

**MINUTES OF THE MEETING
OF THE
ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE AND LABOR**

**Eightieth Session
April 26, 2019**

The Committee on Commerce and Labor was called to order by Chair Ellen B. Spiegel at 1:34 p.m. on Friday, April 26, 2019, in Room 4100 of the Legislative Building, 401 South Carson Street, Carson City, Nevada. The meeting was videoconferenced to Room 4401 of the Grant Sawyer State Office Building, 555 East Washington Avenue, Las Vegas, Nevada. Copies of the minutes, including the Agenda ([Exhibit A](#)), the Attendance Roster ([Exhibit B](#)), and other substantive exhibits, are available and on file in the Research Library of the Legislative Counsel Bureau and on the Nevada Legislature's website at www.state.nv.us/App/NELIS/REL/80th2019.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT:

Assemblywoman Ellen B. Spiegel, Chair
Assemblyman Jason Frierson, Vice Chair
Assemblyman Skip Daly
Assemblyman Chris Edwards
Assemblywoman Melissa Hardy
Assemblyman Al Kramer
Assemblywoman Susie Martinez
Assemblyman William McCurdy II
Assemblywoman Dina Neal
Assemblywoman Jill Tolles
Assemblyman Steve Yeager

COMMITTEE MEMBERS ABSENT:

Assemblywoman Maggie Carlton (excused)
Assemblywoman Sandra Jauregui (excused)

GUEST LEGISLATORS PRESENT:

Senator Yvanna D. Cancela, Senate District No. 10
Senator Chris Brooks, Senate District No. 3

STAFF MEMBERS PRESENT:

Kelly Richard, Committee Policy Analyst
Wil Keane, Committee Counsel

Katelyn Malone, Committee Secretary
Olivia Lloyd, Committee Assistant

OTHERS PRESENT:

Fran Almaraz, representing Teamsters Local 631 and Teamsters Local 986
James Harmer, Business Agent, Teamsters Local 631
William Botos, Instructor, Teamsters Local 631 Convention & Construction Training,
International Brotherhood of Teamsters
Randy Soltero, representing International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and
Moving Picture Technicians, Artists, and Allied Crafts of United States and
Canada, Local 720
Jerry Helmuth, President, International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and
Moving Picture Technicians, Artists, and Allied Crafts of United States and
Canada, Local 720
Susan L. Fisher, representing State Board of Professional Engineers and Land
Surveyors
Patty Mamola, Executive Director, State Board of Professional Engineers and Land
Surveyors
Robert O. LaRiviere, Chair, State Board of Professional Engineers and Land
Surveyors
Ray Fierro, Administrator, Division of Industrial Relations, Department of Business
and Industry
Michael Brown, Director, Department of Business and Industry
Jess Lankford, Chief Administrative Officer, Nevada Occupational Safety and Health
Administration, Division of Industrial Relations, Department of Business and
Industry

Chair Spiegel:

[Roll was taken. Committee rules and protocol were explained.] We will open the hearing on Senate Bill 119 (1st Reprint).

Senate Bill 119 (1st Reprint): Requires certain health and safety training for workers and supervisors performing certain work at sites where exhibitions, conventions or trade shows occur. (BDR 53-570)

Senator Yvanna D. Cancela, Senate District No. 10:

The Las Vegas Convention Center is especially important to the city of Las Vegas because it is at the heart of our convention economy. Senate Bill 119 (1st Reprint) directly affects the people who work at the Convention Center every day. The bill allows for better safety for these workers by ensuring that employees and management are undergoing Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) training.

Sections 3 through 7 provide the definitions necessary to carry out the bill, including the definitions for the OSHA-10 course, the OSHA-30 course, the site, the supervisory

employee, and the worker. I would note that these sections caused the most discussion in the Senate, in regard to defining who qualifies as a worker and who would undergo the OSHA training. Section 8 exempts from the OSHA training any volunteers and any workers who are not being paid. Section 9 requires the Division of Industrial Relations, by regulation, to approve the OSHA-10 and OSHA-30 courses. Section 10 requires an OSHA-10 or an OSHA-30 trainer to conspicuously display their trainer card at the location where the training is being provided.

