

**MINUTES OF THE
SENATE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE**

**Seventy-Eighth Session
April 17, 2015**

The Senate Committee on Finance was called to order by Chair Ben Kieckhefer at 8:08 a.m. on Friday, April 17, 2015, in Room 2134 of the Legislative Building, Carson City, 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

COMMITTEE MEMBERS ABSENT:

Senator Debbie Smith (Excused)

STAFF MEMBERS PRESENT:

Mark Krmpotic, Senate Fiscal Analyst
Alex Haartz, Principal Deputy Fiscal Analyst
Lona Domenici, Committee Manager
Emily Cervi, Committee Assistant
Jackie L. Cheney, Committee Secretary

OTHERS PRESENT:

Jim Barbee, Director, State Department of Agriculture
Catrina Peters, M.S., R.D., School Nutrition Services Manager, Food and
Nutrition Division, State Department of Agriculture
Lindsay Anderson, Washoe County School District
Nicole Rourke, Clark County School District
Mary Pierczynski Ed.D., Nevada Association of School Superintendents
Jessica Ferrato, Nevada Association of School Boards

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Jodi Tyson, M.P.H., Three Square Food Bank
Victoria Carreón, Director of Education Policy, Kenny C. Guinn Center for
Policy Priorities
Michon Martin, Chief Counsel, Office of the Governor
Joe Reynolds, Deputy Chief Counsel, Office of the Governor
Dale A.R. Erquiaga, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Department of
Education

Chair Kieckhefer:

This meeting is called to order. We will begin with the work session.

Mark Krmpotic (Senate Fiscal Analyst):

Today's work session comprises four bills. Each of these bills requests supplemental appropriations. The first bill is Senate Bill (S.B.) 427.

SENATE BILL 427: Makes a supplemental appropriation to the Office of the Attorney General for projected extradition costs. (BDR S-1226)

A supplemental appropriation of \$169,000 is requested from the General Fund for the Office of the Attorney General (AG). Recovery revenues are less than projected and the extradition costs have increased. The AG listed the number of extraditions and the average cost of extraditions for fiscal year (FY) 2012 to FY 2015 to date. The average cost of extraditions has increased over this period. For example, in FY 2012 there were 541 extraditions at an average cost of \$755. In FY 2014, there were 461 extraditions at an average cost of \$1,125.

The AG indicates the recovery of extradition costs occurs only when a court order of restitution includes extradition costs. This can take years before the court ordered restitution is realized by the AG and relies upon efforts by the Department of Public Safety Division of Parole and Probation to collect the restitution. The General Appropriations Act authorizes transfers of appropriations between fiscal years for this budget account. The AG exercised that transfer with the Interim Finance Committee approval last year in the amount \$55,200.

Staff has reviewed the supplemental appropriation and recommends approval at the amount requested of \$169,000.

SENATOR ROBERSON MOVED TO DO PASS S.B. 427.

SENATOR GOICOECHEA SECONDED THE MOTION.

THE MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

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Mr. Krmpotic:

Senate Bill 468 provides a supplemental appropriation of \$80,000 from the State Highway Fund to the Department of Business and Industry. This shortfall resulted from projected personnel costs of the Nevada Transportation Authority.

SENATE BILL 468: Makes a supplemental appropriation to the Department of Business and Industry for a shortfall in projected personnel costs of the Nevada Transportation Authority. (BDR S-1243)

Andrew J. Mackay, Chair of the Nevada Transportation Authority, testified on S.B. 468 at the March 25 hearing before this Committee that after reviewing the FY 2015 projections in conjunction with the Department of Administration's Budget Division, the increased appropriation may not be necessary. Since then, staff received a memorandum from the Budget Division requesting S.B. 468 be withdrawn. Staff recommends action on this bill be postponed until further information is received.

Chair Kieckhefer:

We will set S.B. 468 aside at this time.

Mr. Krmpotic:

Senate Bill 469 authorizes a \$588,000 supplemental appropriation from the General Fund to the Supreme Court of Nevada for an unanticipated shortfall in revenue for FY 2014 to FY 2015 resulting from a deficit in the collection of administrative assessments.

