

**MINUTES OF THE
SENATE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, LABOR AND ENERGY**

**Seventy-ninth Session
March 1, 2017**

The Senate Committee on Commerce, Labor and Energy was called to order by Chair Kelvin Atkinson at 8:07 a.m. on Wednesday, March 1, 2017, in Room 2135 of the Legislative Building, Carson City, Nevada. The meeting was videoconferenced to Room 4412E 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 Kelvin Atkinson, Chair
Senator Pat Spearman, Vice Chair
Senator Nicole J. Cannizzaro
Senator Yvanna D. Cancela
Senator Joseph P. Hardy
Senator James A. Settelmeyer
Senator Heidi S. Gansert

STAFF MEMBERS PRESENT:

Marji Paslov Thomas, Policy Analyst
Bryan Fernley, Counsel
Christine Miner, Committee Secretary

OTHERS PRESENT:

Jaron Hildebrand, Nevada Craft Brewers Manufacturing Group
Tom Young, Owner, Brewmaster, Great Basin Brewing Company
Mike Draper, Pigeon Head Brewery
Chris Shanks, The Depot Craft Brewery Distillery
Chase Whittemore, The Brewer's Cabinet
Wyndee Forrest, Co-owner, CraftHaus Brewery
Robert Snyder, CEO, Big Dog's Hospitality Group, Inc.; Big Dog's Brewing Company
George Racz, Owner, Las Vegas Distillery
Randi Thompson, Nevada Wine Coalition

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Alfredo Alonso, Southern Glazer's Wine and Spirits; Nevada Beer Wholesalers Association
Marcus Conklin, Breakthru Beverage Group
Liz MacMenamin, Retail Association of Nevada
Catherine M. O'Mara, Nevada State Medical Association
Omar Saucedo, Southern Nevada Water Authority
Julie Chadburn, Clark County Water Reclamation District

CHAIR ATKINSON:

I will open the hearing on Senate Bill (S.B.) 130.

SENATE BILL 130: Revises provisions relating to brew pubs. (BDR 52-520)

SENATOR JAMES A. SETTELMAYER (Senatorial District No. 17):

I will present Senate Bill 130. Last Session there was an over-ambitious bill similar to this one. We have simplified the process in S.B. 130 by asking for an increase in the number of barrels of malt beverages produced for all brew pubs operated by a company per calendar year. There are ten states in the United States with no barrel limitations. The barrel limitation for each state is provided by The Brewers Association <<http://www.bewersassociation.org>>. The sky has not fallen in those states as a result of their limitations. The remainder of the states have an average limitation of 36,236 barrels. A barrel equals 31 gallons. The current cap in Nevada is 15,000 barrels, which is about 121 trucks per year. With the current barrel limitation, on average less than one truck per day would leave a Nevada establishment.

The purpose of the bill is to allow businesses more opportunity. These businesses could then contribute more to the economy with higher wages or in paying more taxes. We should allow small businesses to grow within the State. These are businesses that are 100 percent in the State of Nevada. Large corporations are welcome in Nevada, but we should foster small businesses residing in the State. Brewtrail <<http://www.brewtrail.org>> or Brewing News <<http://www.brewingnews.com>> provide more information on this growing industry. Microbrews are very popular and many prefer these to traditional beer. I am willing to modify this bill to satisfy the Committee. It is important to allow these brew pubs the opportunity to grow their businesses.

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JARON HILDEBRAND (Nevada Craft Brewers Manufacturing Group):

Barrel caps in the neighboring states of Oregon and Washington are unlimited. Utah has a cap of 60,000 barrels, Arizona's cap is 200,000 and California has a greater cap than Nevada.

TOM YOUNG (Owner, Brewmaster, Great Basin Brewing Company):

Great Basin Brewing Company is the oldest brewery in Nevada. I was involved in the initial brew law established Statewide in 1991. We manufacture beer and sell it to the public in our own pubs. This is a system that has worked nationwide. With few exceptions, the manufacturer is allowed to sell at its establishment. As a brew business grows, the excess beer is sold through a licensed distributor via the three-tiered system.