Section 11 specifies that a worker must obtain a completion card, issued upon completion of the course, for the OSHA-10 course or an alternative course offered by their employer, no later than 15 days after their date of hire. Section 12 requires that an employer must suspend or terminate an employee or supervisory employee who does not complete the training within 15 days of hire. Section 13 states that an employer who fails to terminate or suspend an employee as required in section 12 is subject to an administrative fine. Section 16 allows for an employee or supervisor to satisfy the requirement of obtaining the OSHA-10 or OSHA-30 completion card by completing an alternative course offered by their employer. If an employee chooses to complete the requirement by undergoing an alternative course offered by their employer, the employer must maintain and make available the records of all employees who have completed an alternative course for inspection by the Division of Industrial Relations.

Fran Almaraz, representing Teamsters Local 631 and Teamsters Local 986:

I am representing more than 9,000 Nevada workers in the convention trade show industry. We have two workers here today with extensive years of experience in the convention industry. I have also submitted testimony from Laura Sims ([Exhibit C](#)), which addresses the many accidents that have occurred at various trade shows. The pictures on the slideshow show the damage from just a few of the many accidents that have occurred at convention sites ([Exhibit D](#)). We currently offer an extensive two-year training apprentice program that employees must complete before they can work in the convention industry, which includes OSHA training. However, there are many other industry employees who work at the trade shows who do not complete this training. The purpose of S.B. 119 (R1) is to ensure that these workers have the training as well.

James Harmer, Business Agent, Teamsters Local 631:

I have 22 years of experience in the convention industry. I would like to discuss how conventions and trade shows are installed and removed from exhibit sites in the convention industry. Trade shows in Nevada provide over 9,000 skilled workers with jobs. Each trade show venue undergoes a similar experience as workers are tasked with building what some refer to as small cities. These trade shows showcase everything from airplanes to excavators, and computers to clothing. We refer to the structures that are built as booths. Imagine walking into your favorite car dealership and seeing the nicest car on display on a rotating table, or walking into Universal Studios or Disneyland and seeing a 3-D still-life scene from your favorite movie as you wait in line for your favorite ride. This is what trade shows attempt to re-create. Instead of having months to complete construction and ample space to produce such a spectacle, we often do it within a few days' time.

First, the trucks arrive and forklift operators immediately begin unloading their contents, delivering them to thousands, if not millions, of square feet of showroom floor. While forklifts begin moving seemingly endless lines of crates, skids, and machines across the showroom floor, dozens of workers are creating a life-size blueprint on the empty floor, taping thousands of tiny lines and corners that will eventually become booth spaces. Stagehands and electricians begin moving their materials into the building, laying out electrical lines that will be covered by carpet, and hanging trusses that will house millions of lights and hundreds of speakers. They will create lighting and sound effects for each individual booth that could rival a KISS concert. As the crates continue to arrive, hundreds of workers begin emptying the crates and building the booths. Imagine standing atop a 12-foot ladder carrying a tray of cocktails, only inches away from a forklift operator hauling a 5-ton crate, which is 8 feet wide. As he attempts to bring a crate down the aisle, there are workers across the aisle building a two-story steel frame. There is nothing stopping them from falling and landing in front of the forklift. Riggers flood the building with JLG Condors, which are seven feet wide, eight feet long, and made to extend their operators 40 feet into the air and 40 feet away from its base to hang signs and lights 30 feet above the heads of the other workers still constructing the booths.

These skilled workers do this day in and day out. As the crates and skids are emptied, the builders tag them, and the forklift operators begin to remove them from the building via the cramped aisles, which are now littered with trash, debris, and packing materials. As the empties are removed and the booths are completed, the chaos clears to reveal a perfect showroom floor filled with cutting-edge new products. Hundreds more workers begin to lay down tens of thousands of linear feet of carpet in the aisles for the buyers who travel from around the world to walk on. The trade show closes after three or four days, and thousands of workers return to reverse the process, known as "teardown," or "loading out." Workers begin carefully dismantling the structures, placing the materials back into crates that are moved from the building by forklift operators. Once the booths are loaded into the trucks, the floor is cleared to make way for the next event, which often moves in later that day.

The loading in and loading out of the shows happens so rapidly, and injuries occur frequently. We believe that the mandated OSHA training for all workers will help to minimize injuries and create a safer workplace for the trade show industry.

**William Botos, Instructor, Teamsters Local 631 Convention & Construction Training,
International Brotherhood of Teamsters:**

Historically, Nevada has taken the lead on employee safety issues across the nation. Because of the concern for death and serious injuries of those working in mines across the state, Nevada set the groundwork in 1891 for the later development of the Mine Safety and Health Administration. The Mine Safety and Health Administration is now recognized as a federal authority for industrial mining safety, thanks in part to Nevada.