SENATE BILL 469: Makes a supplemental appropriation to the Supreme Court of Nevada for an unanticipated shortfall in revenue for Fiscal Year 2014-2015 resulting from a deficit in the collection of administrative assessments. (BDR S-1228)

At one point, the Supreme Court indicated it might require an increase in the supplemental appropriation requested in S.B. 469. After reexamining this with the Budget Division, the Supreme Court notified Fiscal Division staff that they do not need to revise the supplemental appropriation. They requested S.B. 469 move forward with the \$588,000 request. Staff concurs with that request.

SENATOR PARKS MOVED TO DO PASS S.B. 469.

SENATOR GOICOECHEA SECONDED THE MOTION.

THE MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

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Mr. Krmpotic:

Senate Bill 486 appropriates \$266,653 from the General Fund to the Division of Forestry of the State Department of Conservation and Natural Resources. This is for unanticipated employee retirement buyouts and terminal leave payments associated with positions that are included in the Intergovernmental Agreements budget account being dissolved by the end of FY 2015.

SENATE BILL 486: Makes supplemental appropriations to the State Department of Conservation and Natural Resources for unanticipated employee retirement buyouts and terminal leave payments. (BDR S-1244)

Staff has received information from the Budget Division requesting S.B. 486 be withdrawn. Staff recommends postponing action on this bill.

Chair Kieckhefer:

We will set S.B. 486 aside at this time. We will move to S.B. 503.

SENATE BILL 503 (1st Reprint): Provides for the creation and implementation of the Breakfast After the Bell Program. (BDR 34-1200)

Jim Barbee (Director, State Department of Agriculture):

I am here today representing Governor Brian Sandoval's Office on S.B. 503. We are excited about the potential of this bill to help students as well as be an economic benefit to Nevada.

I have provided a handout entitled "Senate Bill 503, Breakfast After the Bell," ([Exhibit C](#)). This bill increases the opportunity for students to participate in school breakfast by requiring breakfast to be served after the morning bell rings. Schools can choose how they will integrate this program into their system. They may choose to do it in a traditional cafeteria setting, in the classroom or provide a "grab-and-go" type breakfast.

Schools with 70 percent or greater free- and reduced-price meal eligible students can apply for grants to implement a Breakfast After the Bell program. One-shot grants are available to qualifying schools to purchase equipment and pay for increased staff hours. Once the program is established, the reimbursement rates, based on the participation rates, would fund the program ongoing.

Students in a participating school may purchase meals through the School Breakfast Program (SBP). Children from families with income at or below 130 percent of the federal poverty level are eligible for free meals. Those from families with income between 130 and 185 percent of the poverty level are eligible for reduced-price meals paying no more than 30 cents per breakfast. Children from families with income over the 185 percent of the poverty level pay full price.

It is anticipated 93,000 students will be eligible for the SBP. If all children participate, Nevada can receive an additional \$16 million in federal money. Currently, Nevada has a 22 percent participation rate. If the participation rate increased 10 percent, Nevada would receive an additional \$3 million in federal dollars.

Empire Ranch Elementary School in Carson City is an example of a school highlighted earlier this year. Before they started the program, they had a 24 percent participation rate. After implementing the program, they had an 84 percent participation rate. Participation increases significantly when students are given the chance to participate.

Participation is reimbursed by the federal government at different rates. Free breakfasts are reimbursed \$1.93 per meal served. The reduced-price breakfast is reimbursed \$1.63 per meal, and the paid breakfast is reimbursed 28 cents per meal.

Students who eat breakfast attend an average of 1.5 more days of school per year and score 17.5 percent higher on the standardized math test. The Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010 directed the U.S. Department of Agriculture to update the SBP's meal pattern and nutrition standards based on the latest Dietary Guidelines for Americans. More whole grains and fruits are being served.

I have given you a list of Nevada schools eligible for the Breakfast After the Bell grants and schools not eligible because they are already offering the program ([Exhibit D](#)). The goal is to increase SBP participation across the State, giving more students healthy choices and opportunities while increasing Nevada's opportunity to bring more federal funds into the State and increasing economic activity.

Chair Kieckhefer:

The policy for S.B. 503 was vetted by the Senate Committee on Education who sent it to this Committee for recommended passage. Please focus comments to the fiscal aspects as much as possible.

How were the dollar figures determined in section 8 of the bill where it describes the criteria for how much money schools are eligible to receive?

Catrina Peters, M.S., R.D. (School Nutrition Services Manager, Food and Nutrition Division, State Department of Agriculture):

Larger schools have greater needs for larger pieces of equipment such as refrigeration and possibly an oven.

