

**MINUTES OF THE
SENATE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE**

**Eightieth Session
April 15, 2019**

The Senate Committee on Finance was called to order by Chair Joyce Woodhouse at 8:02 a.m. on Monday, April 15, 2019, in Room 2134 of the Legislative Building, Carson City, Nevada. The meeting was videoconferenced to Room 4404B 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 Joyce Woodhouse, Chair
Senator David R. Parks, Vice Chair
Senator Moises Denis
Senator Yvanna D. Cancela
Senator Chris Brooks
Senator James A. Settelmeyer
Senator Ben Kieckhefer
Senator Pete Goicoechea

STAFF MEMBERS PRESENT:

Mark Krmpotic, Senate Fiscal Analyst
Alex Haartz, Principal Deputy Fiscal Analyst
Desirae Munns, Committee Secretary
Felicia Archer, Committee Secretary

OTHERS PRESENT:

Ciara Byrne, Co-Director, Green Our Planet
Matthew Walker, Green Our Planet
Ashanti Lewis, Advocacy Manager, Three Square Food Bank
Marcia Litsinger
Steve Litsinger, Healthy Communities Coalition of Lyon and Storey Counties;
Silver Stage Middle School
Cortney Bloomer, Food Systems Manager, Healthy Communities Coalition
Kerri Burks, teacher, Foothills Montessori School, Henderson

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Wendy Madson, Community Roots Garden Center; Healthy Communities Coalition

Sarah Adler

Cassandra Rivas, Toiyabe Chapter, Sierra Club

Hawah Ahmad

Jana Pleggenkuhle

C. Joseph Guild III, Reno Rodeo Association

Mike Torvinen, President, Reno Rodeo Association

Michael Day, General Manager, SMG Reno Tahoe

Dena Schmidt, Administrator, Aging and Disability Services Division,
Department of Health and Human Services

Marissa Schwartz, Nevada Center for Assisted Living

CHAIR WOODHOUSE:

We will hear budget information for the Governor's Office.

MARK KRMPOTIC (Senate Fiscal Analyst, Fiscal Division, Legislative Counsel Bureau):

Budget closings before the Committee include the Office of the Governor, the Governor's Mansion Maintenance Account and the Governor's Washington Office. I have provided the Committee with Senate Committee on Finance Closing List 2 dated April 15, 2019 ([Exhibit C](#)).

ELECTED OFFICIALS

Office of the Governor — Budget Page ELECTED-6 (Volume I)
Budget Account 101-1000

Governor's Mansion Maintenance — Budget Page ELECTED-10 (Volume I)
Budget Account 101-1001

Governor's Washington Office — Budget Page ELECTED-15 (Volume I)
Budget Account 101-1011

Budget Account (B/A) 101-1000 has three major closing issues beginning on page 3 of [Exhibit C](#). Major Closing Issue 1 is for two new positions requested by the Office of the Governor in decision unit E-225. These are two new nonclassified positions. The salaries are commensurate with a classified administrative assistant 4 and a management analyst 2. They are considered to

be an administrative assistant and a policy analyst position. Positions are budgeted to begin July 1, 2019.

E-225 Efficient and Responsive State Government — Page ELECTED-8

The administrative assistant position would serve the front desk in Carson City and provide support to the communications director and policy analysts. The proposed policy analyst would serve as a liaison between the Office of the Governor and the assigned agencies.

The Governor's Office indicates the two new positions are due to increases in the number of programs directly under its purview, growth in the number of programs it oversees in the Executive Branch and the associated increase in the number of employees in State government. The Office of Science and Technology was reestablished during the 78th Legislative Session. The Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education was transferred to the Office of the Governor during the 78th Legislative Session. The Office of Workforce Innovation was established under the Office of the Governor in the 79th Legislative Session.

Under the prior administration, the Office of the Governor stationed two positions in its Office from Executive Branch agencies to support the increased workload. The Governor's Finance Office (GFO) testified that if the two new positions are approved, the Agency positions stationed at the Office of the Governor would be returned to their home agencies. Agencies that lent positions to the Office of the Governor included the Department of Health and Human Services and the Department of Conservation and Natural Resources.

SENATOR BROOKS:

I want to make a disclosure. My wife's position as the Governor's Chief of Staff is included in upcoming budget items, and as required by Senate Standing Rule No. 23, I will abstain from voting on these budgets. I request this disclosure be entered into the minutes in this meeting.

SENATOR PARKS MOVED TO APPROVE A NEW ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT, A NEW POLICY ANALYST AND ASSOCIATED OPERATING COSTS WITHIN THE OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR IN B/A 101-1000 DECISION UNIT E-225.

SENATOR DENIS SECONDED THE MOTION.

THE MOTION CARRIED. (SENATOR BROOKS ABSTAINED.
SENATOR CANCELA WAS ABSENT FOR THE VOTE.)

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MR. KRMPOTIC:

In Major Closing Issue 2, the GFO submitted a budget amendment after B/A 101-1000 was heard in Committee for a decision unit E-230. Budget Amendment No. A192911000 ([Exhibit D](#)) submitted April 5, 2019, requests General Fund appropriations of \$8,160 in each year of the 2019-2021 biennium in addition to the base amounts included in the budget for each year of \$21,375 for additional in-State travel. The GFO expects additional travel to Las Vegas, including six overnight staff trips to Las Vegas each year. The amendment represents an increase of approximately 40 percent each year.

SENATOR DENIS MOVED TO APPROVE ADDITIONAL GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS IN B/A 101-1000 OF \$8,160 IN EACH YEAR OF THE BIENNIUM FOR IN-STATE TRAVEL AS REQUESTED BY THE GOVERNOR IN BUDGET AMENDMENT NO. A 192911000.

SENATOR KIECKHEFER SECONDED THE MOTION.

THE MOTION CARRIED. (SENATOR BROOKS ABSTAINED.
SENATOR CANCELA WAS ABSENT FOR THE VOTE.)

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MR. KRMPOTIC:

Major Closing Item 3 is a new constituent information management system in B/A 101-1000. The system was also included in Budget Amendment No. A192911000 [Exhibit D](#) for a decision unit E-230 submitted by the GFO after the Committee heard the budget. It requests \$46,937 in fiscal year (FY) 2019-2020 and \$2,544 in FY 2020-2021 to replace the current constituent information management system, known as Simplicity/Voice, with a new system called Internet Quorum (IQ). The Executive Budget includes General Fund appropriations of \$12,196 in FY 2019-2020 and \$12,623 in FY 2020-2021 in this budget for the annual operating costs for the existing

system. The remainder of the annual costs for the existing system are supported by other Executive Branch agencies as discussed later.