The explosive growth and expansion of building projects in southern Nevada, such as the CityCenter Las Vegas project, has fueled an undercurrent of rapid building without safety coordination between tradesmen on jobsites. After many workers died due to the hurried

pace on the construction site, Nevada once again took a stand for safety. Assembly Bill 148 of the 75th Session, sponsored by former Assemblyman John Ocegüera, later became *Nevada Revised Statutes* (NRS) 618.950 and established the requirement for a standardized construction safety course in the state. The 10-hour OSHA Outreach Training Program for the Construction Industry was implemented. Other states have since followed our lead, as they also require construction workers to complete this training, much like a truck driver would be required to have the proper driver's license and qualifications before driving a commercial vehicle.

Unlike the construction and mining industries, which recognize baseline safety requirements, there are no established safety requirements for those in the convention industry. After an entertainer tragically lost her life at a Cirque du Soleil KA show in July 2013, Nevada again recognized the benefit of safety training and established NRS 618.9901 in 2017 to standardize safety awareness for those in the live entertainment industry. We now need to consider the convention industry and look out for thousands of Nevadans who are potentially put in unsafe situations without proper training.

Teamsters Local 631 has seen the benefits of safety training in southern Nevada since 1995 when the southern Nevada Teamsters training center was established. It has since established itself as a leader nationwide by offering classes in conjunction with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and providing classes at no cost to the participants. With grants offered through the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS), thousands of students have completed the 10-hour OSHA Outreach Training Program for the Construction Industry and the 10-hour OSHA Outreach Training Program for General Industry.

Working in the convention industry can be quite complicated. Trade shows are like hurried construction sites, not dissimilar in growth from the CityCenter Las Vegas project, and require special awareness. State-regulated convention industry apprentices learn the craft through the journeyman program. The apprenticeship training program has long included participation in the 10-hour OSHA course. The course outlines some of the basic safety issues that one must be aware of before convention workers can work homogeneously to build the remarkable booths and dazzling exhibits at the iconic trade shows and conventions that Las Vegas is known for.

If common sense was indeed common, safety would be significantly easier to ensure. However, blending a variety of workers, experiences, skills, and disciplines requires orchestration and a focus on safety, or a tragedy can occur. After the implementation of the 10-hour OSHA Outreach Training Program for the Construction Industry as a standard for Nevada workers, a marked decline in incidents and accidents with job-related fatalities occurred. When the 10-hour OSHA Outreach Training Program for General Industry was implemented for live entertainers, we saw improved safety for these workers as well. It is time for Nevada to take the lead once again and expand the safety of Nevada workers by requiring training on the topics related to the specific dangers in the convention industry. We endorse this bill and request its passage for the protection of those in the convention trade.

Assemblywoman Neal:

My question pertains to section 13. I understand that an employer must suspend or terminate an employee if they fail to meet the criteria in section 12, but why would the Division of Industrial Relations not first issue a warning?

Senator Cancela:

We copied this language from that used in Assembly Bill 190 of the 79th Session.

Randy Soltero, representing International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Technicians, Artists, and Allied Crafts of United States and Canada, Local 720:

The language was originally used in A.B. 148 of the 75th Session. We have also used the language in A.B. 190 of the 79th Session, which established safety requirements for the live entertainment industry.

Assemblyman Kramer:

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration training is a federal standards class, and the instructors are federally certified to teach the class. I see the requirement that the Division of Industrial Relations shall establish a registry, and that the OSHA instructors have their certification posted where it can be seen. If someone completes their OSHA training in another state, it would satisfy these requirements. Is that correct?

William Botos:

The standards are set by outreach training institutes that are recognized by OSHA. The institutes acknowledge that the recipients have successfully completed the required training to be designated as an OSHA-authorized general industry trainer or an OSHA-authorized construction trainer. My trainer cards indicate that it is a national certification. If someone has completed the class, I do not see why their credentials would not be valid in the state of Nevada.

Assemblyman Kramer:

The person's name will be added to the registry regardless of where they received their OSHA training, and the registry will recognize them as having completed the training after they have relocated. Is that correct?

Senator Cancela:

The language in section 9, which references a registry, is not specific to individuals. The language allows for an individual to take the OSHA-10 or OSHA-30 course as approved by the Division of Industrial Relations, or by an alternative course. The registry is a compilation of the approved alternative courses.

