

**MINUTES OF THE
SENATE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS**

**Seventy-ninth Session
April 28, 2017**

The Senate Committee on Government Affairs was called to order by Vice Chair Mark A. Manendo at 1:15 p.m. on Friday, April 28, 2017, in Room 2135 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 David R. Parks, Chair
Senator Mark A. Manendo, Vice Chair
Senator Julia Ratti
Senator Joseph P. Hardy
Senator Pete Goicoechea

GUEST LEGISLATORS PRESENT:

Senator James Settelmeyer, Senatorial District No. 17
Assemblyman Elliot Anderson, Assembly District No. 15
Assemblyman Ira Hansen, Assembly District No. 32

STAFF MEMBERS PRESENT:

Jennifer Ruedy, Policy Analyst
Heidi Chlarson, Counsel
Janae Johnson, Committee Secretary

OTHERS PRESENT:

Kevin Burns, United Veterans Legislative Counsel
Richard Carreon, Nevada Veterans Association
Katherine Miller, Director, Department of Veterans Services
Julie Butler, Division Administrator, General Services Division, Department of Public Safety

Denise Stewart, Manager, Carson City Communications Center, Department of Public Safety
Robert Roshak, Nevada Sheriffs' and Chiefs' Association
Brian O'Callaghan, Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department
Corey Solferino, Washoe County Sheriff's Office
Mike Ramirez, Las Vegas Police Protective Association; Southern Nevada Conference of Police and Sheriffs
Richard P. McCann, Executive Director, Nevada Association of Public Safety Officers
Michael Sean Giurlani, Nevada State Law Enforcement Officers' Association
Barbara K. Cegavske, Secretary of State
Morgan Holts, Intern for Assemblyman James Oscarson
Julia Peek, Deputy Administrator, Division of Public and Behavioral Health, Department of Health and Human Services
Kelly Morning, University of Nevada, Reno

VICE CHAIR MANENDO:

We will open the hearing on Assembly Bill (A.B.) 337.

ASSEMBLY BILL 337: Revises provisions governing termination of the employment of members of the National Guard. (BDR 36-1134)

ASSEMBLYMAN ELLIOT ANDERSON (Assembly District No. 15):

Assembly Bill 337 revises provisions governing termination of employment of members of the National Guard. Assembly Bill 337 extends employment protections to National Guard members from another state that are employed in Nevada. Presently under the law, the employer of a Nevada National Guard member is prohibited from terminating the member's employment if the member is ordered to active service or to perform other duties required by the Nevada National Guard. This bill will provide the same prohibition for National Guard members who work in Nevada but are members of the National Guard in another state.

Under the law, the Nevada National Guard member may seek a hearing before the Office of the Labor Commissioner to regain employment. This bill expands that right to Guard members who are from other states employed in Nevada. This bill allows a member of the Nevada National Guard or another state to bring a civil action in district court against an employer if the Labor Commissioner does not rule in the Guard member's employment and the member was

terminated unlawfully. If the district court rules in favor of the Guard member, the court must award the National Guard member attorney fees and costs. In addition, the following relief must also be awarded: immediate reemployment to the position in which the Guard member would have been employed and immediate restoration of seniority and benefits along with lost wages as result of the termination.

We have a number of areas in the State where people live in one state and work in another. Each state has different units that cross state lines with people who have different military occupational specialties. This is why a minor technical change is needed in law.

SENATOR GOICOECHEA:

Do you know if other states grant us the same reciprocity back?

ASSEMBLYMAN ANDERSON:

This is a U.S. Department of Defense (DOD) priority. I cannot tell you how many states do this. I can tell you that the Department of Defense is working to create these laws across the Country. Due to the cross-border situation, it has affected a number of people. I am working with the DOD to expand the protection in Nevada.

KEVIN BURNS (United Veterans Legislative Counsel):

I represent the majority of veterans throughout the State. We support A.B. 337.

RICHARD CARREON (Nevada Veterans Association):

I support A.B. 337.

VICE CHAIR MANENDO:

We will close the hearing on A.B. 337 and open the hearing on A.B. 134.

