

**MINUTES OF THE MEETING
OF THE
ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS**

**Seventy-Seventh Session
May 27, 2013**

The Committee on Government Affairs was called to order by Chairwoman Teresa Benitez-Thompson at 9:39 a.m. on Monday, May 27, 2013, in Room 3143 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 nelis.leg.state.nv.us/77th2013. In addition, copies of the audio record may be purchased through the Legislative Counsel Bureau's Publications Office (email: publications@lcb.state.nv.us; telephone: 775-684-6835).

COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT:

Assemblywoman Teresa Benitez-Thompson, Chairwoman
Assemblywoman Dina Neal, Vice Chairwoman
Assemblyman Elliot T. Anderson
Assemblywoman Irene Bustamante Adams
Assemblyman Skip Daly
Assemblyman John Ellison
Assemblyman James W. Healey
Assemblyman Pete Livermore
Assemblyman Harvey J. Munford
Assemblyman James Oscarson
Assemblywoman Heidi Swank
Assemblywoman Melissa Woodbury

COMMITTEE MEMBERS ABSENT:

Assemblywoman Peggy Pierce (excused)
Assemblyman Lynn D. Stewart (excused)

GUEST LEGISLATORS PRESENT:

Senator Justin C. Jones, Clark County Senatorial District No. 9

Minutes ID: 1288



STAFF MEMBERS PRESENT:

Jennifer Ruedy, Committee Policy Analyst
Jim Penrose, Committee Counsel
John Budden, Committee Secretary
Jennifer Dalton, Committee Secretary
Cheryl Williams, Committee Assistant

OTHERS PRESENT:

Stacey Crowley, Director, Office of Energy, Office of the Governor
Kyle Davis, representing Nevada Conservation League
Lindsay Anderson, representing Washoe County School District
Nicole Rourke, representing Clark County School District

Chairwoman Benitez-Thompson:

[Roll was taken and housekeeping matters were explained.] We have one bill hearing today. Senate Bill 142 (2nd Reprint) will be presented by Senator Jones. We will go ahead and welcome him forward. Good morning. Is this your first appearance with Government Affairs?

Senate Bill 142 (2nd Reprint): Makes various changes to provisions governing local government contracting. (BDR 27-676)

Senator Justin C. Jones, Clark County Senatorial District No. 9:

Yes, Madam Chairwoman, and it is very exciting to be in front of the Assembly Government Affairs Committee. I appreciate the opportunity to present Senate Bill 142 (2nd Reprint), which I hope will facilitate needed construction jobs, modernize aging schools, and save energy, all while costing the taxpayers nearly nothing. [Continued to read from prepared testimony ([Exhibit C](#)).]

Chairwoman Benitez-Thompson:

Thank you, Senator Jones. Did you want to walk through the bill sections?

Senator Jones:

Sure, Madam Chairwoman. Section 2 goes through the process that school districts would go through in order to evaluate whether there were energy performance contracting opportunities. Basically, what they do is they have a third party come in and evaluate whether energy performance measures would fit the criteria under *Nevada Revised Statutes* (NRS) Chapter 332, and report back to the school board of trustees. The school board of trustees will

then create a report on that information. Section 3—and I do have Stacey Crowley here to answer any questions on this section—provides that the Office of Energy will provide local governments information and educational resources relating to operating cost-savings measures and performance contracts. Section 3 also provides the mechanism whereby the Office of Energy can recoup any funds that they have spent, or time and resources they spend providing that assistance to the school districts. Those are the basics of the bill. I am happy to answer any questions that you may have.

Assemblyman Ellison:

Did this get sent to the Senate Finance Committee? I know there was a \$40,000 note that was on it, and it looked like it came from the Governor's Budget. Is that correct?

Chairwoman Benitez-Thompson:

Really quickly, we want to remind everyone that yes, this has been through the money committees, and it has been sent to us for policy consideration. That was a good question.

Senator Jones:

This did go through Senate Finance, and we made some alterations to get rid of the fiscal note, and also to provide a way for the Office of Energy to recover any resources and time they might expend in helping the school districts. There is no fiscal note anymore.

Assemblyman Ellison:

When do you think this will be implemented? Would you start looking into the process in the next two years? What is your goal to start trying to implement this?

