

**MINUTES OF THE
SENATE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE**

**Seventy-Eighth Session
May 19, 2015**

The Senate Committee on Finance was called to order by Chair Ben Kieckhefer at 8:07 a.m. on Tuesday, May 19, 2015, in Room 2134 of the Legislative Building, Carson City, Nevada. The meeting was videoconferenced to Room 4412 of the Grant Sawyer State Office Building, 555 East Washington Avenue, Las Vegas, 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 Ben Kieckhefer, Chair
Senator Michael Roberson, Vice Chair
Senator Pete Goicoechea
Senator Mark A. Lipparelli
Senator David R. Parks
Senator Joyce Woodhouse
Senator Debbie Smith

GUEST LEGISLATORS PRESENT:

Senator Tick Segerblom, Senatorial District No. 3
Senator Ruben J. Kihuen, Senatorial District No. 10
Senator Greg Brower, Senatorial District No. 15

STAFF MEMBERS PRESENT:

Mark Krmpotic, Senate Fiscal Analyst
Alex Haartz, Principal Deputy Fiscal Analyst
Brody Leiser, Program Analyst
Lona Domenici, Committee Manager
Emily Cervi, Committee Assistant
Cynthia Clampitt, Committee Secretary

OTHERS PRESENT:

Ryan Cherry, Chief of Staff, Office of the Lieutenant Governor

Senate Committee on Finance
May 19, 2015
Page 2

Dennis S. Osborn, Chief, Nevada Highway Patrol, Department of Public Safety
Regan Comis, M&R Strategic Services

Mindy McKay, Records Bureau Chief, General Services Division, Department of
Public Safety

Brett Kandt, Special Assistant Attorney General, Office of the Attorney
General

Scott Shick, Douglas County Juvenile Probation Department and the Nevada
Association of Juvenile Justice Administrators

John T. Jones, Nevada District Attorney's Association

A. J. Delap, Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department

Crystal Abba, Vice Chancellor, Academic and Student Affairs, Nevada System
of Higher Education

Christopher Jones, Student Body President, College of Southern Nevada

William McCurdy II, former Student Body President, College of Southern
Nevada

Umran Osambela, Director, Legislative Affairs, Nevada Student Alliance

Chet Burton, President, Western Nevada College

Dotty Merrill, Ed.D., Executive Director, Nevada Association of School Boards

Susan Payne, Office of the Attorney General, Colorado Department of Law

Dale A. R. Erquiaga, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Department of
Education

Jessica Ferrato, Nevada Association of School Boards

Mary Pierczynski, Nevada Association of School Superintendents

Scott Baez, Washoe County School District

Lonnie Shields, Nevada Association of School Administrators; Clark County
Association of School Administrators and Professional-Technical
Employees; Police Officers Research Association of Nevada and the
Las Vegas Police Protective Association

Roseanne Catron, Deputy Director, Crisis Call Center

Craig Stevens, Clark County School District

Sean Sullivan, Washoe County Public Defender's Office

Chelsea Peterson

Stephen Fife

Chair Kieckhefer:

I will begin the hearing with Assembly Bill (A.B.) 442, a supplemental
appropriation request for the Office of the Lieutenant Governor.

ASSEMBLY BILL 442 (1st Reprint): Makes a supplemental appropriation to the Office of the Lieutenant Governor for projected payroll and other costs associated with the 2015 Legislative Session. (BDR S-1225)

Ryan Cherry (Chief of Staff, Office of the Lieutenant Governor):

The supplemental amount being requested under this bill is \$7,150 resulting from unanticipated expenses incurred by the prior administration related to the Nevada Sesquicentennial efforts. The issue was further compounded by the fact the current Lieutenant Governor's duty station is based in Las Vegas and the former Lieutenant Governor was stationed in northern Nevada. The funds were not requested in the prior biennium as part of those guaranteed by *Nevada Revised Statutes* (NRS) to cover travel required for the Legislative Session.

Once we were made aware of the shortfall by our budget analyst, we cancelled all staff travel and also reduced expenditures for the remainder of the fiscal year (FY), thus reducing this request.

Lieutenant Governor — Budget Page ELECTED-70 (Volume I)
Budget Account 101-1020

Mark Krmpotic (Senate Fiscal Analyst):

The bill was reviewed in the Assembly Committee on Ways and Means and the amount originally requested has been reduced.

Chair Kieckhefer:

Seeing no further testimony on A.B. 442, I will close the hearing on this bill and move it to work session for today. I will now open the hearing A.B. 465.

ASSEMBLY BILL 465: Makes a supplemental appropriation to the Department of Public Safety for projected costs for visiting dignitary protection assignments. (BDR S-1247)

Dennis S. Osborn (Chief, Nevada Highway Patrol, Department of Public Safety):

This is a supplemental request for the projected costs of visiting dignitary protection assignments. Budget account (B/A) 201-4713 currently has a shortage in category 32, Visiting Dignitary Protection.

Senate Committee on Finance
May 19, 2015
Page 4

PUBLIC SAFETY

PUBLIC SAFETY

DPS - Highway Patrol — Budget Page PUBLIC SAFETY-47 (Volume III)
Budget Account 201-4713

Chair Kieckhefer:

Are you fully budgeted under B/A 201-4713 for the upcoming biennium? There will likely be a large number of dignitaries visiting Nevada during the 2015-2017 biennium.

Chief Osborn:

We think it will be sufficient with the changes that were approved during the budget presentation.

Chair Kieckhefer:

I will close the hearing on A.B. 465 and move it to work session today as well. We will now open the hearing on Senate Bill (S.B.) 99.

SENATE BILL 99 (1st Reprint): Revising provisions governing registration and community notification of sex offenders and offenders convicted of a crime against a child. (BDR 14-134)

Senator Tick Segerblom (Senatorial District No. 3):

This bill was introduced to repeal Nevada's version of the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006, which was passed in 2007. However, through unanimous amendment in the Senate Committee on Judiciary, the provisions have been limited to the juvenile portion. A fiscal note was received on the juvenile piece, but that has since been removed. The adult portion may still have a fiscal impact, but that provision of the bill has been removed.

Under A.B. No. 579 of the 74th Session, Nevada's Adam Walsh Act was passed in 2007, under threat of loss of significant federal revenue. Since that time, it has been in the court system and never implemented. The court process is finally ending, so that legislation may become effective after this Legislative Session. The juvenile portion contained a mandatory provision that if persons were convicted, individuals would be identified as sex offenders for the rest of their lives. Since then, the federal government has backed off that provision and

Nevada would be compliant with the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act.