ASSEMBLY BILL 134 (1st Reprint): Revises provisions governing exemptions of certain special districts from certain requirements of the Local Government Budget and Finance Act. (BDR 31-562)

ASSEMBLYMAN IRA HANSEN (Assembly District No. 32):

This bill was requested by the Humboldt County Fire District. Assembly Bill 134 amends *Nevada Revised Statutes* (NRS) 354, the Local Government Budget and Finance Act. In NRS 354.475, once you reach a threshold of expenditures of

\$200,000, an audit is triggered. A local government can ask for an exemption from that audit when it reaches that point. We have simply adjusted that threshold for inflation. It was last adjusted in 2002. We have calculated a new threshold, and it comes out to \$270,000 as adjusted for inflation. In the bill, it was bumped to \$300,000.

VICE CHAIR MANENDO:

We will close the hearing on A.B. 134.

CHAIR PARKS:

We will open the hearing on Assembly Bill 22.

ASSEMBLY BILL 22 (1st Reprint): Revises certain provisions relating to veterans. (BDR 37-123)

KATHERINE MILLER (Director, Department of Veterans Services):

There are eight proposed changes under A.B. 22, and I have submitted my testimony ([Exhibit C](#)).

CHAIR PARKS:

The director and deputy directors may function out of any location within the State? Are you removing specific locations from the bill?

MS. MILLER:

If this language is approved, the director and deputy directors could be stationed anywhere. That would be the decision from the Governor and the Director to place those assets where it makes the most sense.

MR. BURNS:

We support A.B. 22. We are working with Director Miller. We have an issue with the Deputy Director for Health and Wellness. As Director Miller said, there was some discussion among the veteran community about whether or not that position should be forced to be a veteran. We want the Director, in essence, to look at our community first. If there is a veteran that is qualified to do the job, then we would want that person to do the job. We want to ensure that the veteran community is taken care of. There is a particularly narrow skill set for the job that is not one that is generally used in the active duty military. We look at the veteran community first and if no one is qualified, then we look for the best-qualified person.

MS. MILLER:

I would just like to say how proud I am of our agency and the directors in the past for adapting to the needs of our veterans. This bill is just another step to adapt to the needs of our veterans.

CHAIR PARKS:

We will close the hearing on A.B. 22 and open the hearing on A.B. 151.

ASSEMBLY BILL 151 (1st Reprint): Provides for the voluntary training of law enforcement dispatchers. (BDR 23-767)

JULIE BUTLER (Division Administrator, General Services Division, Department of Public Safety):

Our Division houses two bureaus, Records and Communications. The Communications Bureau is the subject of A.B. 151. We house three dispatch centers, in Las Vegas, Carson City and Elko. Those dispatch centers provide lifeline support to the Department of Public Safety's sworn community, and they provide ancillary support to various allied law enforcement agencies.

DENISE STEWART (Manager, Carson City Communications Center, Department of Public Safety):

Public safety dispatchers play a vital role in the enforcement of the public safety system. Dispatchers serve as the nerve center of the system. Much like an air traffic controller, it is the public safety dispatcher and his or her initial decisions that influence effective and safe operations. Dispatchers are usually the first point of public contact, receiving calls regarding crimes, traffic incidents, safety hazards and miscellaneous requests for service. They are responsible for facilitating appropriate and timely field responses, monitoring field activity and providing information that is oftentimes critical to the safety of citizens and public safety field personnel.

Across Nevada there are approximately 325 full- and part-time law enforcement communications specialist dispatchers. Yet the training of dispatchers nationwide, including Nevada, has been inadequate when compared to other occupations involved in high-risk decision-making. According to the Association of Public Safety Communications Officials, "Fifty-one percent of states have legislation requiring training for public safety communicators. Of the five surrounding states, four require mandatory dispatch certification through their state's equivalent of POST" for the purpose of promoting and protecting

citizens' health, safety and welfare. The Department of Public Safety, through Assemblywoman Maggie Carlton, Assembly District 14, requested A.B. 151. Existing law requires the Peace Officers' Standards and Training (POST) Commission to adopt regulations concerning the certification and decertification, recruitment, selection and training of peace officers.

Proposed in section 1, the bill would require POST to adopt regulations establishing a voluntary program outlining the minimum standards for certification and training of law enforcement dispatchers. It further authorizes the executive director of the Commission to certify qualified instructors for developing training for law enforcement dispatchers and to issue certificates to law enforcement dispatchers who satisfactorily complete the training for law enforcement dispatchers. The certification training classes would have far-reaching benefits to promote continued excellence, keep dispatchers abreast in the latest developments in emergency dispatch and make continuing dispatch education a priority.