Senator Jones:

The act is effective July 1, 2013. My intent is that school districts would begin to implement this immediately. The way it is structured is, if they go about a large construction project, then they are to go through this process and report back to the school board of trustees whether operating cost-saving measures would be available.

I know that Clark County is already in the process right now, in part, because of concerns that I had raised in the fall of going forward with requests for assistance for this type of procedure now. I am hopeful that Clark County will implement these procedures. My understanding is that Washoe County is also in the process of doing the same.

Assemblyman Livermore:

Good morning, Senator, and Happy Memorial Day to you. My question centers around section 4.5, subsection 4, with the third-party professional services, where a local government or school district would contract with a third party. Do you have any definition of who that third party may be?

Senator Jones:

Yes, there is a definition in NRS Chapter 332. I do not have it in front of me. Ameresco is one of the bigger companies—there are a couple of companies that work in this field—and they would come in and do an energy audit. The energy audit would be presented to the school board of trustees for consideration in consultation with, usually, the facilities director for the school board. That information would be reviewed by the school board's trustees as to whether it made sense to move forward with an energy performance contract with an energy service company (ESCO).

Assemblyman Livermore:

I am trying to find out what limitations a third party may have and how broad this contract can be. That is what I do not see in here. I am going to use the Nevada Department of Emergency Services out on Fairview Drive as my example. When that contract was signed, it included buying back electrical services. Last year they had to come back and ask internal finance for an additional \$46,000 because it did not pencil. In other words, it cost more than what it was originally.

I am trying to think about how this contract would work. I am hoping that the school board itself, or a local government, would have some foresight into how far this might go once you assign or select these people. I just want some assurance that local governments and school boards can get help from the Department of Energy, or somebody, to make sure they are not walking into something blindly here.

Senator Jones:

Section 3 does provide that the Office of Energy will provide that type of assistance. Certainly, there are larger districts that have the internal resources in order to ensure that contracts are the right contracts for their district. Smaller districts may not have the same type of resources, and that is why we included the Office of Energy, because they have that type of expertise.

With regard to the initial contracts, the parameters of those energy audits would be set by the school district. So, if they wanted the contractor or the auditor to look at a single school, or a single type of repair, for instance,

HVAC systems across the district, that would be set by the school district in terms of parameters.

As for concerns that have been raised in the past with regard to ESCOs, my understanding is that these contracts are set up so that it is on the energy service contractor if the energy savings are not realized as originally intended. That is the beauty for me. It means that they do not come back to the government entity in order to recover that money from the school district or the government entity if the energy savings are not realized. There are other circumstances that are not under the same structure, in which they have had to come back to school boards and other government entities that are not in the same structure under NRS Chapter 332. Often, these ESCOs are packaged with other types of repairs, other types of American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) funding, and that may be what you are referring to.

Assemblyman Livermore:

Thank you, Senator, for the explanation. However, I am still concerned. If there is a shortfall of resources—and that is great to have the contractor not hold the public body responsible for that but—sooner or later, somebody has to bend, or something is going to break. I would not want this company, no matter how large they are, to abandon the project and walk away.

Senator Jones:

I appreciate that concern. I have not heard of any contractors walking away from projects, but I would certainly be happy to look into it.

Assemblywoman Swank:

I think that, too often, energy efficiency is the non-sexy option for saving money, and it is often ignored. I do have a question, however, on section 2, subsection 3, paragraph (b), where it talks about storm windows, caulking, and weather stripping. The other day I was walking by our State Capitol Building. It is beautifully restored. It seems to have the original windows and those other things that help the building maintain its historic integrity and its value. Reading this, it makes me a little concerned because a lot of our schools in Nevada were built in the 1950s and they are all becoming historic buildings. I guess I would like to see something in that section that mentions that, while we need to make the windows and the doors more efficient, we also need to maintain the historic integrity of these buildings. I would like to see something that would make sure that, in generations to come, we do not look at these buildings and go, "Oh, what did we do to those windows? It messed up the historic integrity of that building."

Senator Jones:

With regard to the definitional sections in section 2 subsection 3, those all come from the existing statute, which identifies operating cost-saving measures. I did not come up with that. With regard to your concerns on historic preservation, I certainly understand that, and I would be happy to work with you on some language.