This legislation will not affect Nevada's ability to apply for federal grants. It simply comports with the current standing of the Adam Walsh Act compared to what was anticipated in 2007.

Senator Goicoechea:

Does S.B. 99 soften the effects of the 2007 legislation? I have a constituent who is a registered sex offender because he was over 18 and she was under 18, yet they ultimately married.

Senator Segerblom:

The bigger piece I was hoping to include would have addressed those individuals who were designated sex offenders in the 1950s and 1960s, giving them an opportunity to have their situations reviewed.

This bill gives juvenile judges the flexibility to consider each situation individually and not destroy someone's entire life. Under the bill, those individuals can appear before a judge after age 21 and have the situation reviewed for extenuating circumstances.

Regan Comis (M&R Strategic Services):

We are in strong support of S.B. 99.

Senator Segerblom:

There are a number of individuals present in support of this bill.

Chair Kieckhefer:

I see a number of individuals raising their hands in support of S.B. 99.

Is there anyone present from the Department of Corrections (NDOC) to speak to the fiscal note on the bill?

Senator Segerblom:

The fiscal note from NDOC was in respect to the adult portion of the bill. They contended that if the adult piece were changed, federal funding would be lost. Since the bill does not change the adult portion of the original legislation, there is no longer a fiscal note.

Chair Kieckhefer:

We will need to contact the NDOC to confirm that fact. Is anyone present from the Department of Public Safety (DPS)?

Mindy McKay (Records Bureau Chief, General Services Division, Department of Public Safety):

Our agency is neutral on S.B. 99. This bill, as amended, will not have a fiscal impact on the Central Repository. However, for the record, if the enactment of S.B. 99 leads to the injunction being lifted on A.B. No. 579 of the 74th Session, we request a return to the Interim Finance Committee (IFC) to seek additional positions for the increased frequency of verifications, should it be determined that the increase necessitates additional resources.

Chair Kieckhefer:

Please explain the injunction and A.B. 579 of the 74th Session.

Ms. McKay:

Assembly Bill No. 579 of the 74th Session created Nevada's version of the Adam Walsh Act. It has been in the courts and enjoined due to multiple litigations since that time.

Chair Kieckhefer:

Would that mean there would be significantly more filings? Is that the purpose of the fiscal note?

Ms. McKay:

Should S.B. 99 cause the enactment of A.B. No. 579 of the 74th Session, Tier I offender verifications would be annual and Tier II offender verifications would be required every 6 months. Tier III offender verifications would be every 90 days.

Chair Kieckhefer:

How many Tier III offenders are currently registered?

Ms. McKay:

Under Megan's Law, there are currently 296 Tier III offenders. However, if A.B. No. 579 of the 74th Session is implemented, it would change the method the tiers are assigned. Tier III offenders would then total 3,293 with verifications required every 90 days.

Chair Kieckhefer:

Do you have an estimate of the fiscal impact of that increase?

Ms. McKay:

I do not, because we are unsure how that will impact staffing needs.

Chair Kieckhefer:

Has your legal staff indicated that implementation of S.B. 99, as amended, would lift the injunction?

Ms. McKay:

It is my understanding that would be the case.

Chair Kieckhefer:

Senator Segerblom, is it your interpretation that S.B. 99 would lift the injunction?

Senator Segerblom:

It is convoluted. The Supreme Court agreed to stay A.B. No. 579 of the 74th Session pending what is included in S.B. 99. Since the adult portion of the bill was removed from S.B. 99, then the existing law would be enacted. The original intent of S.B. 99 would have included adults and the fiscal note would not be removed. However, portions of the laws could not be changed at this time, so S.B. 99 simply delayed matters.

The Adam Walsh Act will have a large fiscal impact on the State going forward. It is not a fiscally sound idea and forces us to categorize everyone the same.

Brett Kandt (Special Assistant Attorney General, Office of the Attorney General):

Senate Bill 99 would have no impact upon the current litigation. We have prevailed in both State and federal court at every stage of litigation in upholding the original enactment of the Adam Walsh Act.

Chair Kieckhefer:

Is it the opinion of the Attorney General that S.B. 99 would not result in the lifting of the injunction on A.B. No. 579 of the 74th Session?

Mr. Kandt:

That is correct. This legislation should not impact the injunction. Further, the injunction should be lifted soon because the litigation has prevailed.

Senator Goicoechea:

Once the injunction is lifted, will these individuals be required to register every 90 days?

Mr. Kandt:

That is correct. Once the injunction is lifted, there will be no further legal impediments to our implementation and enforcement of the Adam Walsh Act. The law enforcement agencies and the State have been gearing up for that eventuality over the last several years.

Senator Goicoechea:

I have a number of constituents who will be affected by this enforcement. Will there be any flexibility under the law? In the example I gave earlier, this incident occurred in the 1950s. He ultimately married the lady, they have raised a family and they have grandchildren. If this law is enacted, he will become a Tier II or Tier III sex offender and must register accordingly.

Mr. Kandt:

As I am not the subject matter expert in this area, I will put you in touch with the attorney in our Office who has handled this litigation.

Senator Lipparelli:

Based on Mr. Kandt's testimony, the fiscal impact would not be as a result of S.B. 99; would it be a byproduct of injunction?

Chair Kieckhefer:

That is my interpretation as well.

Mr. Kandt:

I cannot speak for each agency affected by the enforcement of the Adam Walsh Act, but the Legislature enacted this law in 2007 and although implementation was stayed because of litigation, the agencies that are affected have been preparing for enactment over the last several years. My understanding is they are ready.

Senator Lipparelli:

The earlier testimony sounded like there was interplay between S.B. 99 and enforcement of A.B. No. 579 of the 74th Session. Is it your testimony that there is no interplay present? That would mean there is no fiscal impact from S.B. 99 if the increased workload will occur, regardless of its passage.

Mr. Kandt:

I cannot speak for the agencies that would enforce the Adam Walsh Act, but the preparations have been in place for a number of years.

Scott Shick (Douglas County Juvenile Probation Department and the Nevada Association of Juvenile Justice Administrators):

We support the Adam Walsh Act modifications to S.B. 99. The Association has been working since 2007 to temper the Adam Walsh Act to make it fair for low-level juvenile sex offenders giving more discretion to judges.