It allows dispatchers to maintain their competence and increases professional pride, achievement and self-confidence. Completing certified courses is validation of the dispatchers' competence to peers, employers, administrators, State and local government officials and the public. Training certification and continuing education contribute to the creation of an environment of professionalism, excellence and customer care with a culture of retention, a critical issue to employers. It advances the profession by encouraging and recognizing professional achievement. It demonstrates that emergency communications centers employ the most skilled and knowledgeable emergency dispatchers.

The program will have a minimum of 120 hours of training. Classes will be offered at no cost to the State via the E-learn system, an Internet portal available to sworn and civilian individuals employed by any law enforcement agency within Nevada. As the training is voluntary, agencies can allow their dispatchers time during working hours to take the classes, take classes on their own time, after working hours or not at all. The proposed certified classes are referenced in ([Exhibit D](#)).

SENATOR MANENDO:
Who is on the Commission?

MS. BUTLER:

It is a State agency and is made up of law enforcement personnel from around the State. The executive director is appointed by the Governor. The makeup is other individuals in law enforcement throughout the State.

ROBERT ROSHAK (Nevada Sheriffs' and Chiefs' Association):

The POST Executive Director is Michael Sherlock. Commission members are various members of law enforcement from around Nevada. Sheriff Dan Watts from White Pine County, Chief Troy Tanner from Mesquite, Undersheriff Kevin C. McMahill from Las Vegas, Director James Wright from Department of Public Safety and Sheriff Ronald Pierini from Douglas County are all on the Commission.

SENATOR MANENDO:

The Commission will establish these regulations, and it will take some time do this, correct?

MR. ROSHAK:

I believe the classes have already been established in speaking with Director Sherlock. It is an online program, and they are finalizing it to get ready to go. A presentation was provided to the POST Commission in November 2016, where the issues were brought forward and the Commission gave permission to go forward.

SENATOR MANENDO:

I heard they do not have to take the courses?

MS. BUTLER:

Yes, that is correct. It would be optional for the individual dispatcher to take the courses now. Some agencies may require the courses be completed. The Department of Public Safety will go through the course as supplemental to the on-the-job training that they already receive. For any other law enforcement agency, it would be optional as to whether the agency wants to offer on-the-job time or if the staff would like to take it on their own time.

SENATOR MANENDO:

Your folks would be doing that?

MS. BUTLER:
Yes, that is correct.

SENATOR MANENDO:
How long would that class take? I cannot imagine them wanting to do this class on their own time, so it will cost the State money to have them take these classes. How long will it take them away from their duties? What is the cost to the State?

MS. BUTLER:
The course is designed for 120 hours. People may go through the course faster or slower depending on the individual. Our on-the-job training is around eight months. This is intended to replace some of those components that they are already taking or what we are already teaching. I do not see it going to be that much of a burden on the staff or create a large fiscal impact. It is really intended to supplement what we are currently doing.

SENATOR MANENDO:
How many people would be taking the training at your department?

MS. BUTLER:
I am authorized 77 full-time equivalent (FTE) positions in the Communications Bureau.

SENATOR MANENDO:
So 77 people are going to have 120 hours, which is five weeks of work?

MS. BUTLER:
They are, but they are already going through an extensive training program. This is supplementing what they are currently doing.

SENATOR MANENDO:
So these 77 people are going to have to find 120 hours. How long do they have to complete these courses?

MS. BUTLER:
We are not setting any type of time frame on them, something reasonable.

SENATOR MANENDO

Can you tell me what is reasonable?

Ms. BUTLER:

I would need to speak with my dispatch Bureau Chief and determine what that would be.

SENATOR MANENDO:

Could we get that answer before we do anything?

Ms. BUTLER:

One of the biggest complaints I heard when General Services took over the dispatch center from the Highway Patrol was the lack of training. Staff did not feel there was any specialized training that pertained to their profession they were authorized to take. This is really going to fill that gap. It is a morale booster for our staff to be able to take training that is relevant to their profession. It gives them an outside certification such as POST that gives weight and creditability to the training they are taking. This is beneficial to our staff and we are excited to offer this training.

SENATOR MANENDO:

I understand that, but there are 77 people that have to come up with five weeks of work on top of their duties. There has to be a fiscal note to that, and it will cost the State some sort of money.

SENATOR RATTI:

Is it really five additional weeks or are you going to take some of the existing training and replace it with this training?

Ms. BUTLER:

We would take some of the existing training and replace it with this training. I do not know if it would be the full five weeks of additional training.