We are now having issues because when we reach the allowed level of production, we must cease our retail operation to stay in business. This does not happen in other states. It is impossible to operate without being allowed to sell to the public in our brew pubs. For example, the Budweiser plant in St. Louis is a tourist destination. It features the Clydesdales, beer sampling and a beer garden. This is how they brand their product and this model works. The excess beer is sent to distributors for resale. Why is there opposition to this? If my company produces more beer, I can sell it to my distributor, Southern Glazer's Wine and Spirits. It is how we and Southern Glazer's make money. Proudly, it is a Nevada-made product. We are behind the times in Nevada. Washington, Oregon, California and Colorado have no restrictions. These are great tourist destinations. Similarly, in the wine industry, a restriction like this in California would restrict visitation to wineries in Napa Valley. The wine sampling model enhances wine bottle sales. That industry works very well without the restrictions.

Great Basin is proud to pay more than \$500,000 in sales tax and \$50,000 in State excise taxes from brew production in Nevada. We employ 115 Nevadans. I would like to continue this and make Nevada a proud pouring State.

SENATOR HARDY:

Would you clarify the comment that Utah is higher than us?

MR. YOUNG:

There are lots of crazy alcoholic beverage laws in the United States. The issue is production restrictions. Great Basin is entering the Utah market through a Salt

Lake City distributor. Utah does not have a restriction on how much its brew pubs can produce and sell through distributors. Wasatch Brew Pub and Utah Brewers Cooperative are successful there. There are other restrictive laws in Utah, but not with distribution.

SENATOR SETTELMAYER:

Utah allows one beer manufacturing license. At 60,000 barrels, a small brewer's carve-out permits heavy beer manufacturing and self-distribution rights. This information is from the Brewers Association website. Their limitation is 60,000 barrels. Senate Bill 130 is asking for a 45,000-barrel limitation.

SENATOR CANCELA:

What are the current brew numbers throughout Nevada? Are brewers approaching the 15,000-barrel limitation number? How was the 45,000-barrel limitation determined?

MR. YOUNG:

There is no reason why there should be a limitation at all. Of the brewers in Nevada, there are close to 6 that have the capacity to reach 15,000 barrels. Great Basin is near the limit. The brewers in Nevada want the ability to grow.

SENATOR CANCELA:

Why 45,000?

SENATOR SETTELMAYER:

The 45,000-barrel limit came from averaging other states' limitations, that number is 36,236. It seemed reasonable to be better than average. The previous Session asked for a higher barrel limitation amount. The 45,000-barrel cap is a good starting point, and we can have the discussion on an appropriate number. The primary issue is to allow for growth for brew pub businesses. I will give an analogy of the size of an operation. Being an agriculturalist, I only buy equipment for the size of the ranch I own. On my agricultural operation, my swather will only cut a 2,000-acre ranch. If I only have a 1,000-acre ranch, I will only buy 1 swather or rent it from someone else. If I have a 5,000-acre ranch, I might buy 3 swathers.

When individuals set up a brew business, they set up according to what the law allows. If growth opportunity is available, they can explore financing for

expansion. The change in barrel cap amounts gives the brewers opportunity to expand beyond their current limitations.

SENATOR CANNIZZARO:

You state this bill is designed to allow current breweries to grow. I have heard this is really directed at enticing microbreweries and craft breweries to come to Nevada. Can you clarify this? How much do you expect the craft brew market to grow if this legislation goes through?

MR. HILDEBRAND:

Knowing the entrepreneurial nature of many breweries, I am sure they would seek startup in Nevada with this change in the barrel cap. Established brew pubs in Nevada would be encouraged to grow. More breweries would establish themselves in Nevada if the restrictions were changed.

MR. YOUNG:

Once a certain level of production is reached, a brewery would be forced to relocate to another state to continue its brand. Our goal is to keep the breweries we have and continue to sell to our licensed distributors.

SENATOR SETTELMAYER:

If your business brews 15,000 barrels, you can sell it through your brew pub. If you brew 1 barrel over that, do you have to shut down all of your retail operations or just the amount that exceeds 15,000?

MR. YOUNG:

A brew pub license allows us the right to have a taproom and have the branding opportunity to sell to the public. Once that taproom reaches 15,000 barrels, we could obtain a brewer's license, but be denied public access by shutting down the brew pub. Ability to brand, test new products and create excitement about the beer is why we want a brew pub. People would then buy our product from our distributor.

SENATOR SETTELMAYER:

So, you would have to shut down.