John T. Jones (Nevada District Attorney's Association):

We support S.B. 99. We worked with Senator Segerblom and members of the Senate Committee on Judiciary to craft this legislation. The first sections of the bill concerning adult offenders simply clarify the statute and delete ambiguities. The sections that relate to juveniles allow the juvenile court judge to make specific, individualized determinations with regard to registration and community notification.

A. J. Delap (Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department):

Once the injunction is lifted, our agency is ready for the implementation of A.B. No. 579 of the 74th Session.

Chair Kieckhefer:

I will now close the hearing on S.B. 99 and turn the gavel over to Senator Goicoechea.

Senator Goicoechea:

I will now open the hearing on S.B. 227.

SENATE BILL 227 (1st Reprint): Creates the Silver State Opportunity Grant Program. (BDR 34-216)

Senator Ben Kieckhefer (Senatorial District No.16):

I am joined by Senator Ruben Kihuen, representing Senate District No. 10 and Crystal Abba representing the Nevada System of Higher Education (NSHE) to present this bill.

Senate Bill 227 was created for the sole purpose of helping Nevadans attend and graduate from college. I have always believed Nevada's colleges and universities are of great value. Based solely on the registration fees, they are. They are one of the most reasonably priced in the Nation. However, that does not paint the entire picture of what students face.

When you view the total cost of full-time attendance as a percentage of median household income, Nevada has the least affordable college system in the Country. In 2012, it required 18.9 percent of the median family income for a student to attend community college full time in Nevada. The national average was 13.5 percent and in other Western states such as Montana, Utah, Wyoming and New Mexico, it was closer to 10 percent.

The percentage is worse as you move down the Nevada family income scale. For the poorest 20 percent of Nevada families, it required 62.4 percent of family income to attend college full time. This means while the registration fees may be a good value, Nevada's colleges remain unaffordable for many students, particularly those from first generation and low-income families.

This bill is an effort to address the affordability gap by creating a State-funded, needs-based scholarship program for Nevada students enrolled in community colleges or Nevada State College.

The bill creates the Silver State Opportunity Grant Program, which will be administered by the NSHE Board of Regents. To be eligible for the grant, a student must be seeking a degree as a full-time student, a bona fide resident of the State and prepared to enroll in college-level courses. The funds cannot be used for remediation classes. Ms. Abba will provide additional details on how the grant will be awarded.

State funds will be awarded only after considering other types of financial assistance available including financial aid; the family's responsibility, ability to pay; and the student's share of tuition. This is a shared responsibility model

where everyone plays a part and we are making an investment in students who are college ready.

Senate Bill 227 not only creates the Program, it appropriates \$10 million over the 2015-2017 biennium to support the scholarships, which is a drop in the bucket compared to the need in our State.

I hope this Committee would view the Silver State Opportunity Grant Program as Senator Kihuen and I do; an investment in the future of our State and an investment in the young people who can achieve so much if given the opportunity.

Senator Ruben J. Kihuen (Senatorial District No. 10):

The first Nevada College Affordability Summit was held in 2014. Senator Kieckhefer, members of NSHE, college presidents and I attended and listened to experts as to the needs of the State and reasons why more students are not attending or graduating from college.

I cannot think of a more important topic than to ensure citizens of Nevada have access to an affordable college education. Creating a clear path for the middle class and ensuring the economic prosperity of the State and diversification mean opening the door to higher education for more Nevadans.

According to the U.S. Department of Education today, three-quarters of the fastest-growing occupations require education and training beyond a high school diploma. Yet, nearly one-half of the students who begin college in this Country do not finish within 6 years.

Tuition costs continue to rise, putting college out of reach for the very families that need it the most. Over the past 3 decades, average tuition at a public 4-year college has increased by more than 250 percent. A college credential remains an excellent investment, but the average student now graduates with nearly \$30,000 in debt. Student loan default rates are higher.

In lower income communities, a young person's chance of graduating from high school and entering and completing college is approximately 9 percent. As was noted, 38 percent of Nevada families are low-income working families. Of that population, 47.8 percent are low-income minority working families. The typical family in that category consists of a father who never completed high

school, drives a taxicab or works in construction and a mother who is a housekeeper at a casino or a stay-at-home mom. They do not own a home, they struggle to pay their rent, put food on the table and support their children. They live paycheck-to-paycheck. They do not talk about their children attending college and if they do, the conversation often ends with “we can’t afford it.” These are the families who can benefit from S.B. 227, through provision of an affordable path to a higher education. A college degree will change their lives and put their children and grandchildren on the road to economic prosperity.

The lack of affordability also means Nevada’s workforce is still not prepared for the demands of our current and future employers.

Please consider the following statistics:

- According to the U.S. Census Bureau, only 30 percent of adult Nevadans ages 25 to 34 have an associate’s degree or higher.
- Nevada is 50th in the Nation for the previous statistic with a national average of 41 percent.
- Economic diversification has been and will continue to be one of the top priorities in Nevada.
- By 2020, 58 percent of jobs in Nevada will require at least a career certificate or college degree.

The reality is we will not have a diversified economy without a well-educated and well-trained workforce. We must make an investment in our students today to have a more prosperous future.

Crystal Abba (Vice Chancellor, Academic and Student Affairs, Nevada System of Higher Education):

Senate Bill 227 is a game changer for Nevada students. I have provided the Committee with a copy of a PowerPoint presentation titled, “Senate Bill 227 Shared Responsibility Model (SRM) for State Supported Financial Aid” ([Exhibit C](#)), a document titled “States in the Driver’s Seat: Leveraging State Aid to Align Policies and Promote Access, Success, and Affordability” ([Exhibit D](#)) and a letter of support dated May 19, 2015, signed by Chancellor Daniel Klaich and all the college presidents ([Exhibit E](#)).

Page 6 of [Exhibit C](#) lists the information that Senator Kieckhefer mentioned. In Nevada, historically, conversation on college affordability had been limited to

the base registration fee and that rate is low when compared to other Western states. If the 2011-2012 data is considered as a percentage of median family income for 2-year institutions, Nevada is at 4.4 percent, making the State appear affordable. In reality, affordability is subjective. The challenge is that affordability is not just about the base price tag, it is about the total cost of attendance. It includes room and board, lab fees, textbooks and the cost of students supporting themselves.