Assemblyman Kramer:

There will always be union employees setting up trade shows at the Las Vegas Convention Center. I am not aware of any exception to this. The unions will likely have in place a requirement for OSHA training. My understanding is that this legislation is more geared

toward shows on the Las Vegas Strip, as opposed to the Convention Center, where there may not be a union completing the work.

Fran Almaraz:

The card is meant for all workers in the convention industry. It does not matter where the show takes place, who the person is, or where the person comes from.

Assemblyman Kramer:

I understand that. However, if there exists a union agreement that requires the employee to possess a card, then a large majority of the employees in the convention industry already do. So does this bill only address employees who do not have a card because they have not completed the training? These people must be nonunion workers. This bill makes such good sense, I cannot imagine where they would be working. Where are these employees working currently that they do not need a card?

Senator Cancela:

Currently, there are a number of companies that do this work at convention centers on the Las Vegas Strip and throughout the state. Many of them are signatories to union contracts, but there are some that are not. The intent is to ensure that all workers, regardless of their union status, undergo this training. There are companies that operate in this space that do not have a contract with a union. We want all workers to be covered.

Assemblyman Daly:

This particular training is categorized as general industry training. Is that correct?

Randy Soltero:

We originally required the general industry training, but expanded it to allow the construction training as well. The employee can possess either card. When a worker renews their training card, they will renew in general industry, but they can possess either a general industry card or a construction card to begin working.

Assemblyman Daly:

Section 9 requires that the Division shall approve the training courses. Is the general industry training different than the construction training? The construction training is dictated by the United States Department of Labor. It is dictated which topics are required, and they allow the person to learn additional topics of their choosing.

Randy Soltero:

Their renewal gives them the opportunity to have industry-specific training. For example, drones are an emerging trend in the entertainment industry. Employees can take an approved safety training course about drones, as opposed to having to retake the OSHA-10 course. As the convention industry changes, develops, and emerges as well, we want our workers to learn something new, as opposed to learning the same material again. This continuing education piece would satisfy their renewal.

Assemblyman Daly:

The construction industry training is fairly standardized. There are four topics that everyone must cover and another six topics of the worker's choice. If the general industry training is different, does it allow for different training for different general industries? If it is standardized, why would the Division need to approve the courses?

To Assemblywoman Neal's question, it is standard to have this language in similar pieces of legislation. It is standard for a worker to have 15 days after he is hired to complete his training if he has not already done so. The employer is responsible for verifying that the worker has completed the training. If the employer does not do so, they are fined.

Chair Spiegel:

We will now hear testimony from those in support.

Jerry Helmuth, President, International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Technicians, Artists, and Allied Crafts of United States and Canada, Local 720:

I represent about 1,700 members and am here in support of S.B. 119 (R1). Similar legislation [A.B. 190 of the 79th Session] was passed last session and it was beneficial to us.

Chair Spiegel:

Is there anyone who wishes to provide testimony in opposition? [There was no one.] Is there anyone who wishes to provide neutral testimony? [There was no one.]

[([Exhibit E](#)) was submitted but not discussed, and will become part of the record.]

We will close the hearing on Senate Bill 119 (1st Reprint) and open the hearing on Senate Bill 407.

Senate Bill 407: Revises provisions relating to professional engineers and professional land surveyors. (BDR 54-609)

Senator Chris Brooks, Senate District No. 3:

Senate Bill 407 addresses obsolete legal provisions relating to professional land surveyors in the state of Nevada. Current Nevada law mandates that a licensed surveyor or engineer be present at each site where an assignment is being conducted. If a professional land surveying company is based in Las Vegas but is contracting with a firm in Reno, the owner or an employee would have to be physically present in Reno to be in compliance with statute. We live in a world where business can be conducted over the phone and through email or web conference. The aforementioned requirement is outdated. Senate Bill 407 would thus allow applicable companies to have one or more licensed professionals operating from any location in Nevada.

Nevada Revised Statutes also require that land surveying and engineering interns have completed, or nearly completed, an appropriate four-year surveying or engineering

curriculum and have several years of work experience in the field. Senate Bill 407 eliminates the requirement for work experience. An internship is one of the best ways to facilitate valuable experiential engagement. The engineering curriculum is sufficient for establishing the building blocks that a student needs to start his or her career.