MIKE DRAPER (Pigeon Head Brewery):

Northern Nevada has made brew pubs part of its marketing campaign for tourism. There is a brew pub trail and map available. These breweries have

played a huge role in revitalizing some of the areas of Reno that were rundown and forgotten. Especially along Forest Street, which was a very sketchy area, we now see five or six breweries within a couple of blocks of each other. Many entrepreneurs are being created in this industry. Pigeon Head Brewery brews 700 barrels, employs 4 people, donated \$15,000 in product last year and continues to grow. This bill may never have an impact on our business model which does not project to do 45,000 barrels. Conceptually, Pigeon Head is here to support any discussion involving the brewing industry. We have discussed some additions to the bill with the sponsor that would have an immediate impact on our business. Those discussions will continue over the next couple of weeks. State policy around the craft brewing industry is an important discussion and Pigeon Head supports S.B. 130.

CHRIS SHANKS (The Depot Craft Brewery Distillery):

The Depot Craft Brewery Distillery produces 2,000 barrels per year. We have 48 employees and we donate \$35,000 in-kind donations with spirit or dinners. We are a full-service restaurant and distillery. We support S.B. 130. The bill will not impact our business, but any legislation that promotes the ability for brew pubs in Reno to increase production, hire more employees and allow for market entrance is welcome in our industry. The arguments against this legislation, more breweries will open, there will be more competition, are positives for this industry. Bend, Oregon, has 30 breweries in a city of 80,000. San Diego county has 110 breweries and it is a brew mecca—a destination resort for beer. It is good to position Nevada as a beer-friendly community, allow for more market entrance and provide a friendlier environment to do business.

CHASE WHITEMORE (The Brewer's Cabinet):

Senate Bill 130 will not help Brewer's Cabinet immediately, but it will bring additional market entrance. Senators Gansert and Cannizzaro are familiar with 4th Street in Reno and the downtown revitalization effort. This bill will allow the area to grow and enable Reno to be marketed as a brew pub destination. Chris Shanks has invested millions of dollars into the downtown area with his revitalization project. Revitalization is very important to our tourism economy. We want to create the tourism district on that street. It increases property values. It would help the city with increased property taxes. The legislation affects more than just increasing the barrel caps. It helps the community. For these reasons, Brewer's Cabinet supports the bill.

SENATOR SPEARMAN:

Will increasing the number of brew pubs make property values go up? Usually, having more establishments that sell liquor decreases nearby property values.

MR. WHITTEMORE:

There are abandoned buildings along 4th Street. When millions of dollars are invested to revitalize a building, the property that used to be worth \$200,000 is now valued at millions of dollars. When more commercial properties develop in that area and build on abandoned land and shut-down rail properties, other property values will increase.

MR. SHANKS:

The building we purchased was vacant for 25 years, a historic site, and slated for the wrecking ball. We invested a couple of million dollars and the property is worth all of that and then some. Our establishment serves dinner and closes at 10:00 p.m. The negative connotation of the liquor bar establishment does not apply to the breweries. Pigeon Head has a small tasting component and closes by 9:00 p.m. We are in an area where there are vacant buildings and warehouses that are functionally obsolete and have not been used for their original purpose since the 1950s. The city of Reno has a conundrum on what to do with these properties. They are too big for standard retail operations and of what use are 30,000-square-foot buildings that have been vacant for many years? This industry provides an outlet for those buildings to gentrify this area.

CHAIR ATKINSON:

Senator Spearman is referring to residential property values, which are different than the values of commercial properties. Home values tend to slide, but not in this vicinity of Reno.

SENATOR GANSERT:

The redevelopment in Reno has been very positive. Renewal of older buildings and some new construction in some of the older, dilapidated neighborhoods are positive enhancements.

WYNDEE FORREST (Co-owner, CraftHaus Brewery):

CraftHaus Brewery has been open for two-and-a-half years. We are passionate about building our community around quality-driven beers. In 2014, we were successful in changing the brew pub licensing in the city of Henderson, Nevada, to a more modern craft brewer license. As a result of our lobbying efforts,

Henderson has experienced an increase in the number of independent craft breweries opening. Our brewery has seen a tremendous growth and the demand for a Nevada-made product. Our production is up 70 percent this year compared to last year. We plan to continue to grow at an aggressive rate. We will be forced to move our business out of state in the next few years if the production cap is not increased. The production cap is counterintuitive to our State becoming competitive in the craft beer marketplace. There is no limit to beer being brought into the State, domestically and internationally. Why hamper our own production when the detriment lies on the Nevada business owner's shoulders? In 2014, Nevada saw an economic impact of \$480 million from our State's 34 craft breweries. According to the Brewers Association, the largest national craft beer trade organization, Arizona has a huge cap at 250,000 barrels annual production. Washington, California, Oregon, Colorado and New Mexico impose no caps on production. We as craft brewers are not looking to do away with the three-tiered distribution system, as some who oppose this bill might warn against. Raising the cap on production would do the opposite. Manufacturers will produce more product to travel through the three-tiered distribution system, only strengthening it along the way with revenue and tax dollars created by the increase in barrel production.

