and a 17 percent reduction in our budget over the last biennium. We have to absorb the reduction by reducing the number of sections. The combination of the two creates the situation that exists at CSN and TMCC.

SENATOR BROWER:

How do you go about coming up with a number to estimate what it will cost to provide these services? The capability is there, but what about the cost?

MS. O'GORMAN:

We do have the capabilities now to provide services; however, not on the scale that would be required and in the time frame being asked. Right now, our testing center has an eight-seat laboratory. We would need to bring in other resources. We would need to hire and train additional processors to be able to manage the capacity we would be asked to manage. There is a per-test cost that our vendor charges. We purchase this document directly from "WorkKeys" which is an affiliate of the American College of Testing, Inc. We still need to be able to provide the number of hours we need, and there is a cost involved to purchase and run "WorkKeys."

SENATOR BROWER:

You have the capability because you already do this, but you will have to increase your capabilities to hire personnel and purchase materials.

MS. O'GORMAN:

We will also have the capability to handle the scheduling. Right now, we run an eight-person testing center, which is easy to schedule. When we look at scheduling groups of 20 or more at a time, we would have to bring in additional part-time contractual schedulers, a site coordinator and processors.

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YEONSOO KIM, Ph.D. (Assistant Professor, Division of Workforce & Economic Development, University of Nevada, Las Vegas):
I support the proponents for the Workforce Assessment for Basic Skills as shown in my report ([Exhibit D](#)).

SENATOR MANENDO:

How many people do you currently have who will be able to do these assessments? Will you have to hire people to come to the college to do these assessments?

MS. METTY-BURNS:

We have a limited site. We do not have the space or staff dedicated to do the assessments. We do have the ability to train proctors. We would have to find computer rooms we can utilize for proctors and staff to do the scheduling. We do not have a full staff. We are a self-funded division. We are responsible for making sure the cost of anything we do can be recovered. We need to make sure we bring in people just as we need them. We need to consider the time frame, bringing in proctors and schedulers to oversee the process.

SENATOR MANENDO:

You do not have the people in place to do the assessments, yet. You will have to recruit them. If you hire your own people to do the assessments, will they be giving up jobs they currently have? Who is going to take the job they gave up to do the assessments?

MS. METTY-BURNS:

We have contracts with part-time staff for instruction and assessment. We have some proctors for this particular exam and assessment who are trained and ready to go. We would need to hire additional people and train them. We have two staff people to oversee this project, but they would need additional help with the coordination. When they would not be working on this project, they would not necessarily work on other projects, but we will adapt that workload within the staff.

SENATOR MANENDO:

Do you see any problem finding people able to come in and do these assessments?

MS. METTY-BURNS:

I do not think we will find people reluctant to do the assessments. I think they will be curious about the involvement and the time frame, and they will want to know how they will get that information back and what it will do for them. It is a matter of communication.

SENATOR MANENDO:

With this appropriation split between the two colleges, how many people do you think you are going to be able to assess? I am envisioning thousands of people. How are people going to know about assessments at TMCC or CSN?

MS. METTY-BURNS:

The DETR was going to send out notifications to the unemployed and displaced workers. From there they will be able to submit e-mails of interest to our division. Then we will explain the assessment program to them. It is just a communication process. The outreach comes from DETR; then they will call us to schedule an appointment.

SENATOR MANENDO:

How many people are you going to be able to assess?

MS. METTY-BURNS:

The number of people in that proposal is 2,000.

SENATOR MANENDO:

Do you think it is significant that this is not going to involve just 20 people?

MS. METTY-BURNS:

This is based on 2,570 individuals who will come through CSN and 1,283 individuals who will come through TMCC.

CYNTHIA JONES (Administrator, Employment Security Division, Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation):

We have 20 different assessment tools we have provided to another committee. Wisconsin uses this system also and has had great success. The employer must realize the certificates have value. It will provide more information about our workforce as opposed to a lot of data. We support the effort. We have committed to be the outreach arm for this endeavor, to send notifications to those in our databases and to encourage participation in this new program.

WILLIAM ANDERSON (Chief Economist, Information Development and Processing Division, Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation):

We are willing to work with the community colleges, making sure this process unfolds in a technically sound manner and having enough folks involved form a representative group of overall unemployed. We will work with all partners on this project.

SENATOR WIENER:

You mentioned you had worked with this certification program, and you said it was successful in Wisconsin. Based on your experience, would this be the exemplary program that will help us move employers to find value, because you mentioned one of the challenges was to market the value of the certificate? Will this model convince employers there is value with this certificate?