Documentation provided by the Office of the Governor indicates the total costs to implement the IQ system would be \$59,133 in FY 2019-2020, and maintenance and help desk costs would be \$15,167 for FY 2020-2021. The increases proposed in the amendment combined with amounts included in the Office of the Governor budget would fund the cost of the new system. Implementation costs include ten user licenses, project management, engineering support, system configuration and integration, data conversion, vendor travel, user training and help desk support.

According to information provided by the Governor's Office, IQ is a customer relations management system used by 65 percent of members of the U.S. Congress, more than 40 percent of U.S. Governors and more than 100 federal, state and local government offices. Information provided by the Governor's Office also indicates the current system gathers varied constituent communications, requests and letters into one database through the "Email the Governor" link on its website for staff to sort, process and track manually. According to the Office of the Governor, the IQ system includes features not available through its current system including customizable web forms for constituent contacts, ability to route inquiries to the appropriate staff for resolution, improved reporting and analysis capabilities and the ability to send information to constituents through an outreach-based contact list.

The budget amendment seeks to fund the IQ system through General Fund appropriations. The table on page 5 of [Exhibit C](#) discusses support of the system through cost allocations to other budget accounts. Staff requests technical adjustments to remove funding from other budget accounts that support a portion of the existing system. Doing so would remove funding totaling \$30,877 in FY 2019-2020 and \$28,957 in FY 2020-2021 as shown in the table on page 5 of [Exhibit C](#).

SENATOR KIECKHEFER:

These cost allocation amounts seem random. Do we know why these specific budgets were selected for cost allocation for this system in the past?

MR. KRMPOTIC:

Staff is not certain. There was possibly insufficient funding in the Governor's Office budget in the past. The cost allocation amounts may have served to fund the entire system through the Nevada Department of Administration, Division of Enterprise Information Technology Services system. I do not know of any other particular linkage. The Nevada Department of Conservation and Natural Resources is listed twice on the table. I have no explanation other than that is where the funding was.

SENATOR KIECKHEFER:

This seems like a much cleaner way to fund the system within the Office of the Governor.

SENATOR DENIS:

Did any of those other offices use the software, or was that just a way of paying for it?

MR. KRMPOTIC:

Staff is not certain. Costs were charged to the Nevada Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV). I would imagine a number of constituent complaints were generated from the DMV to the Office of the Governor. Possibly the same is true for the other listed accounts. In cases where other agencies benefit from the system, it may make sense to allocate those costs to other agencies. There may be no logic to what you see in the table for the Executive Budget for FY 2017-2018 or FY 2018-2019. The recommendation going forward is to fund it with General Fund appropriations. Each of these budget accounts shown would have funded the system anyway with a cost-allocation system. I can only speculate on the past intent.

SENATOR DENIS:

Did I read they are only getting ten licenses?

MR. KRMPOTIC:

That is correct.

SENATOR DENIS:

That number of licenses could be taken up just in the Governor's Office. Will some agencies that still need constituent services have a system to use?

Will other agencies keep the old system and only the Governor's Office get the new one?

MR. KRMPOTIC:

The existing software would be replaced with a new system. Information at the top of page 5 of [Exhibit C](#) indicates the IQ system is currently used by many members of Congress, other elected officials and more. I am not sure if it will serve other State agencies or if other agencies feed into the system.

Ten licenses would be used in the Governor's Office by itself.

SENATOR DENIS:

Will other agencies continue to use Simplicity/Voice?

MR. KRMPOTIC:

I do not know.

SENATOR DENIS:

Is there anything in the budget that indicates continued support for Simplicity/Voice?

MR. KRMPOTIC:

With the authority Staff is seeking, there would be no funding in other agencies' budgets to support the existing system. This proposal calls for removing those costs in the other agency budgets and consolidating the cost of the new system in the Governor's Office.

SENATOR DENIS:

Are you saying we are not funding Simplicity/Voice anywhere else?

MR. KRMPOTIC:

We are not, to staff's knowledge.

SENATOR KIECKHEFER MOVED TO APPROVE GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS OF \$46,937 IN FY 2019-2020 AND \$2,544 IN FY 2020-2021 IN B/A 101-1000 FOR A NEW CONSTITUENT INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM FOR THE OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR AND PROVIDE FISCAL STAFF WITH AUTHORITY TO REMOVE FUNDING IN OTHER BUDGETS INCLUDED IN THE

EXECUTIVE BUDGET THAT SUPPORT THE EXISTING SYSTEM,
TOTALING \$30,877 IN FY 2019-2020 AND \$28,957 IN FY 2020-2021.

SENATOR PARKS SECONDED THE MOTION.

THE MOTION CARRIED. (SENATOR BROOKS ABSTAINED.
SENATOR CANCELA WAS ABSENT FOR THE VOTE.)

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MR. KRMPOTIC:

Other closing items are included on page 6 and page 7 of [Exhibit C](#). Staff recommends other closing items including B/A 101-1000 decision unit E-710 be approved as recommended by the Governor and requests authority for Fiscal Staff to make technical adjustments as needed.

E-710 Equipment Replacement — Page ELECTED-8

SENATOR SETTELMAYER MOVED TO APPROVE OTHER CLOSING ITEMS LISTED ON PAGE 6 AND PAGE 7 OF [EXHIBIT C](#) INCLUDING REPLACEMENT EQUIPMENT IN B/A 101-1000 DECISION UNIT E-710 AS RECOMMENDED BY THE GOVERNOR WITH AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL STAFF TO MAKE TECHNICAL ADJUSTMENTS AS NEEDED.

SENATOR PARKS SECONDED THE MOTION.

THE MOTION CARRIED. (SENATOR BROOKS ABSTAINED.
SENATOR CANCELA WAS ABSENT FOR THE VOTE.)

BUDGET CLOSED.

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MR. KRMPOTIC:

The Governor's Mansion Maintenance account is B/A 101-1001. There are no major issues in the account. Budget account 101-1001 decision unit E-730 beginning on page 9 of [Exhibit C](#) recommends General Fund appropriations of \$30,849 in FY 2019-2020 and \$34,700 for FY 2020-2021 for maintenance costs at the Governor's Mansion.