Page 6 reflects affordability as the percentage of median family income needed to pay for college at a 2-year institution, prior to the recession and today. Just looking at median family income alone, Nevada is the lowest in the country. The challenge is that when median family income is viewed over the last decade, through the Great Recession, median family income has decreased; average fees and tuition have increased and financial aid availability barely increased. The percentage represents net tuition; therefore, it includes the amount students receive on average for financial aid. Those numbers are disturbing.

Page 7 of [Exhibit C](#) reflects the percent of median family income for students from the lowest income quintile, which is 62.4 percent. No one in their right mind spends 62 percent of their income on something. A home mortgage is typically in the range of 30 percent of median income. That explains why we are presenting [S.B. 227](#).

Page 1 of [Exhibit C](#) is a part of the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education document in [Exhibit D](#). It provides color-coding of how the model of the Silver State Opportunity Grant Program works. The Grant is meant to provide a critical mass of funds to students so that they do not have to seek full-time employment while attending college. That is the challenge we hear from students all the time.

This Grant is not a flat amount such as the Governor Guinn Millennium Scholarship. It is based on a formula that considers the student's contribution. The reason the student portion is greater than other contributors as shown on page 1 of [Exhibit C](#) is that they are also the beneficiary of the Grant. In addition, it considers aid the student may receive from the federal government and the financial support they receive from their family.

The eligibility requirements in section 3 of [S.B. 227](#) state the student must be enrolled full time. Page 4 of [Exhibit C](#) reflects graduation rates and shows that

full-time students are more likely to graduate. Of students who are taking less than 12 credits in their first semester of enrollment only 2.6 percent, or 3 of 100 students, achieve graduation.

The intent is that NSHE and the State will invest in students who will graduate. In addition, the student must be enrolled in a program of study leading to a degree or certificate. They must be college-ready, meaning they must qualify for placement in college-level English and mathematics courses. The Grant will not be given to students who are not prepared for the rigors of college evidenced by the fact they must take remedial courses. Students must be Nevada residents and they must complete the free application for federal student aid (FAFSA). That is how the expected family contribution will be determined.

Page 3 of [Exhibit C](#) provides three examples of typical Grant award calculations. It begins with the average cost of college attendance although actual amounts vary by institution. Under the bill, the awards would only be made at the community and State college levels.

Page 3 gives three examples, beginning with an annual cost of attendance of slightly less than \$18,000. It begins with a very low-income student who has a zero expected family contribution (EFC), where their family cannot help fund their education. The other two examples are coined as the working poor. These are students where the expected family contribution is minimal, but the family will contribute.

Again, the first example is a very low-income student with a zero EFC. The student contribution is subtracted from the total cost of attendance. The student contribution is based on an assumption the student works part time during a semester and full time during the year. It is important to recognize the student contribution can be covered by a number of sources including jobs, loans and scholarships, including institutional grants and the Millennium Scholarship. The EFC is based on the completed FAFSA, in this case, a zero contribution. The last piece is the federal contributions, a Pell Grant of \$5,730. The annual award calculated using S.B. 227 criteria would be approximately \$2,000 per semester.

In the other two examples, the numbers are close at \$1,985.50 for a student who has an EFC of \$4,000 and \$1,875.50 for a student with an EFC of

\$6,000. The \$5 million annual appropriation will serve approximately 1,250 students.

Finally, the intent is the student will need to manage their money, but would not need to work full time.

Page 5 of [Exhibit C](#) shows student accessibility for low-income students. It is disingenuous when we tell students our institutions have low rates and are affordable, when, in reality they are not. As a result, only a few students from low-income families enroll in our institutions.

Christopher Jones (Student Body President, College of Southern Nevada):

I support S.B. 227. I am a student who began working full time at 16 years of age and I understand the challenges that have been mentioned by others. The situation can inhibit or prevent someone from attending college. The College of Southern Nevada (CSN) has been helpful in my situation. Many students do not have similar income status to mine. The Pell Grant has helped me, but there are times when it has not been sufficient. As student body president, I have accessed a number of loans for transportation. If there had been such a program in place, I might have been spared that expense.

We want individuals to be comfortable and effective as students. The CSN has many nontraditional students who have multiple obligations outside of school. One thing I have noticed in the bill is the requirement for a 15-credit load. Students are considered as full-time with a 12-credit load. Four classes or 12 credits would seem more appropriate for students with multiple responsibilities. Some of them are attending college for the first time as nontraditional students, who have previously been working full time over the majority of their lives. We do not want them to feel discouraged by the need to succeed at a 15-credit load.

A major issue is the amount of time required not only for classes, but homework, study groups and other tools as well as earning money necessary for success. Senate Bill 227 is a good opportunity for low-income students.

William McCurdy II (former Student Body President, College of Southern Nevada):

I want to thank the sponsors of S.B. 227. This is the “moment” for us to establish a way for many students to be contributors in Nevada. The more

students who graduate, more students move into the working class and can pay taxes and contribute to society. Sixteen percent of students at CSN are low-income students. This legislation will help them be societal contributors.

Many of these students have families of their own, work outside the home and school and have multiple other obligations. Although the bill will help, 5 classes or 15 credits is a heavy load.

Umran Osambela (Director, Legislative Affairs, Nevada Student Alliance):

We support S.B. 227 and the creation of the Silver State Opportunity Grant Program. During the interim, I represented students on the S.B. No. 391 of the 77th Session Committee to conduct an Interim Study concerning community colleges. I am currently a student at Nevada State College and at CSN. At both institutions, I have seen students struggling to meet the cost of their education. Many are working full or part time and some are supporting families, while at the same time attending classes, writing papers, managing assignments and studying for exams. All of these are full-time jobs.

Students are aware of the low graduation rates. These are not just numbers to me, they are people I see every day and know that their chances of graduating are slim. They have the desire, ability and commitment, but they are struggling financially.

Senate Bill 227 represents a tremendous opportunity for Nevada's low-income students, who worked hard in high school and are ready for college-level work. Under the bill, students will share the cost of their degree in a financial partnership between students, families, the federal government and the State. I expect students who qualify under this Program will earn their degrees in greater numbers.

Chet Burton (President, Western Nevada College):

I speak for myself and the presidents of the other community colleges in Nevada. I was privileged yesterday to present diplomas to more than 550 graduates of Western Nevada College (WNC). One of the comments I heard most yesterday related to the sacrifices of families and how glad they were for the students who received their college diplomas. I heard that this was the first person in the family, or others could not finish because of affordability. Greater than 50 percent of the students at WNC are Pell Grant eligible. It is important that this legislation will meet them halfway.