Assemblyman Oscarson:

It seems to me, Senator Jones, that this is a way to oversee that there is going to be some payback to these projects, where a contractor does not just come in and say, "Hey, you need to do this, this, and this," but it is a 75-year payback and you can get your money back out of it. Certainly, this allows some of the experts in some of these fields to do that. My question is about who could do this. Do not some of the local utilities, in fact, provide some services for these kinds of things at little or no cost?

Senator Jones:

I know that NRS Chapter 332 is not the only means by which energy cost-saving measures are accomplished. There are many opportunities for the electric utilities to provide resources to a school district to put solar panels on, or accomplish this same goal through other means. Therefore, yes, there are other means in order to accomplish the same goal. Like I said, often NRS Chapter 332 is used in conjunction with other alternatives that are out there. I know that during the tough times there were American Recovery and Reinvestment Act funds that were used in order to accomplish the same goals and package them with an ESCO.

Assemblyman Oscarson:

Is this going to prohibit that from happening in some of the smaller rural communities where maybe their entities would be able to help out some of the smaller schools?

Senator Jones:

Absolutely not. This is just a gentle kick to the school districts to utilize this function.

Assemblyman Daly:

Maybe Ms. Crowley can help with this too. I think I understand the process, and I have one point I want to make on section 2, subsection 3, paragraph (b), just to clarify one thing. I understand we go out and get a consultant or a contractor, if that is what you want to call them, and they do the study, and they say, "How much cost-savings we can get so that these contracts are in like two phases?" They hire the consultant to do the study and to come back

and say, "Hey, there are savings here." From some of the questions here, I just want to make sure that I am not misunderstanding this. A lot of times the school district will, based off of that projected savings, be able to spend money to pay the contractors, not that the contractor is waiting to get paid off of the increments. I suppose you could schedule it that way, but a lot of times the school district will say, "Hey with these savings, we can spend the money now. We are going to realize these savings so that their issues balance." Is that one element of what it is?

Senator Jones:

A school district can conduct an energy audit on its own dime, or it can incorporate the cost of the energy audit into a future ESCO. That is what happens if they go ahead with the energy contractor—the cost of performing the audit ends up getting rolled into the ESCO, as I understand it. Ms. Crowley is more of an expert than I am. However, after an energy audit, the district could decide to spend its own funds in order to accomplish the same goal, or it can go through the process of an ESCO, which gets private financing and the contractor is then on the hook. There are two ways to skin the cat.

Assemblyman Daly:

A lot of times those two phases of the two different elements, when you hire the consultant or the first contractor if you will, to do the audit, oftentimes they will have a contractor they are working with or they will use their own forces and various things. I understand that there is no requirement for public bidding on some of this stuff, but there is an element, and that is where I got to the, "Would it be more reasonably included under existing performance contract rather than a new performance contract?" I just wanted to understand that in light of this information. It is a completely different story about where they have taken energy savings out of the portfolio standard for renewable in Commerce and Labor. However, that is another issue.

If you have an existing contract, you can add on to that within your school district, theoretically, and just perpetuate that more and more, but no one else would be able to join on to that contract. Another school district could not say, "Well, we want this," so that those other entities would have to go out and bid. Is that the way you understand it as well?

Senator Jones:

Section 2, subsection 3, paragraph (b) was a reflection of some of the school districts that already have existing contracts, Douglas County in particular. They have discovered there was an additional project that they wanted to include in the contract, and so they have change ordered the contract in order to include something more than was originally intended under the contract.

My understanding is your understanding, but Ms. Crowley may be able to provide some additional insight on that topic.

Assemblyman Daly:

I know we had a bill in here earlier—actually, it was my bill—on the joining of contracts. If it has anything to do with construction, then you cannot do it. You should go out and bid. There are a variety of reasons to do that: prices change, times change, there is another contractor there who says, "Hey, I can do this actual work at a better value." So, some of those things we did not want to just say, "Well, we have had this guy for ten years, and we do not know if his prices are good anymore," or "We are just going to keep giving him work." There are other people who are saying, "I can give you a better price. Let me bid it." Those opportunities were not there. However, I do think, with this structure, they can do the change order. Nothing in the other bill changed that. I just wanted to get on the record that Carson City could not join in on Douglas County's contract under the new legislation, but they could continue to do the change orders.

Senator Jones:

That would also be my understanding.