SENATOR RATTI:

Please ask your Division Chief about how many days of training will come off the books for this to be added.

SENATOR GOICOECHEA:

Will this be done online or will they have to go to a specific location? Will it be

like POST where the rural areas come to the urban areas to take classes?

MS. BUTLER:

It is entirely online.

SENATOR GOICOECHEA:

So it would be work at your own pace? It is not required; it is voluntary?

MR. ROSHAK:

Yes, that is correct. We support A.B. 151. I did reach out to all of the rural agencies. Elko has three dispatch centers. Their primary center dispatches for 12 public safety organizations including the police, fire, ambulance and tribal. They do not have a strong training budget. According to Chief Ben Reed, they are looking forward to this to allow them to enhance their training. Some of the other rural areas do on-the-job training. This would help enhance the training that they do. They may break it down to working one module at a time while we are teaching. It will be nothing but good to the system.

CHAIR PARKS:

Since you have 77 people, some of them are already trained. They may have not gotten a certification. I would think that someone would review their skills level and indicate which modules they should be trained on. They would not all be trained at the same time. When new people come in, they would be put through the training.

BRIAN O'CALLAGHAN (Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department):

We support A.B. 151.

COREY SOLFERINO (Washoe County Sheriff's Office):

We support A.B. 151.

MIKE RAMIREZ (Las Vegas Protective Association; Southern Nevada Conference of Police and Sheriffs):

I am here for Marlene Lockard, who asked me to speak on her behalf for the Las Vegas Protective Association Civilian Employee, Inc., which incorporates our dispatchers. They are in support of A.B. 151.

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RICHARD P. MCCANN (Executive Director, Nevada Association of Public Safety Officers):
We support A.B. 151.

MICHAEL SEAN GIURLANI (Nevada State Law Enforcement Officers' Association):
We support A.B. 151. The better qualified and skilled the dispatchers are, the safer our first responders are.

MS. BUTLER:
I would like to thank the Committee for your time and to thank my staff and Bureau Chief in Las Vegas. I urge you for your consideration on A.B. 151.

CHAIR PARKS:
We will close the hearing on A.B. 151 and open A.B. 465.

ASSEMBLY BILL 465: Revises provisions relating to the Advisory Committee on Participatory Democracy. (BDR 18-553)

SENATOR JAMES SETTELMAYER (Senatorial District No. 17):
Assembly Bill 465 is a result of the Sunset Subcommittee dealing with the Advisory Committee on Participatory Democracy (ACPD). We have a responsibility on the Sunset Subcommittee to review all boards and commissions created by the Legislature. The Sunset Subcommittee initially reviewed the ACPD in 2013–2014 Interim. It was suggested at that time the ACPD was not active and should be terminated.

Former Secretary of State Ross Miller said he felt that his successor should have the opportunity to suggest revisions to the NRS for the ACPD so it could be more effective. When the board was originally founded, it was made up of ten members including the Secretary of the State and nine others appointed by the Secretary to consider political, geographical and demographical factors by the appointed members. When ACPD started in 1997 in the Department of Museums, Library and Arts, which is now the Department of Tourism and Cultural Affairs, it was tasked to advise to increase public participation in democracy and to collect materials relating to the participation of citizens' involvement in public policy and the improvement of operation and government.

In 2003, the Legislature moved the ACPD office to the Secretary of State and gave it the goal of increasing voter registration and participation. At the time the

Sunset Subcommittee reviewed the ACPD, it had not been active for a few years. It was difficult to get people to serve on the board. Many people thought it was successful in promoting voter registration, and it had achieved its purpose. The Sunset Subcommittee wondered if the ACPD had outlived its usefulness. Former Secretary of State Ross Miller made the recommendation to postpone that decision until his successor came in.

In 2015-2016 Interim, Secretary of State Barbara K. Cegavske was invited to join the Sunset Subcommittee and present suggestions for revising the ACPD to make it a more effective voice for participatory democracy. The bill includes her recommendations: make it a nine-member Committee so that the ACPD can convene with a smaller number of members; member terms would be reduced from three years to two years; and the Advisory Committee is required to meet one time per year but no more than four times in a year. The ACPD is now required to meet every three months which can be problematic when finding people able to do this in a nonelection year.

BARBARA K. CEGAVSKE (Secretary of State):

With me today are Chief Deputy Scott Anderson and Deputy for Elections Wayne Thorley. Assembly Bill 465 is a simple bill that makes changes to the makeup and administration of the ACPD. We appreciate the work of Senator Settelmeyer and Assemblywoman Irene Bustamante-Adams, Assembly District 42 and the Sunset Subcommittee in working with us to retain the ACPD.