If you do not support the bill on its merits alone, think about it from the economic development point. We are in competition with other states. Tennessee has stated it will provide free community college to all its residents. This is a step forward. This legislation is critical to having an educated workforce to diversify our economy.

Senator Woodhouse:

Mr. Osambela mentioned the Interim Study Committee on S.B. No. 391 of the 77th Session. Senator Smith and I served on that committee as well as four other legislators. Three priorities were identified in that study. One was for this type of a scholarship. As Chair of the Interim Study Committee, because S.B. 227 was already drafted, I chose not to pursue S.B. No. 391 of the 77th Session.

Senator Goicoechea:

Seeing no further testimony on S.B. 227, I will close the hearing on the bill and return the gavel to Chair Kieckhefer.

Chair Kieckhefer:

We will now open the hearing in work session and begin with A.B. 442.

Mr. Krmpotic:

Assembly Bill 442 is a supplemental appropriation request for the Office of the Lieutenant Governor for payroll and other associated costs of the 2015 Legislative Session. Testimony indicated that the current Lieutenant Governor resides in Las Vegas and incurs travel costs to preside as President of the Nevada Senate. The supplemental appropriation was reduced from \$25,887 to \$7,150 when reviewed by the Assembly Committee on Ways and Means. Staff recommends approval of this measure.

SENATOR SMITH MOVED TO DO PASS A.B. 442.

SENATOR GOICOECHEA SECONDED THE MOTION.

THE MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

* * * * *

Mr. Krmpotic:

Next is A.B. 465, which is a supplemental appropriation request from the Nevada Highway Patrol (NHP) for dignitary protection costs. The NHP is traditionally funded through the Highway Fund with the exception of dignitary protection expenses that do not qualify for the Highway Fund. Therefore, the Division receives a General Fund appropriation each year to fund visiting dignitary protection costs.

These costs typically occur for protection of dignitaries that visit the State and NHP officers provide traffic control and personal dignitary protection. The supplemental appropriation request is for \$20,000. Staff has no concerns with this request.

SENATOR GOICOECHEA MOVED TO DO PASS A.B. 465.

SENATOR SMITH SECONDED THE MOTION.

THE MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

* * * * *

Chair Kieckhefer:

We will now consider S.B. 24.

SENATE BILL 24 (1st Reprint): Revises provisions governing unemployment compensation. (BDR 53-383)

Brody Leiser (Program Analyst):

Senate Bill 24 was heard in the Finance Committee on May 14. The bill was presented by Renee Olson, Administrator, Employment Security Division (ESD), Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation. No additional testimony was provided in support, opposition or neutral on the bill. The bill allows Nevada National Guard or Nevada Air National Guard members to use their military wages to establish an unemployment claim.

Additionally, S.B. 24 allows the Administrator of the ESD to provide employment and wage information to NSHE to facilitate the required statewide longitudinal data system. The data sharing is necessary to implement the Department's pre-school through Grade 20 workforce reporting budget.

The bill also revises the requirement that limits the elected base period for filing an unemployment insurance claim by a person who has received benefits for a temporary disability or money for rehabilitation services. The bill also extends the period from 5 years to 10 years in which the administrator of ESD may recover any overpayment of benefits in cases involving fraud, misrepresentation or willful nondisclosure.

Finally, S.B. 24 expands the circumstances considered as an act of fraud to include the failure of an individual to disclose at the time of filing for, or receiving unemployment insurance benefits, that the individual had filed a claim for, or received any compensation for a disability or money for rehabilitative services. A fiscal note was submitted indicating no impact, as the funding was included in the budget to support the statewide longitudinal data system. The Department's budgets were approved by the money committees on May 2.

SENATOR WOODHOUSE MOVED TO DO PASS AS AMENDED S.B. 24.

SENATOR SMITH SECONDED THE MOTION.

THE MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

* * * * *

Chair Kieckhefer:

We will now consider S.B. 76.

SENATE BILL 76 (1st Reprint): Revises provisions governing the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education. (BDR 34-320)

Mr. Leiser:

Senate Bill 76 was heard in the Finance Committee on May 14. The bill was presented by Jeannine M. Warner, Director of the Nevada Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education (WICHE). No additional testimony was provided in support, neutral or in opposition to the bill. The bill revises the WICHE compact for Nevada to include states and territories that have been added after 1969.

The bill authorizes the Nevada Commissioners to adopt regulations and delegate certain authority to administer the provisions in Nevada law governing the

Senate Committee on Finance
May 19, 2015
Page 20

Western Regional Education Compact. Additionally, S.B. 76 authorizes the Commissioners to choose and certify applicants for programs administered by the Commission to implement the Loan and Stipend Account, B/A 101-2681.

EDUCATION

WICHE

W.I.C.H.E. Loan & Stipend — Budget Page WICHE-6 (Volume I)
Budget Account 101-2681

The bill aligns language in Chapter 397 of NRS with federal requirements for the American Psychological Association to support the mental health professional slot expansion and internships.

The bill allows program participants in certain medical professions to qualify for loan forgiveness if their practice after graduation serves certain medically underserved populations or areas or health professional shortage areas within Nevada. Senate Bill 76 modifies and caps the permissible amount of loan forgiveness.

SENATOR PARKS MOVED TO DO PASS AS AMENDED S.B. 76.

SENATOR LIPPARELLI SECONDED THE MOTION.

THE MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

* * * * *

Chair Kieckhefer:

We will now consider S.B. 507.

SENATE BILL 507: Revises provisions relating to economic development.
(BDR 18-1204)

Mr. Krmpotic:

Senate Bill 507 was heard on May 15. The bill authorizes the Board of Economic Development and the executive director of the Governor's Office of

Economic Development to approve and issue transferrable tax credits to new and expanding businesses in Nevada to promote the economic development of the State.

The Board and the executive director, during the upcoming biennium, may not approve applications for transferrable tax credits that exceed \$500,000 in FY 2016, \$2 million in FY 2017 and \$5 million each year thereafter.