Tourism plays a huge role in local craft beer production. The Las Vegas Strip in Clark County saw almost 43 million tourists last year. Our Nevada-made products reflect our pride in our community and our State. The first question visitors ask when dining out is, "What do you have that is local?" They want something not available at home. Our brewery is nowhere near meeting the demands of those tourists nor are the other 32 Nevada breweries. We as Nevada manufacturers of craft beer carry the burden of being heavily taxed as alcohol manufacturers, which is a benefit to our local and statewide communities. We recruit a highly-skilled, trained and educated workforce. Nevada craft breweries support other local businesses in agriculture, food and beverage, marketing and advertising printing, steel manufacturers, sales forces and shipping logistics companies. Was Elon Musk, CEO of Tesla, Inc., told to stifle his production and manufacturing in Reno? Were the mining and robotics industries choked out of their industries with squashing of their growth? Was Tony Hsieh, CEO of Zappos, told to meet the demands of only a portion of his Zappos clients? This is not a cap on beer manufacturers. It is a cap on a Nevada industry. Please consider increasing the cap on Nevada-made high-quality craft beer. It is time the State joined the highly competitive and quickly growing craft

beer industry. Let us show our Nation that Nevada is proud of what it produces and promotes, local first.

ROBERT SNYDER (CEO, Big Dog's Hospitality Group, Inc.; Big Dog's Brewing Company):

Big Dog's Hospitality Group supports S.B. 130. I will read from my written testimony ([Exhibit C](#)). Our production of 2,400 barrels of beer is a 30 percent increase over last year. We plan to continue to increase production and grow. The barrel cap today will limit this growth. I see producing 45 to 55 barrels through our distribution partner to service Nevada and exports. I encourage the passing of the legislation.

GEORGE RACZ (Owner, Las Vegas Distillery):

Las Vegas Distillery supports S.B. 130. I have observed my neighbor, CraftHaus Brewery, growing in the last two years. I am a customer and many people patronize their establishment to drink local beer and local spirits. It is important for these local home-team companies be given the opportunity to grow and to plan. We are for local beer and spirits and ask for your support of the bill.

RANDI THOMPSON (Nevada Wine Coalition):

Current legislation is discouraging brewery relocation to Nevada. I have an acquaintance who has a friend who works in Oregon in a brewery. He is moving to California to start a brewery because it is too limiting to start a brewery in Nevada.

Nevada Wine Coalition would like to offer a friendly amendment dealing with the wine industry. We have spoken to the sponsor of the bill. Last Session, a wine bill passed that allows wineries in Washoe and Clark Counties a 1,000-case limit on sales until achieving 25 percent of Nevada-grown grapes. That limitation is preventing expansion to Nevada.

ALFREDO ALONSO (Southern Glazer's Wine and Spirits; Nevada Beer Wholesalers Association):

The issue with S.B. 130 is more complicated than raising the barrel cap provision. In 1995, when the brew pub law was first enacted, it was very clear this was a limited retail license for the small supplier to get started in business to compete against larger companies. The path to becoming a brewery was there. Nationally, beer sales are down; excise tax is down. Many of the brew pubs are cannibalizing themselves at the expense of traditional bars and the

competitive marketplace. Ninety-three percent of craft brewers in the Country produce under 7,500 barrels. The bill is tripling the cap, and only one brewery in the State is close to that number. Growth has to be managed. Liquor law throughout the Country is never apples to apples. Oregon has a wide-open system. They also have alcohol and beverage controls that are managed by the Oregon Liquor Control Commission. It has a budget of \$17.9 million per year for enforcement. This ensures brewers are adhering to the law. California provides \$60 million per year to enforce its liquor laws. Utah has \$41 million per year to enforce liquor laws. Idaho, smaller than Nevada in population, has \$22 million per year for liquor enforcement. Nevada's budget on liquor enforcement allows two investigators for the State and less than \$1 million to enforce liquor and tobacco laws.