The ACPD is a Committee administered by the Secretary of State that encourages the participation of Nevada residents in the development of public policy and improvement of the operation of government on all levels. Unfortunately, there has been little activity for many years, and the Sunset Subcommittee was considering its necessity. Much of the inactivity was due to the provisions of the statute that have made the Advisory Committee difficult to administer.

The Advisory Committee is charged with the following: identifying and proposing programs that support participatory democracy; making recommendations to the Secretary of State concerning participatory democracy; supporting State, local and national entities promoting participatory democracy; and promoting civics education and engagement. We agree with the

recommendations of the Sunset Subcommittee and commit to reviving the ACPD. The provisions of A.B. 465 will give the Office the flexibility to do so.

SENATOR SETTELMAYER:

On behalf of the Sunset Subcommittee, thank you for your time and consideration. This has been passed from both Houses unanimously.

CHAIR PARKS:

We will close the hearing on A.B. 465 and open Assembly Bill 466.

ASSEMBLY BILL 466: Revises the provisions governing contracts for services between a state agency and a former employee of a state agency. (BDR 27-354)

MORGAN HOLTS (Intern for Assemblyman James Oscarson):

I am presenting Assembly Bill 466 on behalf of Assemblyman James Oscarson, Assembly District No. 36. Assemblyman Oscarson is the Chair for the Interim Legislative Committee on Health Care. This Committee has brought authority to review and evaluate the quality and effectiveness of the overall system of medical care in the State.

During the 2015-2016 Interim, the Committee was composed of Assemblyman Oscarson as Chair; Senator Joseph P. Hardy as Vice Chair; Senator Ben Kieckhefer, Senatorial District 16; Senator Pat Spearman, Senatorial District 1; Assemblywoman Teresa Benitez-Thompson, Assembly District 27; and former Assemblyman David Gardner. Over the course of seven meetings, the Committee considered numerous issues affecting the health care of Nevadans. They heard testimony from the Division of Public and Behavioral Health within the Department of Health and Human Services regarding challenges meeting the State's public health workforce needs.

According to a report from Trust for American's Health: "Across the nation 41 percent of State public health departments have a vacancy rate of 10 percent or higher." In Nevada, the vacancy rate was approximately 18 percent for State fiscal year 2015. According to the Division, replacing staff is difficult and costly. Division representatives indicated that one barrier to filling these vacancies is an existing law that prohibits former State employees from working in a contract role for two years after being a State employee. The law treats interns and students with graduate assistanceships as former State

employees. This makes it difficult to hire interns and others who have gained valuable experience and knowledge of the State agency.

Other State entities, including universities, face similar challenges in hiring former employees, such as students who have gained experience working as graduate assistants. The Division and others have indicated that they would prefer to keep such individuals in the State without having to take the extra step of seeking approval to hire them from the State Board of Examiners. Because of this testimony, the Legislative Committee on Health Care voted unanimously to propose the language in A.B. 466. The bill simply exempts the former State employee who did not receive Public Employees' Retirement Benefits (PERS) retirement benefits during the duration of the contract from a two-year waiting period before contracting with a former State employer. This change upholds the intent of the law and facilitates hiring for much-needed qualified individuals. Assembly Bill 466 is an important policy. Representatives of both the Division of Public and Behavioral Health and the University of Nevada, Reno (UNR), are here to testify and explain further.

JULIA PEEK (Deputy Administrator, Division of Public and Behavioral Health; Department of Health and Human Services):

I am here on behalf of Department of Health and Human Services to provide support for A.B. 466 and to thank the Interim Committee for championing this bill. I would like to provide some examples beyond the graduate assistantships to explain why this has been a challenge. We often hire master of public health students to do internships over the summer. We have had some hiring issues. If a student got a W-2 from UNR for something as minor as being a test patient once a month for the School of Medicine, the student is considered a former State employee and we have to go through the process of going to the State Board of Examiners to justify why the student should hold a contract position with us. This can delay the process to hire the student for the internship. Another example: we have many grants and often we choose to hire contractors as opposed to developing an FTE position because the process is time ending. We like to hire students right out of the program as contractors. They could have had graduate assistantship or student worker experience, and we would have to go through the State Board of Examiners. I did review all of the minutes of the bill which was A.B. No. 41 of the 77th Session when it was passed in 2013. This was referred to as the cooling-off period to ensure there would not be any double-dipping between PERS and a contract. The language proposed in this bill would uphold that intent.