Last week, the money committees closed B/A 101-1529, the Nevada Catalyst Fund budget removing appropriations for the upcoming fiscal year for prospective assistance applications from that account. The money committees approved approximately \$7.5 million to continue to fulfill obligations in the account. The transferrable tax credits I just mentioned have been included by the Economic Forum in its forecast for those fiscal years.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

GOED - Nevada Catalyst Fund — Budget Page ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT-27
(Volume II)
Budget Account 101-1529

The bill also provides for revised reporting to include tax credits issued by either the executive director or the Board. Staff has no other comments regarding the S.B. 507.

SENATOR LIPPARELLI MOVED TO DO PASS S.B. 507.

SENATOR ROBERSON SECONDED THE MOTION.

THE MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

* * * * *

Chair Kieckhefer:
We will now hear S.B. 338.

SENATE BILL 338: Requires the Attorney General to establish the Safe-to-Tell Program to enable the anonymous reporting of dangerous, violent or unlawful activity in or at a public school. (BDR 34-870)

Senator Debbie Smith (Senatorial District No. 13):

I will present an amended version of S.B. 338 for Committee consideration. I have provided Proposed Amendment 7251 ([Exhibit F](#)) for consideration. This creates an easy mechanism through which Nevadans can anonymously report violent or unlawful activities or threats of violence on school property and at school events, or on a public school bus.

The genesis of the bill was in February 2014, when I partnered with the Washoe County School District and others to host a school safety summit in response to the shooting at Sparks Middle School. That is the same school my children attended and is in my neighborhood.

That summit was where I first met Susan Payne, from the Colorado Office of the Attorney General. I found her to be an amazing resource. Additionally, I have always supported suicide prevention and served on an interim study committee several biennia ago. I currently serve on the Suicide Fatality Review Committee as a community member. A few months ago, I read the *Reno Gazette-Journal* and saw a story about a middle school student in Fallon who committed suicide, convincing me more needed to be done. I was in Houston, Texas when S.B. 338 was first heard in the policy committee and called in my testimony to the hearing.

Schools should be a place where students feels safe; an environment that fosters growth, learning and encouragement. It should be a place where young people need not fear for their safety or well-being.

Research shows that the school climate, culture and safety significantly affect student achievement and behavior. In short, safety is a key condition for learning and academic success. Violence and other unlawful behavior have no place in our schools. Yet during the 2013-2014 school year, thousands of dangerous, violent or unlawful incidents occurred in Nevada schools. Nearly 5,600 incidents of violence against students resulted in suspension or expulsion last year. There were 275 instances of violence against staff, 440 weapons-related incidents and more than 1,200 issues related to possession or use of controlled substances.

Data shows that incidents do not happen in a vacuum. More often than not, someone other than the person committing the violent or unlawful act is aware something is going to happen. However, in the vast majority of these incidents, the friends, classmates or siblings who have prior knowledge that something may or will happen do not report it. This bill aims to address that problem.

[Exhibit F](#) contains language creating the Office for Safe and Respectful Learning in the Nevada Department of Education (NDE). It will be administered by a director appointed by the superintendent of public instruction. This language has already been passed as a part of S.B. 504, which is Governor Brian Sandoval's anti-bullying legislation and is on his desk awaiting signature.

SENATE BILL 504 (1st Reprint): Amends provisions relating to a safe and respectful learning environment in public schools. (BDR 34-1201)

[Exhibit F](#), Proposed Amendment 7251 to S.B. 338, transfers responsibility for the Safe-to-Tell Program from the Office of the Attorney General to the Office of Safe and Respectful Learning. This Safe-to-Tell Program was modeled after the Colorado program that is housed in their Office of the Attorney General.

The Safe-to-Tell Program establishes anonymous reporting of dangerous, violent or unlawful activity or the threat of such activity on school property, at an activity sponsored by a public school or on a public school bus. Any information reported would be confidential and disclosed only in limited circumstances. However, the identity of the person making the report remains confidential. A person who unlawfully shares this information is reported to the Program and is guilty of a misdemeanor. [Exhibit F](#) creates a new entity, the Safe-to-Tell Advisory Committee within the Office of Safe and Respectful Learning. Committee members would include two Senators and two Assembly members, appointed by the Majority and Minority Leaders of both Houses; numerous members appointed by the Governor including representatives from law enforcement, the Division of Public and Behavioral Health's Office of Suicide Prevention; the Department of Public Safety; a teacher; a school psychologist; a victim advocate; the superintendent of public instruction and others. The Advisory Committee must meet as soon as possible after August 1, 2015 and seek the input and advice of experts with knowledge, interest or expertise related to its duties.

In addition, S.B. 338 requires the Advisory Committee to report to the Governor and the Legislature the number of reports received by the Safe-to-Tell Program and recommendations for legislation to improve the Program by June 30, 2016.

Finally, the bill creates the Safe-to-Tell budget account to implement the Program by accepting gifts grants and donations.

We know that young people typically know more about what is happening in their lives than most adults. Anonymity must be guaranteed for a program such as that proposed to be effective. Young people maintain that one of the biggest deterrents to reporting dangerous, violent or unlawful activity is the fear of retaliation. The Safe-to-Tell Program addresses that fear and provides a safe, easy and anonymous means for reporting such threats.

Much has been done during the 2015 Legislative Session for the 15,000 children being failed by our school system. Nevertheless, I also urge that we think every day about the 343 schoolchildren who committed suicide and might have been saved.

Dotty Merrill, Ed.D. (Executive Director, Nevada Association of School Boards):

I will discuss the Colorado Safe2Tell Program that has been translated in part into S.B. 338. The Committee has been provided with a document titled, "Prior Knowledge of Potential School-Based Violence: Information Students Learn May Prevent a Targeted Attack" ([Exhibit G](#)) otherwise known as the Bystander Study. That document was completed by the U.S. Secret Service and the U.S. Department of Education. One of the most amazing statistics from [Exhibit G](#) is also on page 4 of the PowerPoint presentation titled "Safe2Tell" ([Exhibit H](#)). According to the Bystander Study, 81 percent of incidents involve someone who knows that something was about to happen. They had suspicions, personal knowledge and insider information or were aware and could have contributed information.

According to the study, 93 percent of the perpetrators of targeted school violence exhibited disconcerting behavior prior to the attack. Someone could have contributed information prior to an incident through avenues such as the hot line proposed in [Exhibit F](#).

Of the incidents that were investigated, more than one person, in 59 percent of the cases, had prior knowledge of the attack and 93 percent were peers of the

perpetrators. They were perhaps friends, siblings or schoolmates. Intelligence is a key component of a prevention strategy. When early information is received about suspicious or concerning behavior, preventative measures can be taken.