E-730 Maintenance of Buildings and Grounds — Page ELECTED-12

Projects recommended include renovation of the Mansion cottage, replacement of flooring and wallpaper in the Mansion apartment and general maintenance and repairs of the Mansion grounds.

During the 79th Legislative Session, improvements were approved for \$29,500 in FY 2017-2018 and \$34,000 in FY 2018-2019. Pursuant to the State's accounting system, the amount approved in FY 2017-2018 was expended, but no expenditures approved for FY 2018-2019 have been incurred as of April 19, 2019. The GFO indicated projects often commence in spring as the weather allows. Testimony during the Feb. 6, 2019, hearing indicated no deferred maintenance projects are outstanding at the Governor's Mansion.

The recommendation appears reasonable.

SENATOR DENIS MOVED TO APPROVE GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS IN B/A 101-1001 DECISION UNIT E-730 OF \$30,849 AND \$34,700 FOR FY 2019-2020 AND FY 2020-2021, RESPECTIVELY, FOR MAINTENANCE COSTS AT THE GOVERNOR'S MANSION, MANSION COTTAGE, MANSION APARTMENT AND MANSION GROUNDS, AS RECOMMENDED BY THE GOVERNOR.

SENATOR GOICOECHEA SECONDED THE MOTION.

THE MOTION CARRIED. (SENATOR BROOKS ABSTAINED.)

BUDGET CLOSED.

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MR. KRMPOTIC:

The last budget account is the Governor's Washington Office, B/A 101-1011 discussed on page 13 of [Exhibit C](#). This budget account was not previously reviewed by the Committee. There are no major closing issues and no other closing items. The interagency transfer included as a funding source is at the level approved during the 79th Session. Staff recommends the budget be closed as recommended by the Governor.

SENATOR PARKS MOVED TO APPROVE THE GOVERNOR'S WASHINGTON OFFICE B/A 101-1011 BE CLOSED AS RECOMMENDED BY THE GOVERNOR.

SENATOR KIECKHEFER SECONDED THE MOTION.

THE MOTION CARRIED. (SENATOR BROOKS ABSTAINED.)

BUDGET CLOSED.

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CHAIR WOODHOUSE:

We will go to the bills on our agenda beginning with Senate Bill (S.B.) 458. I will turn the gavel over to Vice Chair Parks.

SENATE BILL 458: Makes an appropriation for the creation and maintenance of school gardens. (BDR S-580)

VICE CHAIR PARKS:

Senator Woodhouse will present S.B. 458.

SENATOR JOYCE WOODHOUSE (Senate District No. 5):

Senate Bill 458 continues funding to support the creation and maintenance of school garden programs in Nevada's U.S. Department of Education Title I, Part A of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (Title I) schools.

For many years, the Nevada Legislature has strongly encouraged Nevada's school districts to ensure each school participates in the federal Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program. This federal program exposes students to a wide variety of fresh fruits and vegetables in the hope they will develop healthy eating habits.

Since the 77th Legislative Session, through the passage of Assembly Bill No. 337 of the 77th Session, school districts have been encouraged to establish farm-to-school and school garden programs to promote the consumption of fresh fruits and vegetables. Farm-to-school is a program through which schools use locally produced foods such as beans, eggs, fruits, honey, meat, and vegetables for school menus. Schools incorporate

nutrition-based curriculum and provide students with experiential learning opportunities, such as farm visits and garden-based learning.

Passage of S.B. No. 167 of the 79th Session appropriated State General Funds for the first time to support the creation and maintenance of school garden programs in Nevada. Over the weekend, I checked with school districts and identified the following who used this funding: Clark, Churchill, Esmeralda, Humboldt and Lyon. There is a waiting list of schools that want to participate in the program. Today, S.B. 458 continues funding for school garden programs.

Before presenting the details of S.B. 458, I would like to briefly summarize the impact of garden-based learning on student health and academic performance.

School garden programs are powerful learning tools for science, technology, engineering, arts and math (STEAM) educational programs. Schools with high percentages of students in high poverty create and maintain gardens to improve student health, student engagement and ultimately academic achievement.

In an evaluative review of the benefits of school gardening by a professor at Pennsylvania State University, it was found that when integrating environmental fieldwork into the curriculum, there are measurable and observable changes in student achievement and behavior. Some of the findings indicate in 9 out of 12 quantitative studies, increased science achievement and behavioral improvements were found in schools that used school gardening as the integrated context for learning. Nine qualitative studies unanimously reported positive learning and behavior effects of school gardening or garden involvement.

Studies have also shown a positive impact of outdoor gardening or nature programs on higher order cognitive skills. Teacher surveys showed academic achievement, particularly in the area of science, was the most frequently cited reason for using school gardens.

Another key finding from research studies is that gardening helps to build a sense of community and belonging within both school and the broader community. When third- to fifth-grade students who participated in a one-year gardening program filled out a survey of life skills, they showed a significant increase in self-understanding and the ability to work in groups when compared to nonparticipating students.

Finally, an important finding is that children engaged in garden programs show improved health outcomes. Children engaged in such programs are more likely to eat fresh fruits and vegetables. In addition, such programs are tied to improved mental health, and the reduction of anxiety and stress in children.

Senate Bill 458 appropriates \$410,000 in FY 2019–2020 and \$205,000 in FY 2020–2021 for schools to create and maintain school gardens. This is the same level of funding as approved through the passage of S.B. No. 167 of the 79th Session.

This funding would be administered by Nevada’s Department of Education (NDE) to provide grants of funding to Title I schools that meet certain qualifications.

The State Department of Agriculture administers the program now because it administers the school nutrition program. Since this program is not tied to the school nutrition program, the amendment for the measure provides NDE will administer the program. With the help of a number of other people, I have prepared Amendment 5626 ([Exhibit E](#)), to S.B. 458 to make sure we pass S.B. 458 in the best form possible.

For each school, funding generally supports the removal of grass, making raised vegetable gardens, planting fruit trees, providing benches, school curriculum areas and more. Funding supports a farmer to assist in maintaining the garden.

The measure authorizes funding to be used for related teacher travel and professional development, to develop a school site food safety plan and to fund school garden conferences in Nevada. To qualify for funding, each school must create and maintain a school garden, and develop a curriculum relating to the school garden that pertains to Nevada and its desert environment. It must comply with the academic standards for science and use experiential learning to teach STEAM topics.