As an example of how important our internship program is, a decade ago I was an intern and this would have applied to me if it were in place. I was a student ambassador during my undergrad career. I would have hoped at the time that the Division would have gone through the State Board of Examiners to argue for me. It is very important that we reduce some of the bureaucracy that was created as result of this. We do not want to taint our students and do want to ensure that we can get our workforce built back up again.

SENATOR GOICOECHEA:

I am struggling with the whole bill. It says that if you have been employed in the last two years by the State, you cannot contract with a State agency. That is pretty broad, including the Department of Transportation and everywhere. What this bill says is technically you cannot do that, but you can do it if you are not drawing a PERS benefit? Is that intent of the bill? Does this change for Department of Transportation? If you are not drawing your pension, then you can go ahead and contract?

MS. PEEK:

This would apply to all divisions, we just happened to present to the Interim Health Committee. This could be the Department of Transportation. The departments would all benefit from this.

SENATOR GOICOECHEA:

If you have been a State employee, you can contract with another agency as long as you are not drawing a PERS check?

MS. PEEK:

Yes.

CHAIR PARKS:

When I first started to read this, I thought I saw eligibility to retire. You have to be actually drawing a retirement?

MS. PEEK:

Yes, that would address the double-dipping.

KELLY MORNING (University of Nevada, Reno):

I support A.B. 466. The School of Health Sciences is the second largest program at UNR with over 1,000 undergraduate students who all complete

internships. We have over 100 master of public health (MPH) students and have developed a doctor of philosophy program and an MPH online program that will be doing work within the community. This is a strong program that is continuing to grow and to help reduce the burden of the gap in our workforce, specifically in public health. It is becoming a major burden when our graduate assistant positions are forced to leave the State because of the red tape in being hired at the place where they trained and where they would like to work.

SENATOR GOICOECHEA:

When we have labor shortage, does everyone who falls under this have to go to the Board of Examiners?

MS. PEEK:

We do go through each applicant and determine if he or she has received a W-2 from a State agency, including the University. We have to complete all of the paperwork and present to the Board of Examiners and argue for that person who should be employed with us.

SENATOR GOICOECHEA:

We have number of school teachers and other people who are deemed essential. Do they have to come before the Board of Examiners to get that waived?

MS. PEEK:

If they were coming to us to get a job and had gotten W-2s from the State, they would have to go before the Board of Examiners. The way the language is interpreted, if we subgranted to another entity—say we gave a subgrant to the school district—and the district had someone to hire who is a former State employee, we are supposed to take that forward, since the entity has a former State employee. I think that was not the intention of the law, but that is how it is being interpreted. It really is just a lot of red tape to get staff.

SENATOR GOICOECHEA:

Under existing law, you can be retired and drawing a benefit and again qualify as an essential employee. But this would preclude it, right?

CHAIR PARKS:

That is what I was thinking.

MS. PEEK:

If you were drawing down a PERS pension, then we would go to the Board of Examiners. It is an easier process for those people who received W-2s. If we did get someone who was retired and had superior qualifications, and if it is within the cooling-off period of two years, then we would have to go in front of the Board of Examiners and argue why that person should be employed with us.

SENATOR GOICOECHEA:

Presently, if you are drawing a pension and someone hires you as critical employee, do you have to go to the Board of Examiners for that waiver?

MS. PEEK:

Yes, you would have to go to the Board of Examiners because you received a W-2 within 2 years.

CHAIR PARKS:

I was unaware of the exact mechanics of this bill.

MS. HOLTS:

As an intern, I would urge you to support A.B. 466. I think this piece of Legislation is very important for the future of Nevada's workforce.

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CHAIR PARKS:

We will close the hearing on A.B. 466. Seeing no further business, I adjourn this meeting at 2:14 p.m.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED:

Janae Johnson,
Committee Secretary

APPROVED BY:

Senator David R. Parks, Chair

DATE: _____

EXHIBIT SUMMARY				
Bill	Exhibit / # of pages		Witness / Entity	Description
	A	2		Agenda
	B	5		Attendance Roster
A.B. 22	C	4	Katherine Miller / Department of Veterans Services	Written Testimony
A.B. 151	D	22	Denise Stewart / Department of Public Safety	Training Program Proposal