Assemblyman Daly:

I appreciate the bill. Anything that gets them going to do this is a good measure because they need every penny they can get—the school districts that I was associated with.

Chairwoman Benitez-Thompson:

I have a couple of questions, Senator Jones. It will be mostly clarification for the record. This is in NRS Chapter 332, and I know that we are talking about private market and private contracts, but if the contracts hit the prevailing wage thresholds, they would apply, right? Is that your intent for this?

Senator Jones:

Ms. Crowley is better able to answer that question because it gets into internal politics.

Chairwoman Benitez-Thompson:

Okay. We will save that for Ms. Crowley when she comes up. I was wondering if you could talk a little more about the private market and how these contracts are entered into. I know that in different places in the chapter it talks about the solicitation of contracts. I did not know if the intent is that it falls in line with the other provisions established in NRS Chapter 332, or if it were

going to be up to the district within their policy process to determine that contracting process.

Senator Jones:

It is my intent that this section would fall in line with other sections of NRS Chapter 332 with regard to solicitation. I know that has been an issue in the past, particularly in Clark County. There was a situation a couple of years ago in which a certain contractor had solicited the school board to go forward with a contract, and they got queasy in the process. There are certainly those issues out there, but again, I think it is really incumbent on the school district to make the right decision for their constituents and to make sure that it is in conjunction with their chief financial officer (CFO), or other representatives within the administration of the school district. However, they do so ensuring that they are making the right decision financially for the school district. I hope that answers your question.

Chairwoman Benitez-Thompson:

It does. You talked about Douglas County being an example where the school district has used the performance contracting for energy efficiency and savings. If you know, could you tell me a little bit about what the original estimates were for them, or what those savings have looked like for their program? It sounds like it has been up and running for a number of years. I do not know if it has met the fifteen years, or how many years. Could you talk a little bit about that for the record?

Senator Jones:

Sure. I provided a little handout ([Exhibit D](#)) with regard to Douglas County. Ms. Luna, who is the CFO that I presented on the Senate side, unfortunately, was unable to be here today. However, the original project was in 2008. It was a \$5.1 million project. There were 11 schools that were affected by the project. As I mentioned, they also coupled the ESCO with ARRA funding from the federal government. They were able to make substantial changes to Douglas County schools. Fire alarm systems were installed, along with trash compactors, parking lots, lighting for parking lots, outdoor walkways that cut electric costs, and solar system offsets. It was a broad project across Douglas County, and it had substantial benefits to the school district.

I will also note on here that, because I know it came out from a couple of folks, 72 percent of the project costs were provided through local businesses. I think this is a real benefit to construction contracts in our state using in-state resources.

Chairwoman Benitez-Thompson:

Explain to me one more time when we are talking about the private market and the private contract, I see that there is a lot of existing language in NRS around performance-based contracting. The contractors themselves finance their own work and then take installment payments back over a length of time. Therefore, it is up to the private companies doing the work to provide for the up-front costs, the labor costs, material costs, and all of those costs. Is that right?

Senator Jones:

That is correct. When you get into what Assemblyman Daly discussed, you get into the types of projects that have a shorter payback period. Some types of projects payback over 2 years, some over 10 years, some over 15 years. Other projects do not pay for themselves within the time frame that would be understood by a financial institution to be reasonable. There are some operating cost-saving measures that make more sense for a school district to just pay for out of its own budget because they are not going to be realized over a period that is within the term of a conventional loan. If it is a 70-year payback, they are probably not going to get financing for that type of project. The school district will just pay for that portion out of its own funds, and the ESCO would be for projects that would pay for themselves over a shorter period of time.

Chairwoman Benitez-Thompson:

My last question might be more appropriate for Ms. Crowley to answer. In section 2, subsection 3, it lists pretty specifically what are considered operating cost-saving measures. I am wondering if it has to be exclusive to just what is listed here, or if items that are contained within the energy audit but not listed here might also be considered. I am thinking specifically, although it has most of it in here, this section, well there it is heating and cooling so there is the HVAC stuff. But I did not know if all of those lined up or if somewhere we needed to make them lined up so that what we are doing the audit for, if it made sense, if there were pieces of that audit that pertained to operating that were not necessarily listed here. Do you get what I mean? She gets what I mean.