This bill further clarifies the ability for the State Board of Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors to issue cease-and-desist letters to people who falsely claim that they are qualified to perform surveying or engineering services and makes investigations of such violations privileged information. Senate Bill 407 aims to bring the regulations for land surveying and engineering into the 21st century. We have the opportunity to make it easier for both regulators and professionals to do their jobs. The aforementioned changes, as well as others contained in the bill, would advance these objectives.

Susan L. Fisher, representing State Board of Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors:

I have spoken with a few of you about a potential amendment to the bill, but the parties proposing the amendment have withdrawn. The bill is to be considered as written.

Assemblywoman Neal:

If someone has undergone an investigation and was exonerated, the insertion of "and privileged" in section 5 would keep the information in their file from being opened or reviewed. What if the information in the file relates to a different issue, which is needed for discovery in a case? Does the language "and privileged" prevent this information from being eligible to be discovered? All of the information in their file cannot be protected if it is found to relate to a substantive issue in another case.

Patty Mamola, Executive Director, State Board of Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors:

Currently, our statute considers the information to be "confidential." If there is an investigation, the information would remain confidential if no action is taken. If a person is disciplined and taken to court, the documentation related to the investigation would be discoverable and admitted in court. If a person is investigated and no action is taken, we want to retain the privilege of confidentiality in court so that the investigation would remain confidential and privileged.

Assemblywoman Neal:

I understand that, but what if the information is related to a different issue? Is there an exception to the privilege if the information is related to a separate legal issue that an attorney needs access to, as opposed to the issue that the Board exonerated them of?

Patty Mamola:

If the information is part of an investigative record and determined to be confidential, then it would be privileged information. If there is other information in a person's file that is not related to the specific investigative case that no action was taken on, it would not be considered confidential or privileged and access to that information would be granted. Only

if the information is related to the investigation in which no disciplinary action was taken would it be considered confidential and privileged.

Assemblywoman Neal:

When an investigation takes place, information related to one issue or many issues could be looked at. If the person is in trouble for something related to the issue with the Board, then there is relevancy to that. But they may not be in trouble for the same issue. I am looking for there to be exceptions to the information being considered privileged.

Patty Mamola:

If an investigation looked into two or three issues that happened around the same time, there could exist tangential issues. The issues that the Board took no action on would remain confidential, but all other issues would be discoverable.

Assemblyman Yeager:

Can you give me an idea of how often the State Board of Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors conducts these types of investigations, and how often the investigations lead to disciplinary action? I am trying to get a sense of how big an issue we are dealing with.

Patty Mamola:

We typically have about 20 disciplinary cases per year, and about 60 percent of them result in disciplinary action. I believe that in the last ten years we have had two cases go to a court for judicial review.

Assemblyman Kramer:

It seems to me that a professional civil engineer should be able to practice land surveying under their license. However, it appears that someone with a professional engineering license would still have to apply for a license and pass a test for land surveying.

Robert O. LaRiviere, Chair, State Board of Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors:

Some states grandfather in engineers to practice land surveying. Nevada has 12,000 practicing engineers and land surveyors and, therefore, restricts land surveyors to boundary surveying and civil engineers to designing.

Patty Mamola:

Civil engineers are allowed to do incidental surveying work with their license, such as construction surveying. Boundary surveying must be done by a licensed professional land surveyor.

Chair Spiegel:

Is there anyone who wishes to testify in support? [There was no one.] Is there anyone who wishes to testify in opposition? [There was no one.] Is there anyone who wishes to provide neutral testimony? [There was no one.]

[([Exhibit F](#)) was submitted but not discussed, and will become part of the record.]

We will close the hearing on Senate Bill 407 and open the hearing on Senate Bill 40 (1st Reprint).

Senate Bill 40 (1st Reprint): Revises provisions governing penalties for violating occupational safety laws. (BDR 53-222)

Ray Fierro, Administrator, Division of Industrial Relations, Department of Business and Industry:

Senate Bill 40 (1st Reprint) allows the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) penalties to be adjusted annually to match the maximum federal penalties, which will improve the effectiveness in obtaining compliance. The bill also extends the time frame from 15 days to 30 days for OSHA to hold an informal conference with a business after the business receives a citation.

Section 1 amends *Nevada Revised Statutes* (NRS) 618.475 by extending the time frame from 15 days to 30 days for the employer to send a notice of contest to the Division and abate the hazard. Section 1.5, which was formerly section 1, amends NRS 618.625 by creating a new subsection 2 which authorizes OSHA to impose an administrative fine not greater than the amount set forth in 29 U.S.C. § 666, as adjusted by the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act Improvements Act of 2015. Sections 2 through 5 amend NRS 618.635, NRS 618.645, NRS 618.655, and NRS 618.675 respectively to conform to section 1.5 of the bill. Section 6 has been amended to be effective on October 1, 2019. There is no fiscal impact on the Division of Industrial Relations.