The bill provides not only an opportunity for students and others to call in with information. Another component of S.B. 338 involves education. I have provided a Safe2Tell Elementary Classroom Discussion Guide ([Exhibit I](#)). The Colorado Safe2Tell Office has offered Nevada the opportunity to use some of their materials in this State. [Exhibit I](#) is aimed at small children. There are other documents targeted for middle school students and for high school students. The elementary version makes a distinction between “telling” and “tattling” and explains that they are not the same thing.

The education component of the bill is critical; not just for students, but also for teachers, administrators and parents. Parents need to know what the Program is designed to promote and prevent to make schools a safer place and help children learn.

The Colorado mission statement is on page 2 of [Exhibit H](#). It reads:

To ensure that all Colorado students, parents, teachers, and community members have access to a safe and anonymous way to report any concerns about their safety or the safety of others, with a focus on early intervention and prevention through awareness and education.

That statement has been paralleled on page 5 of Proposed Amendment 7251, in section 4 that states:

The Safe-to-Tell Program must enable any person to report anonymously any dangerous, violent or unlawful activity, which is being conducted, or is threatened to be conducted, on school property, at an activity sponsored by a public school or on a school bus and any information relating to that, as otherwise discussed must not be disclosed.

The primary portions of S.B. 338 involve the establishment of the call center, using the members of the Advisory Committee to provide input on the development of the Program, teaching students that reporting anything relating

Senate Committee on Finance
May 19, 2015
Page 26

to the safety of anyone is their responsibility, helping students understand they can tell a trusted adult and creating a climate in which young people feel comfortable in sharing sensitive information.

We need to focus on methods to train adults for proper response to students who share such information.

I will end my testimony with a quote from Lieutenant Colonel Dave Grossman, who is widely recognized as America's No. 1 expert on school violence and domestic terrorism, "Put the risk in perspective, pray that it will never happen; know that it could happen, and work with all your heart and soul to prevent it from happening. It could be your child's life that you save."

Susan Payne (Office of the Attorney General, Colorado Department of Law):

I am available via telephone link to answer any questions.

Senator Smith:

The reason we presented the policy of S.B. 338 is because it was rereferred without recommendation to the Committee on Finance from the Senate Committee on Education.

Chair Kieckhefer:

Was the proposed amendment presented before the Committee on Education?

Senator Smith:

No, it was not.

Chair Kieckhefer:

Are you happy with the 19-member Advisory Committee? It seems large to me.

Senator Smith:

I concur with the composition of the Advisory Committee.

Dr. Merrill:

The Colorado Program has a Board of Directors and an Advisory Council and the combined membership is 23.

Mr. Kandt:

The Office of the Attorney General is in support of S.B. 338 with Proposed Amendment 7251. There are important and compelling public policy reasons for implementation of such a program. With the amendment's removal of responsibility for implementing and administering such a program in the Office of the Attorney General, we withdraw our fiscal note.

Dale A. R. Erquiaga (Superintendent of Public Instruction, Department of Education):

The NDE supports the amended version of S.B. 338 and with the amendment, we remove the fiscal note the NDE had placed on the bill. The unsolicited fiscal note was placed until we knew our budget had closed including the Office of Safe and Respectful Learning and that bill is currently on the Governor's desk awaiting his signature. The NDE can absorb the staffing responsibilities and related expenses. The hotline service can be absorbed as well.

Our only reservation is with the provision on page 6, section 4, subsection 3, that states the Director of the Office of Safe and Respectful Learning can contract with a call center or third party. If that cost exceeds the budget, I may appear before the IFC requesting funds from the Educational Trust Account that holds funds left over from gift cards and would not be a General Fund request. It would be less than \$100,000 if that became necessary, but I am hopeful funding will be sufficient without that necessity.

NDE - Educational Trust Account — Budget Page K-12 EDUCATION-41
(Volume I)

Budget Account 101-2614

The NDE is proud to be the recipient of this Program and feel it is well aligned with the new office. It is the right thing for our kids.

Jessica Ferrato (Nevada Association of School Boards):

We are present in support of S.B. 338. We thank all the stakeholders for these efforts.

Mary Pierczynski (Nevada Association of School Superintendents):

The school districts had no fiscal notes on S.B. 338 and we support the provisions of the measure.

Scott Baez (Washoe County School District):

We are in support of S.B. 338. School safety has been a major concern in this Legislative Session. The bill provides an excellent tool in that effort.

Lonnie Shields (Nevada Association of School Administrators, Clark County Association of School Administrators and Professional-Technical Employees Police Officers Research Association of Nevada, Las Vegas Police Protective Association):

Numerous other associations also support S.B. 338. On a personal note, coming from a family who has suffered a loss of a teenager through suicide, I can testify how difficult that is. We also found out, after the fact, that the students who were with her in school were aware she had been talking about taking this step. It is something from which a family never recovers. If we can prevent suicide in one instance, it is worthwhile.

Roseanne Catron (Deputy Director, Crisis Call Center):

The Crisis Call Center currently answers calls for child protective services, elder protective services and the National Suicide Prevention Lifeline as well as our own lifelines through a blended-line method. Our operators are capable of addressing a variety calls, assessing the situation and triaging whether law enforcement needs to be dispatched. Caller needs range from as simple as directions to an appropriate shelter to as dramatic as the need for law enforcement.

It is necessary to have a safe anonymous venue for people to report potentially violent or unsafe behavior. It needs to be available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 365 days a year. It needs to be available outside the school setting.

As you have already heard, in the case of most violent acts, multiple people have already become aware of the potentiality.

Young people rely on text messages as a primary means of communication. They also need a space to call for help outside the school setting. The Crisis Call Center text line was founded in 2009 and is one of the oldest texting programs in the nation. It is frequently utilized. We have a high volume of calls from a variety of age ranges. Our records indicate that texts are used more frequently in certain situations than telephone calls.

The Crisis Call Center already receives numerous calls from young people concerning bullying, self-harm, suicide and other “taboo” topics. I am confident many more would make contact based on the provisions of S.B. 338. I urge your support.

Craig Stevens (Clark County School District):

The Clark County School District supports S.B. 338. We believe funding these types of initiatives will allow our students and our community to be a part of the school process and promote safety.