Senator Jones:

The definitional section there in subsection 3 comes from the operating cost-saving measure definitional section that is in NRS Chapter 332. It has a catchall, and I think that is where you get into that. We may need to go back because in subsection 3, when we amended it, I do not see that the catchall is in there. We may need to add the catchall back in there.

Chairwoman Benitez-Thompson:

Okay. Are there additional questions for Senator Jones? Seeing none, thank you for your testimony. We will open up for testimony in support.

Stacey Crowley, Director, Office of Energy, Office of the Governor:

We are here in support of S.B. 142 (R2). We appreciate Senator Jones' cooperation with both our office and the school districts along the way. He has been a pleasure to work with. Certainly, this is an important policy for the state to really pay attention to energy efficiency measures.

As Assemblywoman Swank said, it sometimes is the less sexy version, but it certainly is an important piece of our energy policy. Therefore, we support this. We did work with Senator Jones on removing that fiscal note, and we replaced a fee structure, if school districts wanted to take advantage of our services. That would only be if they needed to and wanted to take advantage of our services.

We currently have a grant that we were awarded through a competitive process with the Department of Energy to focus on energy performance contracts. The idea is to establish some resources for local governments and for the public works division to provide templates, case studies, best practices, and that kind of thing, and to provide those resources for the school districts and others online and through our office. We are in support of this, and I am happy to answer any questions that you may have.

Chairwoman Benitez-Thompson:

I have a question. When we are talking about the language within sections 4 and 5 where we are talking about local governments entering into a contract with the Office of Energy, they are entering into a contract with your office to actually do the work and perform the work? Can you talk to me more about what that contract would be?

Stacey Crowley:

I think the way that this is intended to work is that our office will develop regulations to establish this fee structure. We are not going to perform those audits, but we are going to assist. Some school districts, as was stated by Senator Jones, have the expertise within their administration to lead these efforts and contract with third parties, et cetera. Some school districts may not have that expertise, so we are trying to act in an intermediary role just to provide them direction. If it takes time and resources from our office to go out to a rural school district, for example, that would be the fee structure and the contract that we would enter into.

Chairwoman Benitez-Thompson:

Thank you for that clarification.

Assemblyman Daly:

I just want to make sure about something. You, as the state energy office, are going to be assisting and various things. However, the actual agreement between the people who are going to do the energy audit, and then, potentially, do the energy-savings work, that is still going to be a contract under NRS Chapter 332 with the actual school district. Therefore, you people are not actually involved in the final contract. You are just helping them figure out what should be in the contract and all that kind of stuff, and then give them some of your expertise. Is that correct?

Stacey Crowley:

Yes, that is correct. We would not perform those services. Through NRS Chapter 332, they would contract with those qualified service companies.

Assemblyman Livermore:

Ms. Crowley, can you tell me about the payback to the contractor, or to whoever the financing comes from through your bond, or banking institution, or somebody like this? Is the payback by buying the energy that has been produced? Is the payback just a percentage of the project paid back every month? How is it done?

Stacey Crowley:

What we do is we monetize the energy savings. Basically, the third party would calculate the estimated energy savings that the school district would receive. Based on that, the school district would continue to pay those energy bills; however, the difference in the savings would go to pay the contractor for the work performed. That would be based on some estimates in the audit and basically a pro forma that would explain that.

Assemblyman Oscarson:

Will you verify those numbers to make sure there is accuracy in what has been done to ensure that the school districts are not just doing things based on that a contractor may or may not be accurate in their findings?

Stacey Crowley:

It depends on how we are involved with the project. Typically, the performance contractors have their responsibilities. They do the estimates. They are the experts on the elements that they have found to be appropriate to bundle into this contract. We can only do so much and we probably cannot guarantee that those numbers are accurate. We can make sure that the company has verified

experience and that they are operating under appropriate business practices. However, a lot of that will be dependent on the systems they choose to bundle within this contract and their potential payback period. Again, as Senator Jones stated, the risk is on the contractor to make sure that their estimates do perform within the contract.

Assemblyman Oscarson:

These people, as I recall, have to be certified as commercial energy specialists, or whatever it is, and have some training expertise in those areas.

Stacey Crowley:

Yes, they do. I think they are called a qualified service provider. There are definitions and expectations under NRS Chapter 332 that define the criteria for those companies.