Chair Kieckhefer:

What would schools be able to do with \$750?

Ms. Peters:

Some schools are so small they may have 10 to 15 participating students. Their equipment needs are less.

Senator Goicoechea:

We discussed this budget yesterday in the education subcommittee. The Subcommittee recommended approval based on the ability to recover the federal dollars per meal served.

Chair Kieckhefer:

Is the million-dollar appropriation for grant funds per year built into the budget as a decision unit as well as in this bill?

Mr. Barbee:

Yes.

Chair Kieckhefer:

Is this a grant program through the State Department of Agriculture?

Mr. Barbee:

That is correct. We will provide information about the grant process to the school districts by July 10. We actually plan to have the high-level grant procedures worked out within the next few weeks and will be sharing that with the school districts immediately. The process will require a quick turn-around by the school districts to implement in FY 2016, but we believe it is possible.

Chair Kieckhefer:

Is this program mandatory for school districts or can they choose not to participate?

Mr. Barbee:

This bill mandates participation if the school has at least 70 percent of students eligible for free- and reduced-price meals participate.

Senator Goicoechea:

Do you anticipate any resistance in participation by qualifying schools?

Mr. Barbee:

Schools are supportive if the start-up funds and reimbursement rates support the program without having to raise the current paid lunch fees. When the school reaches 65 percent of free- and reduced-price breakfast and lunch participants, the budget begins to support the program without having to increase the paid lunch fees.

Lindsay Anderson (Washoe County School District):

Washoe County School District (WCSD) supports S.B. 503. We have approximately 10 schools that qualify for the Breakfast After the Bell program

that are not currently participating in the program. We will be applying for the grant startup funds for those schools.

Chair Kieckhefer:

How does Washoe County handle the Breakfast After the Bell program in schools currently offering it?

Ms. Anderson:

The schools decide individually what works best for them.

Chair Kieckhefer:

The WCSD indicated in its fiscal note the startup costs for these 10 new schools would be \$50,000. What is the basis for those costs?

Ms. Anderson:

The bill was amended in the policy committee to change a few items. With the grant startup monies, we now believe there will be no fiscal impact to the WCSD.

Nicole Rourke (Clark County School District):

Clark County School District (CCSD) supports S.B. 503. Clark County provides Breakfast After the Bell in 76 schools. This bill would add 82 schools to the program. We estimate serving between 10.5 million and 17.5 million breakfasts over the course of a year depending upon the participation rates.

Originally, we expressed concerns in our fiscal note about the loss of instructional time. We understand now that the startup costs will be covered by the grant program. We will apply for grants to cover various startup costs ranging from carts to serve breakfast in the classroom, to store food for "grab-and-go" style. We have not offered a Breakfast After the Bell program for high school. We have six high schools on the list to add the Breakfast After the Bell program.

Chair Kieckhefer:

Do I understand correctly that you wish to remove the \$42,389,260 fiscal note provided by CCSD?

Ms. Rourke:

That is correct.

Mary Pierczynski, Ed.D. (Nevada Association of School Superintendents):

The Nevada Association of School Superintendents supports S.B. 503. Thank you for making this opportunity available for the children of Nevada.

Jessica Ferrato (Nevada Association of School Boards):

The Nevada Association of School Boards supports S.B. 503. We appreciate all the work done in the policy committee to make this bill flexible so that the various districts throughout the State can implement it in a way that is appropriate for their schools.

Jodi Tyson, M.P.H. (Three Square Food Bank):

The Three Square Food Bank supports S.B. 503. We have pending grants and donors ready to come to the table to provide approximately \$1.6 million in funding over the next 3 years to help community partners like the Food Bank work with the school districts in implementing S.B. 503. Our funding can help with marketing costs and provide assistance to schools not eligible for the grant funds transition from the cafeteria to breakfast in the classroom type models. We are excited about how our collaboration can help increase statewide participation for school breakfast.

Victoria Carreón (Director of Education Policy, Kenny C. Guinn Center for Policy Priorities):

The Kenny C. Guinn Center for Policy Priorities is neutral on the Breakfast After the Bell program. I have provided a handout entitled "Guinn Center Legislative Testimony, S.B. 503: Breakfast After the Bell" ([Exhibit E](#)).