Sean Sullivan (Washoe County Public Defender’s Office):

Upon review of the proposed amendment to S.B. 338, the Washoe County Public Defender’s Office is in full support of the bill. We appreciate the work of the stakeholders on this measure.

Ms. Payne:

It is an honor to hear the support S.B. 338 is receiving. During the past week In Colorado, 23 young person suicides have been prevented. Six of those were placed on holds by law enforcement. After starting the first pilot of the Colorado Program 18 years ago in Colorado Springs, we did not expect what the leading categories of reports would be. This is Mental Health Month and it is important to note that while the bill focuses on violence prevention, bystanders often know that a young person needs help for other reasons as well.

My testimony is on the success of the Colorado Program and S.B. 338 would make Nevada the first replication of our program in the Country.

Senator Smith:

In the first hearing, we heard from a school psychologist who previously worked in Colorado and is now working in the Clark County School District. She could not have testified more in favor of that Program. She told a story of how the Program impacted her and her students.

Chair Kieckhefer:

Thank you. We know this is a critically important consideration. I will now close the hearing on S.B. 338.

Mr. Krmpotic:

Staff suggests the Committee support a bill draft request (BDR) that is introduced each Legislative Session to establish the Public Employee Benefit rates for active employees and the rates for the retired employees group insurance. The BDR would mirror the closing decisions made by the money committees with respect to the Public Employees' Benefits Program budget. The bill is a session law bill and would be in effect for 2 years.

SENATOR LIPPARELLI MOVED FOR THE FINANCE COMMITTEE TO REQUEST A BILL DRAFT REQUEST TO SET THE RATES FOR THE ACTIVE PUBLIC EMPLOYEE BENEFIT RATES AND THE RETIRED EMPLOYEE GROUP INSURANCE BENEFIT RATES.

SENATOR GOICOECHEA SECONDED THE MOTION.

THE MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

* * * * *

Chair Kieckhefer:

We will now open work session for S.B. 338.

SENATOR LIPPARELLI MOVED TO AMEND AND DO PASS S.B. 338 WITH PROPOSED AMENDMENT 7251 AS PRESENTED TODAY.

SENATOR WOODHOUSE SECONDED THE MOTION.

THE MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

* * * * *

Chair Kieckhefer:

I will now open the hearing for public comment.

Chelsea Peterson:

I am the mother of several girls and I am addressing A.B. 405. My children cannot sign a telephone contract, attend a school field trip, get their teeth cleaned, get their ears pierced or receive an aspirin at school without my

consent. Yet, they can have the invasive procedure of an abortion without me or my husband giving consent or receiving notification.

ASSEMBLY BILL 405 (1st Reprint): Revises provisions regulating certain abortions. (BDR 40-755)

This bill is not about abortion. It is about a parent's right for information to enable them to perform their obligations in providing responsible care for their child. Parents have a need, as well as the right, to know what precautions are necessary to care for their child.

Assembly Bill 405 enables parents to care for those needs. This bill can change and save lives. I plead it gets a real hearing. It is currently in the jurisdiction of the Senate Committee on Finance. Please let it be heard. You cannot legislate good parenting, but you can prohibit it. That is what is occurring.

Stephen Fife:

I am a father and licensed family and marriage counselor. I am speaking to urge your support to move A.B. 405 to the Senate Committee on Health and Human Services.

Teenage pregnancy cuts across all cultural, ethnic, political, religious and socioeconomic lines. It is not something limited to one group of people or only to children from broken homes. For a young woman, an unplanned pregnancy can be a devastating event. Perhaps it is one of the most traumatic experiences in her life. Given the gravity of such a situation, this is not the time to discourage communication with her parents.

As a marriage and family therapist, my experience is that keeping secrets can be one of the most damaging behaviors to individual well-being, as well as to family relationships. It fosters mistrust, a sense of betrayal, distance and often isolation.

In the case of an unplanned pregnancy, there may already be significant secrets being kept. By not informing parents of a decision to have an abortion, young women are encouraged to keep secret and hidden, important decisions related to their physical and emotional well-being. This may lead to further isolation from their parents and others who truly care about them. We should encourage and facilitate parent/child communication and collaboration.

In part, A.B. 405 is about the right of a parent to be informed of matters of health regarding their children. However, this bill is not only about parental rights, it is about the well-being of children. The relationship of a parent and child is a long-term commitment. Parents are in the relationship for the long haul. Others in the child's life, while perhaps well-meaning and sincere, do not have the same investment in the child.

There are cases of abusive and neglectful parents, but that is not the norm. The bill has provisions for such cases. The solution is to help foster better communication and relationships.

There is no empirical evidence that children are better off when interaction or relationships with their parents are blocked. The opposite is true. This is an ideological decision as well. Are we going to encourage the relationship and responsibility between parents and their children, or are we going to discourage and oppose it? Please, support families by supporting A.B. 405.

Remainder of page intentionally left blank; signature page to follow.

Senate Committee on Finance
May 19, 2015
Page 33

Chair Kieckhefer:

Seeing no further testimony to come before the Committee in Las Vegas or in Carson City, the meeting is adjourned at 10:45 a.m.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED:

Cynthia Clampitt,
Committee Secretary

APPROVED BY:

Senator Ben Kieckhefer, Chair

DATE: _____

EXHIBIT SUMMARY				
Bill	Exhibit / # of pages		Witness / Entity	Description
	A	2		Agenda
	B	10		Attendance Roster
S.B. 227	C	8	Crystal Abba / NSHE	Senate Bill 227 Shared Responsibility Model (SRM) for State-supported Financial Aid
S.B. 227	D	40	Crystal Abba / NSHE	States in the Driver's Seat Leveraging State Aid to Align Policies and Promote Access Success and Affordability
S.B. 227	E	2	Crystal Abba / NSHE	Support for Senate Bill 227 by Presidents
S.B. 338	F	12	Senator Debbie Smith	Proposed Amendment 7251
S.B. 338	G	15	Dotty Merrill / NASB	Publication titled, "Prior Knowledge of Potential School-based Violence: Information Students Learn may Prevent a Targeted Attack"
S.B. 338	H	16	Dotty Merrill / NASB	PowerPoint titled, "Safe2Tell: Colorado's Safe Communities & Safe Schools Strategy for Violence Prevention & Effective Intervention"
S.B. 338	I	6	Dotty Merrill / NASB	Safe2Tell Elementary Classroom Discussion Guide