We have had discussions with several brew pubs, and there are some solutions to allow for balanced growth. There must be some cap to avoid the State becoming a glorified bar. Economic development is relative. Is revitalizing a building economic development if the employees are minimum-wage earners? It is an important perspective to consider when looking for balance.

SENATOR SETTELMAYER:

Two years ago, I asked you find out during the Interim what could be done to help these small brewers. What can be done to help them?

MR. ALONSO:

We did have discussions with our group and with several brewers including those wanting to enter the marketplace from California. We have a bill being drafted for the Assembly. The issue of tripling the size of the barrel cap without limits on premises is an important consideration. We discussed how to make wholesalers more independent. I heard complaints about other states that have equity agreements requiring a brewery to be primary under that franchise. We are addressing issues per recommendations from the Department of Justice to make our businesses more independent, to serve new breweries and be able to deal with those issues in the same way any business would. Other issues concern capping the number of locations for a brew pub that plans to sell and distribute beer in a successful business model. We should not allow several locations that could end up being a series of bars and restaurants to do something not allowed for others. There are things we can all agree on to strengthen the system and make distributors more independent while still allowing brew pubs to grow and flourish.

SENATOR SETTELMAYER:

I spoke with the bill sponsor in the Assembly, and he claims to have no language from you. Please give the Chairman or me the language, and we could incorporate it into this bill. I would appreciate reviewing it.

MR. ALONSO:

The Chairwoman of the Assembly Committee on Commerce and Labor has the language, and it is being drafted. I can research where this is in the process. We can share this with you. We are opposed to an amendment on the wine issue.

MARCUS CONKLIN (Breakthru Beverage Group):

Breakthru Beverage opposes S.B. 130 and the amendment. We are willing to work with the sponsors on the bill.

SENATOR SETTELMAYER:

I appreciate the Committee for hearing a simple two-page bill.

CHAIR ATKINSON:

I will close the hearing on S.B. 130 and open the hearing on S.B. 171.

SENATE BILL 171: Requires certain pharmacies to provide a means for persons to dispose of unused drugs. (BDR 54-634)

SENATOR HEIDI S. GANSERT (Senatorial District No. 15):

Senate Bill 171 is an act that will require retail community pharmacies to provide written instructions upon request or post instructions in a conspicuous place on the safe disposal of unused medication.

Drug overdoses have affected many people including our friends and family. The nephew of a good friend of mine was born in March 1993. In August 2015, he overdosed on heroin. He started with prescription drugs and graduated to heroin. In the last year or so, I have been looking for a way to have an impact on the availability of medications and the issues of overdose and addictions. This is one bill to help with the situation.

I will read from my presentation ([Exhibit D](#)) outlining the statistics on the misuse of drugs, environmental concerns, proper disposal of unused medications and existing community disposal programs. There is a local drop-off day scheduled for Saturday, April 29, as shown on the submitted Prescription Drug Round Up

flyer ([Exhibit E](#)). There is a national day in April for drug roundup across the Nation. There is a drug disposal day in October for northern and southern Nevada. The roundups of unused drugs have been beneficial in letting individuals know how to dispose of unused drugs. The Retail Association of Nevada includes roundup information in their newsletter. It is easy to dispose of medications. A plastic bag with kitty litter or coffee grounds in it can be used by adding liquid and sealing the bag. This dissolves the drug material. Another method is to use a Deterra drug deactivation bag ([Exhibit F](#)). This bag has charcoal in it. Put unused medication in it, add water according to the instructions, and it deactivates the medication.

This bill asks for a posting of how to dispose of medication or a provision of written instructions by the pharmacy. The pharmacy could simply provide a bag like the Renown Health pharmaceutical bag ([Exhibit G](#)) when dispensing a prescription. This is about increasing awareness and reducing the number of unused prescription medications in circulation in a safe manner that protects our families and the environment.