Programs must include assistance from members of the community who have experience with food education such as local farmers and local chefs. They must provide students with the ability to operate a farmer’s market to sell the produce from the school garden. They must provide the opportunity for students to see how a meal is cooked using the produce grown from the school garden. Programs will establish garden teams comprised of teachers, and to the

extent practicable, parents and members of the community. The proposed amendment provides for the development of hydroponic gardens.

I urge your support of this important legislation which continues funding for the creation and maintenance of school garden programs in Nevada.

CIARA BYRNE (Co-Director, Green Our Planet):

This is the age of robots and machines. This is a Science, Technology, Engineering and Math (STEM) revolution. To provide the best future for students across Nevada, it is imperative we provide them with a strong STEM education. We have provided a presentation titled "Green Our Planet" ([Exhibit F](#)) and a chart showing participating school gardens ([Exhibit G](#)). Page 1 of our Green Our Planet presentation, indicates the STEM job growth rate in Nevada is 16.7 percent, outpacing the national job growth rate of 9.2 percent. Median salaries for Nevada STEM jobs is \$37 per hour versus \$17 for non-STEM jobs. One of Nevada's biggest challenges is that in the 2017 school year only 23 percent of fifth graders were proficient in science, and only 38 percent were proficient in math.

Three main reasons account for this. The first is lack of time spent teaching STEM subjects. On average, Nevada teachers spend only 20 minutes per week teaching science. One hour a day is recommended. There is a lack of teacher training in STEM concepts, and a lack of real-world opportunities and resources to teach STEM in elementary schools.

The most impactful STEM programs give students the opportunity to learn hands on through real world experiences, so they can develop skills and the mindset to answer complex questions and solve real-world challenges. Teaching students science through gardens and hydroponics allows that.

Gardens improve academic achievement. They also increase students' consumption of fruits and vegetables, instill in students a lasting respect for nature and increase community engagement at schools. At Green Our Planet, our mission is to use school gardens and hydroponic programs to develop a strong STEM pipeline in elementary schools across Nevada through training teachers, providing STEM curricula and by building the gardens. An outline of curricula is on page 6 of [Exhibit F](#).

The goal of S.B. 458 is to increase the time STEM is taught in the gardens. Trained horticulturists provide 120 hours a week of science instruction. We will provide teacher training in STEM concepts. We have trained more than 2,000 teachers since 2014. We will provide resources to build the outdoor gardens, install the hydroponic systems and provide STEM curricula to Nevada State standards and next-generation science standards.

We will show you our program in action in a five-minute video. I will summarize the video for the record. It discusses installation of one garden we believe to be the largest school garden in the United States. Twelve schools were participating. We grew to 150. The gardens are outdoor laboratories. It is easier to learn about a lifecycle of a plant in its natural environment than it is in a book or just have someone tell you about it.

One teacher said in the video her school has chosen to integrate science with math and reading. That creates the best learning environment for the kids. Kids keep a science notebook. We created 15-hour teacher training workshops, giving instruction on plants that will be ready in 10 weeks. Teachers say they feel more confident teaching science after the training.

The hydroponics program works well where outdoor gardening is limited by climate and short growing seasons. In the video, students say they learn in a hands-on manner inside. Students talk about the results of their experiments and how light impacts growth.

Gardens are used as a powerful teaching tool for special needs students. They learn job readiness skills such as following directions, staying on task, working as a team, showing initiation and having a positive attitude. Students say it is fun to work in the gardens.

Students learn to create a business which turns them into young entrepreneurs. Professional football player Drew Brees sponsors a garden in Las Vegas and said in the video the gardens help to teach financial literacy. After the farmer's market, one student said in the video it was one of the best days he ever had. People come together as the garden becomes the epicenter of their communities.

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MATTHEW WALKER (Green Our Planet):

We are prepared to speak to the amendment, but for the sake of time, I will offer to take any questions you may have of us.

VICE CHAIR PARKS:

Was there anything in the amendment that significantly impacted the bill?

MR. WALKER:

Senator Woodhouse mentioned it would transition the program to NDE to administer the grant program. Nonprofits would apply directly to NDE instead of waiting to get funded on a garden by garden basis. That is a tremendous improvement in the program. We are talking about expanding the reach within the State by using the hydroponic programs. Additional school training will result in the program's progression. The possibility of a special education program is valuable progress.

SENATOR KIECKHEFER:

How many qualifying nonprofit organizations do you estimate there are?

MS. BYRNE:

There are three in southern Nevada and at least one in northern Nevada.

SENATOR KIECKHEFER:

How many received partnerships with schools from the first allocation of money over the past couple years?

MS. BYRNE:

I am not sure about northern Nevada, but all three in southern Nevada participated.

SENATOR KIECKHEFER:

How many total schools participated in the first two years?

MS. BYRNE:

In the first year, 48 schools were awarded money, and in the second year, there were 40 schools. They were in Clark, Nye, Lyon, Elko, Humboldt, Churchill and Douglas Counties.

ASHANTI LEWIS (Advocacy Manager, Three Square Food Bank):

Green Our Planet and Three Square worked together to win the highly-competitive American Honda Foundation Grant where Three Square served as the fiscal agent. The focus of the grant was improving math and science test scores in elementary schools that have teaching gardens. Since 2011, southern Nevada has been known Nationally for its teaching gardens, especially as having the largest school garden program in the Nation.

Three Square's role as a partner supported the proliferation of gardens. The Fruits and Vegetables Experience is our nutrition education program in afterschool settings that seasonally aligns with fruits and vegetables commonly grown in the gardens. The short afterschool lessons are paired with new offerings of these foods in their afterschool meal with the intention of connecting the food system and the science of how food is grown.

MARCIA LITSINGER:

I am a farmer from Lyon County. My husband and I started the school gardens about 15 years ago in Washoe County working with the University of Nevada, Reno (UNR). Since then, we have built five school gardens in Washoe County and seven school gardens in Lyon County. We are working in Douglas County on a community garden with the Washoe Tribe in Dresslerville.

We are starting a growing system for the space program with seventh graders from Lyon County. They are interested in hydroponics and aeroponics, because aeroponics is lighter and does not require water to be carried in space.