MS. JONES:

I do not have particular experience with it, but I am aware of the models in other states. There are several models out there, but this is the one that had significant success. Employers in some states have embraced it. Employers in other states required certification at a certain level as part of their recruitment process. If an employer accepts this certificate, you have an opportunity for the success of linking a skilled and qualified workforce with appropriate employment and identifying the training for the skill gaps that exist.

SENATOR WIENER:

Will DETR engage in educating the employer as to the value and merit of this assessment and certification process?

MS. JONES:

We would participate in marketing this to our employer community as a part of the services we provide to our businesses. We have business-service representatives who reach out to the employer community to educate them on the available services through our job-matching systems.

JACK MALLORY (Director of Government Affairs, International Union of Painters and Allied Trades District, Council 15; Southern Nevada Building and Construction Trades Council):

We support this bill. We have supported other similar bills addressing job creation and economic development. Unemployment conditions in the construction industry are at a critical level. Working families have limited

prospects in employment in their chosen fields. This bill creates an opportunity for them to receive additional training and create additional employment opportunities for them. A few years ago, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, projected there was going to be a huge shortfall in the number of skilled-trades workers available to perform construction work throughout the country. With the economic downturn, they would probably change their projections about what that shortfall would be today. This bill would create an opportunity for some of our folks. We do not want to lose our skilled-trades people to other industries, but if it is a choice between keeping them and watching them starve, it is preferable for those people to move on to new economic opportunities.

ANTHONY ROGERS (Bricklayers and Allied Craftworkers, Local 13):

This bill is a step in the right direction. We implemented cross training for our apprenticeship program so our members could learn other crafts during this recession. People I represent can be trained to be bricklayers, mud or mason tile setters, cockers and pointers. But that still is not enough. We support this bill.

GREG ESPOSITO (United Association of Plumbing, Pipefitting & Refrigeration, Local 525):

We support this bill. We have had a great working relationship with the community colleges, as well as DETR, over the years when we were trying to provide manpower for work that was plentifully available. We have an extensive listing of all the qualifications that our members have, including plumbing, pipefitting, refrigeration, back-flow prevention, medical-gas installation and high-purity welding. We train for it all and have a detailed listing of all our members' classifications and qualifications.

CHUCK ALVEY (President and Chief Executive Officer, Economic Development Authority of Western Nevada; Jobs Coalition):

We support S.B. 219. We encourage you to increase the community college allotment for more to be done. It is important not just to fill jobs but to certify and train. Recognition of the government authorities in the State would be helpful. I submitted a copy of "Target2010, Report 2" ([Exhibit E](#)). It is an analysis of industry. During 2004 and 2005, we were growing. The Board of Trustees of the Economic Development Authority of Western Nevada (EDAWN) wondered if we were experiencing the right kind of growth, or whether we were just growing and getting bigger. Are we creating a place where we all still want to live? We received nine proposals to do this report. We selected

Angelou Economics. The steering committee requested we target certain industry sectors, which should be realistic and achievable. They should not be just fast growing but ones that fit our region. We wanted them to be technologically focused and we wanted them to be high-yield with above-average pay and above-average benefits programs. We wanted their headquarters to be based here. We targeted industries with higher pay and that were environmentally productive or at least friendly—and the kind of companies that would make contributions to our community. The community-input portion of this would be the survey. There were 1,600 people who participated in this online, the largest number of participants Angelou Economics had ever seen.

Of all the targets listed on page 17, [Exhibit E](#), clean energy technology with the 61 percent vote was the largest sector people would like to see located in Nevada. In 2004 and 2005, the unemployment rate was 3.5 percent. The issues then were different. We were trying to find skilled workers, and we were actively going outside the market to recruit people. Even though the unemployment rate is now over 14 percent, we still do not have many of the skill sets that we need here right now. The key to this bill is transferability of skills. People in the construction trades industries are problem solvers, they are constant evaluators, they are creative and they can be retrained and utilized in the sectors that may need them. You will find gaps in skilled professionals shown in “Target2010.” We need current research like that found in “Target2010,” or we are flying blind, and it will be harder to recruit companies to locate in Nevada. I support the partners involved in this bill.

DEBRA STRUHSACKER (Midway Gold Corporation):

I present the prefiled testimony of Kenneth Brunk ([Exhibit F](#)), President and Chief Operating Officer of Midway Gold. He has put together a case history doing exactly what S.B. 219 proposes to do. In the 1980s, in Elko, Nevada, Mr. Brunk was involved in an effort to identify skill sets in potential workers and train them. I will refer you to his testimony, [Exhibit F](#). Mr. Brunk’s case history was focused on what is now Great Basin College (GBC). As you look at the implementation phase as outlined in S.B. 219, look at the resources at that college. The curriculum at that college includes courses in diesel-engine repair and maintenance, electricity, welding and computers. They are transferable to many other industries in the State. There is a tremendous resource at GBC. Use GBC to train people either to work in the mining industry or maybe go into another industry in this State.