LIZ MACMENAMIN (Retail Association of Nevada):

The Retail Association of Nevada supports S.B. 171. Drug use is epidemic in our Nation. Since 2008, The Retail Association of Nevada has been involved in joining northern Nevada and the Reno Police Department in addressing the issues. We looked at ways to set up take-back programs. The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) did not allow this at that time. In 2009, we received special permission to set up five take-back sites for our first roundup. We worked with the Reno Police Department to supply law enforcement. This was prior to the DEA starting its program. There are many prescriptions dispensed. Since 2009, just in the Reno community alone through our now six sites, we have taken back 1.9 million drugs. We counted the types of pills we received, 168,000 opiates, 85,000 depressants and 1,660,000 other drugs. A key component of the program is to educate people on safe disposal of prescription drugs. Statistics show that people with drug addictions start from the medicine chest in their home. In the real estate industry, people seeking drugs take home tours and look for prescription drugs in the medicine chests. It is important to educate people to get drugs, opiates, depressants and stimulants out of their homes to avoid encouraging those with drug-seeking behavior.

SENATOR SPEARMAN:

How would the cost be taken care of if the disposable bag, [Exhibit F](#), were included as part of the prescriptions?

SENATOR GANSERT:

These are expensive bags. I would not mandate one be provided with every prescription. Prescriptions vary in the amount used. The retail price is \$3 to \$5 apiece. Hopefully, they will become more readily available. They can be purchased online.

MS. MACMENAMIN:

In the retail pharmacy, other methods for disposal can be purchased. We want the consumer to know of safe ways to dispose of drugs without having the added expense of purchasing the disposal bag.

CATHERINE M. O'MARA (Nevada State Medical Association):

Nevada State Medical Association has participated in the take-back program and has an ongoing commitment in northern and southern Nevada. Ms. MacMenamin was a driving force in expanding the program to southern Nevada as in the north. It is a community-wide effort including physicians, pharmacists, law enforcement, community leaders and substance abuse treatment centers working together on the take-back programs. This is one portion of the substance abuse, controlled substance problem. We support S.B. 171.

OMAR SAUCEDO (Southern Nevada Water Authority):

Southern Nevada Water Authority, in cooperation with the Clark County Water Reclamation District, has worked on the removal of pharmaceuticals from the water in the Las Vegas Wash. The proposed legislation would help facilitate removal of pharmaceuticals from our water and protect our region's drinking water. The Southern Nevada Water Authority supports S.B. 171. We appreciate the bill making reference to non-dispensed drugs be disposed of in the same manner as other solid waste without polluting water or soil.

SENATOR GANSERT:

A conceptual amendment to S.B. 171 has been submitted ([Exhibit H](#)).

JULIE CHADBURN (Clark County Water Reclamation District):

Clark County Water Reclamation District supports S.B. 171. I have submitted written testimony ([Exhibit I](#)). Our interest in the bill is due to the nexus with the water care cycle. Even with the advanced treatments today, pharmaceuticals are not completely removed from the water supply. As caretakers of the State's most valuable resource, this is of concern. We have partnered with the Las Vegas Police Department and other law enforcement in southern Nevada with our "Don't Rush to Flush" program to place boxes in every police substation for public disposal use.

The program provides a safe option for medication disposal while keeping the medicines out of the water supply. When we interact with the public about the program, we hear of people keeping medications because they are uneducated on proper disposal. Senate Bill 171 will help educate people and provide other means to safely dispose of medications. People know they should not flush drugs down the toilet or throw them away. They hold onto them and this increases the potential for the misuse of medicines. This bill will provide more convenient locations for disposal and increase disposal education.

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CHAIR ATKINSON:

Hearing no further testimony, I will close the hearing on S.B. 171. I adjourn this meeting at 9:12 a.m.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED:

Christine Miner,
Committee Secretary

APPROVED BY:

Senator Kelvin Atkinson, Chair

DATE: _____

EXHIBIT SUMMARY				
Bill	Exhibit / # of pages		Witness / Entity	Description
	A	1		Agenda
	B	5		Attendance Roster
S.B. 130	C	2	Robert Snyder / Big Dog's Hospitality Group	Written Testimony
S.B. 171	D	11	Senator Heidi S. Gansert	Presentation
S.B. 171	E	1	Senator Heidi S. Gansert	Prescription Drug Roundup Flyer
S.B. 171	F	2	Senator Heidi S. Gansert	Picture of Deterra Drug Deactivation Bag
S.B. 171	G	1	Senator Heidi S. Gansert	Picture of Renown Health Pharmaceutical Bag
S.B. 171	H	2	Senator Heidi S. Gansert	Proposed Amendment
S.B. 171	I	1	Julie Chadburn / Clark Water Reclamation District	Written Testimony