A school garden is so much more than just fun, although it is that. Children love planting, picking and eating. It teaches biology, botany, ecology, history, mathematics, chemistry, hydrology and more. I urge your support of the school gardens.

STEVE LITSINGER (Healthy Communities Coalition of Lyon and Storey Counties; Silver Stage Middle School):

I have submitted written testimony ([Exhibit H](#)). My grandchildren go to Silver Stage Middle School. We attended the Nevada School Garden Conference put on by the Nevada Department of Agriculture last Saturday. It was well received by educators across Nevada.

There I met with JuliAnna Arnett, the Farm to School specialist for the United States Department of Agriculture Food and Nutrition Western Regional Office. Lyon County is at the head of the class Nationally with their school garden program and brings its school harvest into the lunchroom. Washoe and Clark Counties also have thriving school garden programs.

Senate Bill 458 can help our strained educators and school systems pay for much-needed garden coordinators. Teachers need help in the dirt. We have hoop houses in all eight of the gardens in Lyon County. We put them up in Washoe County, so the kids are growing year round. We do grow in northern Nevada under covers.

SENATOR GOICOECHEA:

Can you talk about security for your gardens? People used to raid gardens. Are you having a problem with security at school gardens?

MR. LITSINGER:

We have not had problems in the north with security. We are happy to have children eat their own produce. Schools are single entry now, and I have a difficult time getting to the garden. It is hard to get in to weed and water on the weekends.

CORTNEY BLOOMER (Food Systems Manager, Healthy Communities Coalition):

I oversee the program at the coalition that implements the school gardens in Lyon and Storey Counties. We started meeting in 2010 with representatives from the school district in response to identified food security needs. We wanted to find solutions. Our school gardens program has grown exponentially. We now have gardens or agricultural programs at eight schools in Lyon County.

The school gardens are so much more than a way to meet food needs. We now include STEM education and life skills. It is a way to extend our classroom space from inside the school and allow students to get out into their environment. They experience firsthand the lessons they are learning in the classroom. If students need to learn about math, they can go into the garden and figure out what the volume of soil is or how many carrots can be planted in available space.

It is not just STEM education. School gardens can provide education in any number of subjects such as writing and literature, as gardens are a great place to do reflection, work on poetry or journal. They are great places to study social studies and early cultures that thrived through farming and agriculture. Gardens are building life skills. Students learn about teamwork, cooperation and how to stick with a project to see it through.

We support this bill.

KERRI BURKS (Teacher, Foothills Montessori School, Henderson):

We educate students from preschool through eighth grade. I have submitted written testimony ([Exhibit I](#)). I support Green Our Planet's efforts to establish more school gardens in Clark County as one way to make sure all students have an equal opportunity to reach and exceed State learning standards.

Green Our Planet has helped us to enrich our curriculum, beautify our school and unite our school community. Its representatives provided valuable insight during our garden build. The farmer and garden coordinator help our garden to flourish and our program to thrive. Our garden is a learning garden and an extension of our classrooms. It encourages students to experience the natural world, gain insight into how all living things work together, demonstrate respect and adopt peaceful practices. Teachers use the gardens to teach mindfulness, and nurture self-reflection and connections with their families.

Garden lessons are incorporated into parent-child nights and peer teaching opportunities. Our garden has been a catalyst for unity within our school, sparked ingenuity and extended our students' awareness of global issues. We have upcycled plastic bags into jump ropes, kites, pillows and clothing. We created bee houses to encourage pollinators to visit gardens. We have made connections within our community. Students took field trips to other schools to help with garden maintenance.

Students are planting, harvesting and eating fruits and vegetables they have never seen. Students are requesting their parents serve a wider variety of fruits and vegetables, and they are building gardens at home. Green Our Planet has had a positive impact on our school and our students' lives. Our garden gives students a sense of place. They find it to be a safe and rewarding environment.

WENDY MADSON (Community Roots Garden Center, Healthy Communities Coalition):

We have worked with partners for seven years on school gardens. Peer-to-peer opportunities, STEM, salad bars and harvests are the value-added benefits of the school gardens.

One school in Silver Springs has created a Green Team. School climate surveys surprised staff to see the number of students who said they felt unsafe in the lunchroom. A school garden made it possible to create a family-style dining experience, changing policy to extend the lunch periods an extra ten minutes. Teachers sit down at the table for ten minutes at the beginning or end and spark a conversation. Children come into the lunchroom. They are excused to the lunch line so there is not a mile-long line. Before the program, there were 28 reported incidents requiring immediate intervention by the school resource officer or their administrator. After implementation, there have been only two.

I urge you to take a tour of a school garden. It is worth the time.

SARAH ADLER:

I am president of Healthy Communities Coalition's board of directors speaking today as an individual. I also serve as the rural nonprofit representative on the Governor's Council on Food Security.

Our school gardens super hero is Rachel Leach at Silver Springs Elementary School. It is important in Nevada we take responsibility for our own food security by growing more healthy food starting with school gardens. The return on investment of State General Fund appropriations in the school garden program for students in Title I schools is terrific. Improved behavior, STEM skills, social and emotional well-being, and upstream impacts on parents' and families' nutrition habits are gifts that keep on giving for future generations. I support S.B. 458.

CASSANDRA RIVAS (Toiyabe Chapter, Sierra Club):

I have submitted written testimony in ([Exhibit J](#)). We support S.B. 458. A multitude of benefits would come from passage of this bill. School gardens in Title I schools are an asset to the learning experiences for students in low-income communities, as many of them do not have opportunities to enjoy the outdoors as their peers do, despite accessibility to public lands in Nevada.

School gardens help students learn where food comes from and gain hands-on understanding of natural sciences. As technology becomes even more prevalent, it is important we teach our children the importance of nature in our lives, especially students with limited opportunities.

Gardens would provide onsite opportunities for experiential and project-based learning to teach science and many other subjects. Access to a school garden allows students to take part in fundamental lessons such as growing seeds or collecting basic ecological data. Allowing members and organizations of the community to engage with students will provide students with an understanding of career opportunities available in science, technology, farming and more.

Growing up, I had no idea a person could be an ecologist. For me personally, it is a fantastic job. This bill deeply resonates with me. As someone who grew up in a low-income household in Texas where public lands and access to gardens were nonexistent, having been able to play in my grandmother's beautiful garden provided me the chance to connect with nature and the outdoors.