Expanding the Breakfast After the Bell program to schools with high free- and reduced-price lunch (FRL) rates would likely increase breakfast participation rates and could positively impact student achievement and health. The chart on page 2 of [Exhibit E](#) shows that schools already participating in the Breakfast After the Bell program have an average free breakfast participation rate of 68.02 percent compared to 36.84 percent for schools that do not participate.

As originally proposed, the Program required eligible schools offer universal free breakfast. The amendment removes the requirement that breakfast be offered for free. This means some students would have to pay for breakfast. Some students may opt not to participate and there is an increased chance for students who participate to be stigmatized.

Some schools have programs in place that would mitigate the need for students to pay for breakfast. In Clark, Elko and Washoe Counties, there is no charge for reduced-price breakfast, so only non-FRL students would be required to pay for meals. Forty-four of the estimated 160 eligible schools, representing 28 percent that are primarily in Clark County, already provide universal free breakfast. This will mitigate the effect in that area; however, it does not mitigate the effect in the rural districts.

The Committee may consider leveraging private grant monies and utilizing a portion of the State grant to help address the difference in reimbursement rates for free meals versus reduced-price meals and paid meals in small school districts and charter schools. We encourage you to look for ways to reduce the fiscal impact of providing universal free breakfast in rural areas by pooling resources to increase purchasing power and sharing costs so they can provide a universal free breakfast and increase participation.

Chair Kieckhefer:

We will close the hearing on S.B. 503 and will move on to S.B. 504.

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

Michon Martin (Chief Counsel, Office of the Governor):

Last fall, the Governor's Office heard from three brave families who are champions for their children. They shared stories about their children and the bullying that occurred. Unfortunately, these parents were not notified of these incidents as they occurred. When the Governor heard what happened to these families, he decided to take action. The Governor's Office, with the help of Senator David R. Parks and Assemblywoman Ellen B. Spiegel, drafted S.B. 504 to amend existing provisions relating to a safe and respectful learning environment in public schools.

I want to talk briefly as a parent. I have a 10-year-old daughter. When I drop her off at school, I assume she will be safe. A child must feel safe and be safe to learn. The Governor understands that.

Senate Bill 504 has four primary pieces. First, the bill amends the definition of "bullying." The definition is narrowed and made clearer with examples to help teachers identify when bullying is occurring.

The requirements for reporting, notification and investigation are amended. The school principal or his or her designee who receives a report of bullying must immediately take action to stop the bullying and ensure the safety and well-being of purported victims. The parents or guardians of every pupil involved in the incident must be notified within 1 to 2 school days. An investigation and interviews must be completed within 2 school days after receiving the report, or 3 school days if a person to be interviewed is unavailable. A written report of the findings and recommendations is completed and made available to the parents or guardians of all the pupils involved. The principal or designee shall follow up within 10 days to ensure the bullying is not continuing.

The bill creates the Office for a Safe and Respectful Learning Environment (OSRLE) within the Department of Education (NDE). The Office must maintain a 24-hour, toll-free hotline and an Internet Web site by which a person may report a bullying incident. The Office must also provide outreach and anti-bullying education and training.

A joint policy committee met for 5 hours. Parents, students and families testified about the devastation caused by bullying. No one testified in opposition. The CCSD presented concerns and recommendations to the Governor's Office that resulted in improvements to the bill.

Lastly, fiscal notes were presented from the school districts which they will address. The Governor intends for the social workers funded in the NDE's "Social Workers in Schools" initiative, to assist the school districts in meeting the requirements in S.B. 504.

Joe Reynolds (Deputy Chief Counsel, Office of the Governor):

Section 2 of the amended version of S.B. 504 provides disciplinary action for administrators, principals or their designees who fail to report or take action regarding bullying incidents and investigation procedures. Those provisions were drawn from existing *Nevada Revised Statute* (NRS) provisions in 391.31297 and NRS 391.330. The difference between S.B. 504 and the existing NRS provisions is that disciplinary action was changed from discretionary to mandatory for administrators, principals and their designees.

Section 3 provides that a parent or guardian may petition for a writ of mandamus to compel the performance of the obligations under S.B. 504. This was drawn from existing NRS 34.150.

Chair Kieckhefer:

Does that provide a means for a parent to take action if they do not get a response from their child's school?

Mr. Reynolds:

That is correct.