Chairwoman Benitez-Thompson:

I have a question, Ms. Crowley. This might be something that some of the school districts are going to answer. Within this legislation, we are mandating that the school boards shall adopt policies. Do you feel that your office, with the grant you have been given, has enough language to assist the school districts in developing these? Can you at least get a boilerplate out to them so that we do not have school board trustees having to start from scratch on developing this kind of policy if they do not already have it in place?

Stacey Crowley:

That is a very good question. We are at the beginning stages of this grant, but we have resources from other states. That is primarily what we have been using as we go through. There are several states that have very successful programs with similar fee structures. The policy will likely need to be a joint effort. Understanding the needs of those school districts and then taking into account some of the templates in best case studies, we will try the best we can to help them.

Chairwoman Benitez-Thompson:

Just talk a little bit more about the grant that you got to assist local government and school districts. So, that grant encompasses informational materials, webinars, et cetera. Could you spell out a little bit more of what your office is doing?

Stacey Crowley:

Again, that is still in the developmental stage, but the intent is to provide templates and things that folks could pull off of our website. We are in the middle of creating a website and a separate page with this information,

including templates, case studies, best practices, links to resources through the Department of Energy at the federal level, and other resources. We really could, and are happy to, receive input from local governments as to what they would like to see on that. We would also like to do some educational outreach to let folks know that this grant does exist, that we are working on this project, and that if they have specific requests we can do our best to try to accommodate those.

Kyle Davis, representing Nevada Conservation League:

We are in support of this bill. Today, performance contracting is an incredibly useful tool and has been used very successfully to reduce energy usage. Obviously, energy efficiency is a very important part of reducing our energy load and reducing our use of fossil fuels as well as other types of energy that does have a detrimental impact. Again, we are in support of the bill and we are happy to be working on it.

Lindsay Anderson, representing Washoe County School District:

We are here in support of S.B. 142 (R2). I would like to echo Ms. Crowley's comments. It has been a pleasure to work with Senator Jones. This bill has been evolving as we have gone through the steps. However, we are now in support of this bill. We do some energy efficiency, performance-based contracting now, and we appreciate Senator Jones' nudge to do more of that, and more often. We will certainly look forward to working with the Office of Energy in developing our own school district's policy that best fits our needs. Obviously, we have our own capital projects funding issue within our school district, so we appreciate trying to be creative and finding other ways to do projects while we are struggling to find funding. We are in support of the bill and we look forward to working with him and the Office of Energy in the interim.

Nicole Rourke, representing Clark County School District:

I would also like to thank Senator Jones for his work on this bill and for allowing us to have input along the way as we consider what policy our board would set forth for performance contracting. As he mentioned, we are in the middle of two major projects that could qualify for an ESCO. We are moving forward along the continuum of audits to see what would qualify to negotiate that contract. I know that our folks have already worked with the Department of Energy on those projects. We look forward to furthering that relationship as we move forward and look at different ways to fund the many needs that our schools have.

Chairwoman Benitez-Thompson:

Are there any questions? Seeing none, thank you so much. Is there additional testimony in support? [There was no additional testimony in support.] We will move to opposition. Is there any testimony in opposition? Seeing none, we will move to neutral. If there are no comments for the record in neutral, we will invite the bill sponsor back up for closing comments.

Senator Jones:

I appreciate your consideration of this bill. I know you have got tight time frames to get everything through, and I hope we will be able to get this important piece of legislation through.

Chairwoman Benitez-Thompson:

Thank you so much for bringing this legislation. We will close this hearing on S.B. 142 (R2). We will open up the microphones for public comment. Seeing none, I will close this hearing of Assembly Government Affairs [at 10:21 a.m.].

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED:

John Budden
Committee Secretary

APPROVED BY:

Assemblywoman Teresa Benitez-Thompson, Chairwoman

DATE: _____

EXHIBITS

Committee Name: Committee on Government Affairs

Date: May 27, 2013

Time of Meeting: 9:39 a.m.

Bill	Exhibit	Witness / Agency	Description
	A		Agenda
	B		Attendance Roster
<u>S.B. 142</u> (R2)	C	Senator Jones	Prepared Testimony
<u>S.B. 142</u> (R2)	D	Senator Jones	Douglas County Success Story