AIMEE RILEY (Vice President, College of Southern Nevada Capitol Club):

I am a student at CSN, and I am unemployed, having been in the construction industry since May 2009. I went back to school to create a better future for me and my son. I am a single mom. Going back to school at CSN has transformed my life. I have acquired numerous positions with clubs and organizations. I support this bill because I have the opportunity to find work that will be beneficial and allow me to utilize the skills I already have.

SENATOR LEE:

What is the Capitol Club?

MS. RILEY:

The Capitol Club is a nonpartisan political organization at CSN. Our main goal is to increase civil engagement. It is to make students aware that the people we elect to office are the people who make the decisions that affect our lives. It is important for students to get involved and protect our interests.

SENATOR LEE:

What is the profile of CSN students right now? What are the ages of the students? Do you have any idea?

MS. RILEY:

The average CSN student is a nontraditional student. I believe the student median age is 28. We have a diverse group. There are many students in my situation. Many students have come back to school to improve their skills or to certify within their companies to better themselves. The CSN is the only opportunity for a lot of us to be able to go to school, and it is the least expensive option we have.

CHRIS LOGAN:

I am here on my own. I am a member of a union, but I am not here to represent them. I support this bill. My union implemented a similar program that is working quite well. If you take a job through my local union, the dispatcher makes sure that you are a qualified rigger or welder or whatever, and that you have your card on you. You have to present your card to the union and to the contractor before you start work. That ensures the worker is qualified because we work with potentially dangerous heavy loads. Our apprenticeship program has a journeyman retraining program. Although I have been an ironworker for 30 years, I have been periodically required to be retrained in every area. It

ensures contractors the people doing the work are qualified. This would carry over to the private sector because we are trying to encourage industry to come to Nevada. Certifications will assure people are qualified.

DARREN ENNS (Secretary/Treasurer, Southern Nevada Building and Construction Trades Council):

I represent 20,000 craft workers in southern Nevada. We support S.B. 219.

IRIS J. GROSS:

I support this bill, but I do not think it goes far enough. We are talking about the unemployed as if they were one homogenous group. There is a component being left out of this plan because when people are unemployed, they are not just unemployed. They have other problems. They have financial problems, emotional problems and they have family problems. This needs to be taken into consideration. I am not just talking as a person who is unemployed; I am also talking about a person with a few years' experience in the employment and training field.

What about disabled people and seniors? Most of this bill is focused on younger people. There are a lot of seniors who have lost financial security and must continue to work. Many seniors will continue to work until quite past the age of receiving social security benefits and they also need to be employed. I see a lot of places with youthful workers. Some people may think seniors are financially secure. This may have been true at one time, but not now.

If you want to be proactive on unemployment and end it, you need to utilize the money you are allotting to hire unemployed people.

It has been reported that employers are discriminating against people who have been unemployed for a long time. You should get a commitment from employers not just to hire the newly unemployed.

The history of the employment and training movement started in 1972 with the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act. That program has acquired many names since then. They are very big on certificates and recruiting numbers to participate in the training programs. Their success has not been good when it comes to employment. The program focuses on getting numbers of people in the program, but if you check a few months later, they are not employed. Having a certificate is not proof of getting a job.

I am concerned about jobs that are not technical. People with degrees do not need training, they just need jobs. Transferring skills can be done on the job. People need to look at other jobs besides the technical and construction jobs. I attended a training meeting for social-service people. I was shocked that the person giving the presentation about a new organization that was receiving federal dollars was not actually a Nevadan. He had only been in Nevada since November. I think people in Nevada can do his job without having to be recruited. People who are here and currently unemployed need first choice. People who are hired should already be residents. We do not need to go out of state.

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CHAIR KIHUEN:

We will close the hearing on S.B. 219. There being no further business, the Senate Select Committee on Economic Growth and Employment is adjourned at 2:38 p.m.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED:

Sandra Hudgens,
Committee Secretary

APPROVED BY:

Senator Ruben J. Kihuen, Chair

DATE: _____

EXHIBITS

Committee Name: Select Committee on Economic Growth and Employment

Date: March 4, 2011

Time of Meeting: 1:10 p.m.

Bill	Exhibit	Witness / Agency	Description
S.B. 219	C	Senator Horsford	Community College partnership
	D	Dr, Yeonsoo Kim	Testimony
	E	Chuck Alvey	Target2010
	F	Kenneth Brunk	Testimony