Section 4 creates the OSRLE within the NDE. This is intended to provide State level accountability and oversight over all the school districts and provide a resource for parents, teachers and students.

Section 6 amends the bullying definition. This was developed with input from parents, students, legislators and school districts.

Section 7 amends the legislative declaration to change the conversation in Nevada to one about school safety. Like the Breakfast After the Bell initiative based on the premise that children cannot learn if they are hungry, the Governor believes children must feel safe to learn. These are bedrock principles that education in Nevada must be built upon.

Section 12 amends requirements regarding the reporting, investigation and follow up of bullying incidents. These are common sense problem solving strategies. The schools should already be doing this. A current NRS provision already includes notification and investigation. Senate Bill 504 adds timelines for action to be taken.

Other than the OSRLE, school districts should not require additional financial resources to implement these provisions. A call to a parent by 6:00 p.m. on the day a child is reported to be involved in bullying is not an onerous requirement. Parents are already notified if a child is absent from school or does not have enough lunch money. The notification and investigation provisions allow discretion for administrators and principals on how to conduct the investigations, conduct the interviews and how to discipline.

Passage of S.B. 504 will make our students safer, provide accountability and let parents know in real time what is going on with their children when they are in the State's care.

Senator Goicoechea:

What action will be taken against a child who is bullying and how will retaliation be prevented?

Ms. Martin:

The intent is to intervene and stop the bullying early on rather than allowing bullying to gain momentum by continuing over time.

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

The NDE and my job function are two of the oldest functions in State government. Only one office within the NDE is prescribed by law, the Office of Parental Involvement and Family Engagement. The Governor believes safe and respectful learning is important enough to warrant the establishment of a second office prescribed by law.

The OSRLE would bring some of the existing functions in the training and policy functions together into a single office. Approximately 5,000 bullying incidents are reported each year. Increasingly, the parents and legal guardians are frustrated with the lack of an investigative and resolution process.

The provisions in section 4 of S.B. 504 allow the Director of the OSRLE to solicit assistance from the Investigation Division of the Department of Public Safety for complaints alleging criminal conduct or in cases where there is suspicion of criminal conduct.

Page 11 of S.B. 504 describes the option for parents and guardians to appeal a disciplinary decision of the principal or designee before they go to a court of law. The Director of the OSRLE would rigorously and efficiently conduct an investigation using the NDE, or if need be, using the Investigation Division.

Today's 24-hour social media and devices expand the ability for bullying to follow a child home from school—something that was not there several years ago.

The OSRLE is funded in the Governor's Recommended budget account (B/A) 101-2712.

NDE - Student and School Support — Budget Page K-12 EDUCATION-135
(Volume I)
Budget Account 101-2712

This account is still housed within the Office of Student and School Support because S.B. 504 was not complete when the Governor's recommended budget was submitted. The position that exists today, cobbled together with grants, would move to this Office.

The Governor has recommended two positions, including a director. It also funds for the first time the Account for Programs for Innovation and the Prevention of Remediation created under NRS 387.031. Funds are recommended within this account for the evaluation of the Social Workers in School (SWS) program. The SWS program contains approximately \$36 million over the 2015-2017 biennium. The SWS program delivers block grant funds based on identified school need through an anonymous mental health survey-screening tool. Grants are prioritized and issued to school districts to hire mental and behavioral health professionals. The Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) indicates social workers are a narrow job classification and a worker shortage exists in Nevada. They suggest we should use other clinicians, marriage and family therapists, for which they have provided us a list. That would be the final leg of this three-legged stool.

In summary, OSRLE would provide training and information, have an investigative responsibility and, if approved, would administer the SWS grant program.

Chair Kieckhefer:

What monies will be used to fund the 24-hour hotline, Web site, training, travel and other operating expenses?

Mr. Erquiaga:

Budget Account 101-2712 includes a small training budget and money for an informational pamphlet. Approximately \$115,000 in the Bullying Trust Account would be used for the 24-hour hotline. We are discussing the possibility of contracting with the Nevada 2-1-1 program, an existing hotline, to provide the 24-hour hotline.

Senator Parks:

Have efforts been made to reconcile the monies in B/A 101-2712 with the fiscal note requests?

Mr. Erquiaga:

Yes. The SWS program will provide additional resources to schools. As we look at the entire scope of NRS 388, many of the duties are already required. Training, investigations and notifications are currently required in chapter 388 of NRS. When the school districts look at the full scope of this chapter, the new requirements in S.B. 504 and the SWS program, the school districts may find they do not need additional funds to comply with the provisions in S.B. 504.