Michael Brown, Director, Department of Business and Industry:

This legislation originally came forward during then-Governor Sandoval's administration and was brought forward by Governor Sisolak's administration. Congress passed the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015 which adjusted for inflation all federal fees and fines, including the OSHA fines. In 2016, the United States Department of Labor began to implement the adjustments. The guidance for states to update their fines arrived after the 2017 Session and, therefore, rolled over to this session. The Trump Administration has left the Act in place and has begun adjusting the federal fees for inflation yearly. Nevada now needs to update its fee schedule to match the federal requirements. We have met with the construction industry, as well as with organized labor, and advised them that this change is coming. Mr. Fierro has also launched an aggressive program that encompasses all sectors of the Nevada economy that are covered by OSHA to ensure that they know that we will be increasing Nevada fines to match the federal standard if this legislation is approved.

Assemblyman Daly:

Has Nevada been following the federal penalty schedule, or do we currently have a different penalty schedule in place?

Ray Fierro:

Current Nevada law has the penalty maximums set at \$70,000 for a willful or repeated violation and \$7,000 for serious violations, failure to correct a violation, failure to post notices, and failure to maintain notices. It is important to remember that, as a state plan, we must be as effective as the federal plan. We can impose higher fees than the federal standard, but we cannot impose lower fees.

Michael Brown:

Additionally, we have been tracking the states that have been updating their schedules, and we have not come across any state that has exceeded the federal standard.

Assemblyman Daly:

My second question is from section 2, which states that the maximum fine is \$70,000, but a fine of "not less than \$5,000" has been removed. Is there a provision that would allow a fine of less than \$5,000 to be imposed?

Jess Lankford, Chief Administrative Officer, Nevada Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Division of Industrial Relations, Department of Business and Industry:

The agency will still have the discretion to reduce fines. We have some structured fine reductions that we utilize, but, ultimately, the Chief Administrative Officer and the district managers have the discretion to reduce the penalty to a threshold that we feel is appropriate for the conditions found or appropriate for how the business is addressing the issue.

Assemblyman Daly:

I certainly understand that every offense will not receive a \$70,000 fine. However, I have always felt as though the \$70,000 maximum fine was too low. I am concerned if the agency has the discretion to reduce the fine to less than \$5,000. I do not think there should be that discretion. And if the federal standard allows a fine of less than \$5,000, do we want to allow that in Nevada? We are not required to, because we can impose a higher standard than the federal government. I think if we can adjudicate that one violation meets the criteria for a \$70,000 penalty, then another violation should not be fined less than \$5,000.

Chair Spiegel:

Is there anyone who wishes to testify in support? [There was no one.] Is there anyone who wishes to testify in opposition? [There was no one.] Is there anyone who wishes to provide neutral testimony? [There was no one.]

[([Exhibit G](#)) was submitted but not discussed, and will become part of the record.]

We will close the hearing on Senate Bill 40 (1st Reprint). Is there anyone who would like to provide public comment, either in Carson City or Las Vegas? [There was no one.]

The meeting is adjourned [at 2:27 p.m.].

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED:

Katelyn Malone
Committee Secretary

APPROVED BY:

Assemblywoman Ellen B. Spiegel, Chair

DATE: _____

EXHIBITS

[Exhibit A](#) is the Agenda.

[Exhibit B](#) is the Attendance Roster.

[Exhibit C](#) is written testimony authored by Laura Sims, Recording Secretary, Teamsters Local 631, regarding Senate Bill 119 (1st Reprint).

[Exhibit D](#) is a copy of a PowerPoint presentation submitted and presented by Fran Almaraz, representing Teamsters Local 631 and Teamsters Local 986.

[Exhibit E](#) is a document titled "Topics of 10 Hour General Industry Training," submitted by Laura Sims, Recording Secretary, Teamsters Local 631.

[Exhibit F](#) is a document titled "SB 407," submitted by Susan L. Fisher, representing State Board of Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors.

[Exhibit G](#) is a document titled "Summary of SB40, First Reprint," submitted by Victoria Carreón, Deputy Administrator, Division of Industrial Relations, Department of Business and Industry.