At the time, I did not know how the garden would influence my life path. I can say with confidence now, the experience has influenced who I am today. I am the epitome of someone who benefits from gardens. I am someone with degrees in environmental science and biology with an emphasis in botany and a career in conservation land management who loves spending time outdoors for work and play.

You can change children's' lives in a positive yet simple way by supporting S.B. 458.

HAWAH AHMAD:

I have run a program for homeless and transient children for the City of Reno. One of the things we did was establish a garden. Putting a garden in a school is more than just beneficial for the moment. As children grow up and pass the garden, they will be able to say, "Hey, I did something." The garden serves as a source of pride that shows they put in the work and something grew. This is a wonderful program. I have seen it work. As part of the school, it will be wonderful for education.

JANA PLEGGENKUHLE:

I spent 27 years as a teacher with the Clark County School District. I would speak in support of this, but I am speaking in neutral because I have some concerns as I look through the bill. It was changed from the State General Fund to the Department of Agriculture and now is moving to the General Fund. The fiscal impact is about \$600,000 over the biennium. I know in the big picture, that may not seem like a lot, but I have serious concerns about unfunded mandates or bills that will cause funding not to go directly to the classrooms.

Even though they are outside, these gardens are classrooms. I want to remind you there are too many unfunded mandates for education. In Nevada, we fall well below the national average for funding. There has to be a way to have better funding. Fund our schools now by changing the Nevada Plan and adding more funding for education. Funding does make a difference. We have seen that with Zoom Schools and Victory Schools. I support gardens, but I want to see the funding done differently.

SENATOR WOODHOUSE:

I want to provide some information regarding Senator Goicoechea's security question. I checked with Green Our Planet's Ciara Byrne before I came back up here. In school gardens in southern Nevada, there has been little vandalism. Out of 165 schools, only 5 have had their school gardens vandalized, and it was minor. You see such pride and ownership by the students in these communities, because they have put their blood, sweat and tears into their gardens. They are very protective.

You saw a short version of a much longer video today. It shows how much this means to the students and teachers. I saw some farmers market clips on Twitter. I know some of you think I do not use Twitter, but I do once in a while. The students were so excited to talk about what they had grown, and they showed their ability to manage the money as they sell their produce. They are able to talk with customers. A lot of the farmers markets are a coalition of several schools coming together. It is quite an event and an opportunity for students to show what they have learned. The farmers, chefs and parents who have helped them are there too.

Someone asked a group of fourth graders about the lettuce, carrots and radishes they had for sale. One of the students told the person interviewing

them how they made a salad from the produce and he said, "I have never eaten a salad before, and they are really good." This is why we do this. We want our children to learn and to have a better lifestyle.

SENATOR GOICOECHEA:

Raiding gardens is an experience as well. When the light comes on, you had better be moving. Rock salt will tear your pants if a farmer comes after you.

VICE CHAIR PARKS:

I read that in inner cities where there is a high crime rate, community gardens are considered off limits. In the third grade, my teacher was from Wyoming. She decided we would grow cottage cheese. I have never eaten cottage cheese since.

Additional letters of support were submitted as ([Exhibit K](#)). I will close the hearing on S.B. 458 and turn the meeting back to Chair Woodhouse.

CHAIR WOODHOUSE:

We will hear S.B. 466.

SENATE BILL 466: Makes an appropriation for the advance planning and schematic design phases on a master plan for the Reno-Sparks Livestock Events Center. (BDR S-1155)

C. JOSEPH GUILD III (Reno Rodeo Association):

I am an attorney in Reno and a longtime user and supporter of the Reno Livestock Events Center. We think this bill is vitally needed.

MIKE TORVINEN (President, Reno Rodeo Association):

The Nevada State Fairgrounds were purchased by the State in the late 1880s for the promotion and encouragement of agriculture, horticulture, mechanics, manufacturing, stock raising and general domestic industry. In 1951, the State leased the property to Washoe County for \$1. That was a 50-year lease. In 1971, the lease was extended to 99 years. It expires in 2050.

The Reno Rodeo was specifically named in the 1951 lease as a user of the property. In 1977, the Legislature exempted approximately 13.5 acres to be used by Washoe County. That is where you now see the County's office complex and senior center. In 1997, an additional 8 acres were exempted

from the original 80 to be used for an emergency dispatch center eventually built elsewhere. It is currently occupied by an armory building slated for demolition, and it is used for parking.

From the 1960s to the 2000s, the property was run successfully. The Reno Rodeo took place each year. The arena was built through a bond issue from the Reno-Sparks Convention and Visitors Authority (RSCVA). In 1986, Washoe County contracted with RSCVA to manage and run the property. In the 1951 lease and the management agreement, the responsibility for maintenance of the property falls to the County and RSCVA.

In the early 2000s, the number of events began to decrease. We have been in discussions to update the property for at least ten years. In March 2018, the Nevada Department of Administration, Division of State Public Works (SPW) completed a facilities condition analysis report that identified \$16.4 million of deferred maintenance in the property. If we go forward with the project we are proposing, we could save about \$7.6 million of that because some of those buildings would be demolished and redone.

Despite the difficulties, Reno Rodeo continues to be a premier rodeo on the professional rodeo circuit. The 2014 study by the Center for Economic Development at UNR found that over the 10 days of the rodeo, we generated \$57.4 million of nonlocal spending. We support 652 full-time jobs a year. Since 2015, Reno Rodeo's revenues have increased 11.5 percent. We are growing. We are having trouble growing past the point we are now.

We continue to be Reno's family friendly and affordable special event. It could not be done without the support of the entire community.

We spearheaded the completion of a conceptual master plan for the property to revitalize and allow for the expansion of the list of events that could potentially be held at the site. The plan envisioned an event center that has a rodeo arena. We would host additional outdoor concerts, trade shows, small conventions and banquets. That is in addition to the 4-H, rodeos of all levels, world-class equestrian events of all types and other agricultural livestock and mining shows for the benefit of all of northern Nevada.

I have provided a project justification ([Exhibit L](#)) and The Reno Rodeo Legacy Project fact sheet ([Exhibit M](#)). On the left is the why. We have an aging

facility ranging in age from 32 to 50 years. They have \$16.4 million in deferred maintenance. That restricts the growth of events at the facility. We have lost some events due to the condition of the facility. We are down in the number of events, total attendance and revenue. We are up in deficit. Expenses are down because there is less activity.