Chair Kieckhefer:

Can you please explain the SWS grant program in more detail?

Mr. Erquiaga:

The SWS is a block grant program recommended by the Governor's Behavioral Health and Wellness Council. The budget unit includes funds for a mental health screening survey which would target Grades 5, 7, 9 and 11 using models from other states. Research determined this was the best way to identify schools. The survey will provide a ranked listing of schools in the first year of the biennium. Historically, the NDE ranks schools based on performance or the poverty level of the students. Mental and behavioral health issues do not necessarily follow poverty. Higher income families face the same challenges as low-income families in situations where they have children with mental or behavioral health issues.

Approximately 602 schools are expected to qualify for the SWS program. The money will be block granted out for contract services of licensed social workers and mental and behavioral health professionals. We used the School Social Work Association of America ratio of 250:1 to reach a number of contractors that would ultimately be needed in Nevada. Over the 2015-2017 biennium, it will cost \$36 million to meet the 250:1 ratio in all 602 schools. The good news is that in working with the DHHS we believe, going forward, those services will be eligible for Medicaid and insurance reimbursement.

In the first year of the biennium, we view the SWS as a launch program. Our goal is to build a system of care around the mental and behavioral health needs

of our student population. That concept will become more self-sustaining through the Medicaid and insurance billing process.

Ms. Rourke:

We appreciate the revisions made by the Governor's Office in response to our concerns. I have submitted a letter ([Exhibit F](#)) revising our fiscal note. The social workers that will be dedicated to this project through the SWS initiative can be trained to do investigations and follow up.

Chair Kieckhefer:

Is this a revision or removal of the fiscal note?

Ms. Rourke:

This revision fits within the Governor's recommended budget. We anticipate the costs to be covered by the additional appropriations in other parts of the budget.

Ms. Anderson:

The WCSD is committed to safe and respectful schools. We welcome legislation that codifies this. We submitted a fiscal note for \$1 million a year. If the SWS initiative is fully funded through the Governor's recommended budget, these costs will be covered and this fiscal note can be removed.

The mental and behavioral health needs of our children have never been fully addressed. We have had bullying legislation for some time, but it did not come with additional staff or resources. It is time we provide funding for staffing and experts to help address the needs of our students. If the SWS initiative is not funded, our fiscal impact is estimated to be around \$4 million per year.

Chair Kieckhefer:

Your original fiscal note was \$1 million a year. Why does that increase to \$4 million?

Ms. Anderson:

The amended version of the fiscal note removes the \$1 million a year. The original fiscal note did not include social workers. If the Governor's proposed budget for social workers passes, there would be no fiscal impact to WCSD. If the Governor's proposed budget for SWS does not pass, we would have a fiscal impact of \$4 million per year for social workers.

Ms. Pierczynski:

I am representing the Nevada Association of School Superintendents and am speaking primarily for the rural school districts at this time. Some of the rural school districts are so small they would have difficulty responding to the requirements and timeframes of S.B. 504 without hiring additional administration staff. Fiscal notes have been submitted for consideration.

Ms. Ferrato:

The Nevada Association of School Boards believes it is an excellent idea to combine this with the SWS initiative from a funding perspective.

Chair Kieckhefer:

The hearing for S.B. 504 is closed. As there is no further public comment, this meeting is adjourned at 9:10 a.m.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED:

Jackie L. Cheney,
Committee Secretary

APPROVED BY:

Senator Ben Kieckhefer, Chair

DATE: _____

EXHIBIT SUMMARY				
Bill	Exhibit		Witness or Agency	Description
	A	2		Agenda
	B	4		Attendance Roster
SB 503	C	2	Jim R. Barbee, Director, Department of Agriculture	Senate Bill 503 Breakfast After The Bell
SB 503	D	4	Jim R. Barbee, Director, Department of Agriculture	Before and After the School Bell List
SB 503	E	2	Victoria Carreón, Director of Education Policy, Kenny C. Guinn Center for Policy Priorities	Guinn Center Legislative Testimony SB 503 Breakfast After The Bell
SB 504	F	1	Nicole Rourke, Clark County School District.	Community and Government Relations SB 504 CCSD Revised Fiscal Note