Our plan is fairly grand. A video on our website provides good information on the new 15,000-seat arena and a new exhibit hall of 52,800 square feet. That is three to four times the size of the existing hall which will be torn down after the 2019 Reno Rodeo because it is past the point of repair. We are proposing a second indoor arena with a matching arena floor. Many large horse shows want a site to provide a second arena for warm up. They look for that amenity.

The plan includes a new parking garage on the south end of the property. It would include 1,600 covered animal stalls. The garage could solve some parking problems for the County. There would be a 100,000-square-foot vendor plaza for carnivals, trade shows and more.

Senate Bill 466 appropriates \$1.5 million to complete a schematic design of the project in cooperation with SPW, the Rodeo and RSCVA. The design will provide the details we need to fully estimate the cost of the project. We estimate about \$130 million will complete the project.

On the right side is the schematic design and construction document information. The \$1.5 million will not get us there. When we met with SPW, the figure was \$2.3 million. The Reno Rodeo Association will fund the difference. The left side of [Exhibit M](#) shows a market analysis. It is 80 percent done, and we have paid for it. We are looking for an industry overview, economic overview and demand factors to establish the feasibility of the success of the project. Early indications are the project is feasible and would be successful.

What do we get? That is shown on the right side of [Exhibit M](#). There are a lot of positives and significant opportunities. We have contracted with a fundraiser to raise funds to be applied to completion of the project once it is designed. We believe we can generate significant private funding for the project throughout the Country.

We were founded in 1919 and put on our first rodeo that year. We are proud to be thriving. Community support is humbling. Everyone tells me how much they love the event. We want it to go on. We can do better. We give hundreds of thousands of dollars back to the community. That is why we do this as an association and through our foundation. Our denim drive provides new denim, underwear and socks to underprivileged children.

We want to use this State land to its highest economic potential. We want to be the summer complement to the National Finals Rodeo. We do not want to be the National Finals Rodeo. We want to be known as the Rodeo State. There are also benefits in neighborhood revitalization.

We have commissioned the painting of a mural on Sutro Street. It will be coated to remove graffiti more easily. When the artist paints a mural, graffiti seems to stop.

MICHAEL DAY (General Manager, SMG Reno Tahoe):

My company, SMG, is the largest company in the world that manages public facilities. We have been commissioned by RSCVA to manage the facilities here including the Livestock Events Center. We support the Reno Rodeo Association's plans for the facility. We do about 80 event days there. We host about 50,000 visitors a year in addition to the Rodeo attendees. We work long hours to put on these events. The payoff is seeing the youth, some with long family traditions at the rodeo.

We have reviewed the plans for the facility. From SMG's perspective, it is a great multiuse facility. Family entertainment events will complement the agricultural events.

MR. GUILD:

I have gone to the Reno Rodeo for more than 65 years with my parents and grandparents, and now with my children and grandchildren. I was a 4-H beef leader in the 1970s. I showed a horse there while I was in college in the 1960s and many times since. This was a big part of recreation when we were children. I want to emphasize what the others have told you.

CHAIR WOODHOUSE:

Senate Bill 466 would appropriate \$1.5 million for advance planning and schematic design. You mentioned hiring a marketing firm to help with your funding plan for the rest of the costs. Can you tell me more on that?

MR. TORVINEN:

We have the matching money for the \$1.5 million in the bank. We have hired a fundraising company to accumulate commitments to the project beyond the schematic design. Once we have that, it will be easier to identify and solicit sponsors. Many have already expressed interest.

CHAIR WOODHOUSE:

Will the firm help you get sponsors to complete construction of the project?

MR. TORVINEN:

We hope to get to that level. We have not had discussions about the \$130 million estimate yet. There are many ideas out there about how we can fund it. Funding for the parking garage could come from many sources. We want to bring as much as possible to the table.

SENATOR KIECKHEFER:

What is the target number of days for a revamped facility to be used each year?

MR. DAY:

We do not have a specific target. We always try to fill a facility every day. We listen to our clients. The aging facility is a factor now. We would like to be over 100 in the current Livestock Events Center facility. For all four facilities onsite, the number is more than 300, and 80 are at the livestock facility.

SENATOR BROOKS:

The property was given to Washoe County, they maintain it and entered into an agreement with RSCVA which has hired your firm to manage it. Where does the Reno Rodeo Association fit into this in a legal or contractual manner?

MR. TORVINEN:

It is State property leased to the County in 1951. The lease recognized Reno Rodeo Association as one of the perpetual users of the property. We are the primary user. Our ten-day rodeo generates the most money and the most traffic. We have an agreement with RSCVA that expires in 15 years. We will take full

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physical possession of the property June 12 to run our rodeo between June 20 and June 29, 2019.

SENATOR BROOKS:

Is the Reno Rodeo Association a nonprofit just built around this event?

MR. TORVINEN:

We are a 501c4 organization under the Internal Revenue Code. We created a 501c3 charitable foundation in the 1960s. We contribute significant amounts of our profits each year to the foundation. Reno Rodeo Association runs just Reno Rodeo.

SENATOR BROOKS:

At the end of the day, this is a Washoe County facility managed under agreement with RSCVA. Is Reno Rodeo like the anchor tenant?

MR. TORVINEN:

Yes.

SENATOR SETTELMAYER:

Do you have any idea how many people have rodeo license plates?

MR. TORVINEN:

I do not. Of the license plate proceeds, 50 percent of the proceeds go to the foundation, and 50 percent go to high school rodeos. They generate a significant amount of money.

SENATOR SETTELMAYER:

I read the Reno Development Agency funds have been reduced from millions to just a couple hundred thousand dollars.

MR. TORVINEN:

I am told there are approximately 17,000 rodeo license plates.

CHAIR WOODHOUSE:

I see no public comment.

MR. TORVINEN:

Reno Rodeo Association is part of the statutory makeup of the management. This is a good investment in northern Nevada that will generate significant returns for the community. We commit we will do everything possible to make sure it happens and is done correctly.

SENATOR PARKS:

Your one-page information sheet, [Exhibit M](#), is fantastic. It tells it all.

MR. TORVINEN:

That is a group effort of our legacy committee who are the driving force of this effort.

CHAIR WOODHOUSE:

We will hear S.B. 500.

SENATE BILL 500: Revises provisions governing financial support for assisted living facilities. (BDR 40-1202)

DENA SCHMIDT (Administrator, Aging and Disability Services Division, Nevada Department of Health and Human Services):

Existing law outlines several uses for Healthy Nevada funds. *Nevada Revised Statutes* (NRS) 439.630 subsection 1 paragraph (e) allocates \$200,000 annually to finance assisted living facilities certified under NRS 319.147. The original intent of the bill was to support the growth of assisted living facilities (ALF) in Nevada. Few accepted Medicaid patients. This was to incentivize growth of facilities and to encourage them to take on low income and Medicaid recipients. Since the program's inception, only one provider has accessed those funds. Until recently, the funds had not been accessed since 2011.

As drafted, the bill would remove the set aside completely. We are working with the Nevada Assisted Living Association which has submitted a friendly amendment to revise the language ([Exhibit N](#)). We agree it would be an improvement to not remove the set aside but change the language to do the three things listed in their amendment.

The amendment would remove barriers to receiving the funds. The certification has restrictive limitations on it. We would like to replace it with just requiring an

ALF to be an enrolled Medicaid provider and receiving Medicaid recipients. We would add clarification to indicate the intent of the funds is to build capacity. As the language in existing statute is vague, we have misunderstandings on what the funds should be used for. We want to make it clear the intent is to grow capacity. A third change would add language to allow flexibility. In the event funds are unused for ALFs, we would have authority for funds to be maintained in the independent living category, but allow the Agency to use the funds to address our waitlist for our assisted technology and home modification programs.

Right now, if funds are not used for ALFs, they are left in the Tobacco Settlement Fund and not drawn down. We have a waitlist for critical assisted technology and home modification programs. They allow people to stay in their homes. According to the, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the number of people who die from a fall equals a 747 airplane crash once a week. Using these unspent funds to help prevent falls is important. The average fall costs about \$30,000. The average grab bar only cost \$300. The return on investment is substantial.

The waitlist has ranged from 45 to 75 people in the past. What concerns me most is the time it takes. Installing ramps is one of the largest challenges we have. The average wait time for just one of our providers of ramps is about 23 months.

CHAIR WOODHOUSE:

Please describe what this bill would do to help implement your budget.

MS. SCHMIDT:

The bill was introduced as a budget bill to give us the flexibility we need in B/A 101-3266.

HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

AGING AND DISABILITY SERVICES

HHS-ADSD - Home and Community-Based Services — Budget Page DHHS-
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Budget Account 101-3266

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SENATOR KIECKHEFER:

Does the budget as presented eliminate this set aside?

Ms. SCHMIDT:

Yes. The funds are in independent living within our budget, but they have not been used due to restrictions.

SENATOR KIECKHEFER:

Is the \$200,000 transfer in the budget?

Ms. SCHMIDT:

The transfer has always been in our budget, but we only draw it down when needed.

SENATOR KIECKHEFER:

The authority is already there. Is the certification process the big barrier? I am looking at the provisions. It seems somewhat onerous.

Ms. SCHMIDT:

The certification process is the barrier. There is only one facility provider in Nevada that meets the requirements.

SENATOR KIECKHEFER:

Do you see the development of new ALFs or expansion of current ALFs as infrastructure costs?

Ms. SCHMIDT:

Yes. We had discussions with Senator Woodhouse and Senator Goicoechea related to Assembly Bill (A.B.) 122.

ASSEMBLY BILL 122: Requires the Department of Health and Human Services to study the feasibility of establishing certain assisted living facilities in rural areas of the State. (BDR S-100)

We tried to find solutions for increasing the number of ALFs in rural communities. This would be one more way to support companies that would be willing to move into a rural community.

SENATOR KIECKHEFER:

I worry \$200,000 is not a lot of money to buy a physical infrastructure for expansion or much less the development of a new facility. I wonder how much will actually happen. My guess is we are adding \$200,000 to your independent living budget.

MARISSA SCHWARTZ (Nevada Center for Assisted Living):

We support S.B. 500 with the amendment. There is a great need for access in Nevada, especially in providing greater opportunities for assisted living facilities in rural Nevada. The original law only allowed funding for companies who were eligible for tax credits. This amendment opens the process for others.

CHAIR WOODHOUSE:

I see no one here to speak in the neutral position or opposition.

Ms. SCHMIDT:

I agree with Senator Kieckhefer that \$200,000 does not seem like much for infrastructure, but some providers have indicated they are willing to pitch in and help. If it is not enough, we would appreciate the opportunity to use those funds to address the waitlist.

SENATOR GOICOECHEA:

I realize \$200,000 is not much money, but if you use it in the right way to get matching funds in the rurals it can help. Someone else might build it, and we might get it staffed. That \$200,000 might make the difference in that case.

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CHAIR WOODHOUSE:

Seeing no further public comment, the meeting is adjourned at 10:00 a.m.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED:

Felicia Archer,
Committee Secretary

APPROVED BY:

Senator Joyce Woodhouse, Chair

DATE: _____

EXHIBIT SUMMARY				
Bill	Exhibit / # of pages		Witness / Entity	Description
	A	2		Agenda
	B	6		Attendance Roster
	C	13	Mark Krmpotic/LBC/Senate Fiscal Staff	Senate Committee on Finance Closing List 2
	D	14	Mark Krmpotic/LBC/Senate Fiscal Staff	Budget Amendment No. A192911000
S.B. 458	E	3	Senator Joyce Woodhouse	Proposed Amendment 5626
S.B. 458	F	7	Ciara Byrne/Green Our Planet	Presentation Green Our Planet
S.B. 458	G	1	Ciara Byrne/Green Our Planet	Handout/Green Our Planet School Gardens
S.B. 458	H	1	Steve Litsinger	Testimony in Support
S.B. 458	I	1	Kerri Burks	Testimony in Support
S.B. 458	J	1	Cassandra Rivas/ Sierra Club, Toiyabe Chapter	Testimony in Support
S.B. 458	K	18	Senator Joyce Woodhouse	Additional Testimony in Support
S.B. 466	L	1	Mike Torvinen/Reno Rodeo Association	Testimony in Support
S.B. 466	M	1	Mike Torvinen/Reno Rodeo Association	Handout/The Reno Rodeo Legacy Project
S.B. 500	N	1	Nevada Assisted Living Association	Proposed Friendly Amendment