

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

**Eighty-second Session  
May 5, 2023**

The Senate Committee on Government Affairs was called to order by Chair Edgar Flores at 3:31 p.m. on Friday, May 5, 2023, in Room 2149 of the Legislative Building, Carson City, Nevada. The meeting was videoconferenced to Room 4412 of the Grant Sawyer State Office Building, 555 East Washington Avenue, Las Vegas, Nevada. [Exhibit A](#) is the Agenda. [Exhibit B](#) is the Attendance Roster. All exhibits are available and on file in the Research Library of the Legislative Counsel Bureau.

**COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT:**

Senator Edgar Flores, Chair  
Senator James Ohrenschall, Vice Chair  
Senator Skip Daly  
Senator Pete Goicoechea  
Senator Lisa Krasner

**GUEST LEGISLATORS PRESENT:**

Assemblywoman Natha C. Anderson, Assembly District No. 30  
Assemblyman Bert Gurr, Assembly District No. 33

**STAFF MEMBERS PRESENT:**

Jered McDonald, Policy Analyst  
Heidi Chlarson, Counsel  
Spencer Jones, Committee Secretary

**OTHERS PRESENT:**

Greg Esposito, Plumbers, Pipefitters and Service Technicians Local 525  
Cristian Cespedes, International Union of Painters and Allied Trades Local 195  
Savannah Palmira, International Union of Painters and Allied Trades Local 195  
Susie Martinez, Nevada State AFL-CIO  
Marc Ellis, President, Communication Workers of America Local 9413  
Daniel Lincoln, Glaziers, Architectural Metal and Glass Workers Local 2001  
Fran Almaraz, Teamsters

Senate Committee on Government Affairs  
May 5, 2023  
Page 2

Ross Kinson, Northern Nevada Central Labor Council  
Dionne Klug, United Food and Commercial Workers Union Local 711  
Mike McGovern, International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers  
Robert Sumlin, International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers  
Alexis Motarex, Nevada Associated General Contractors  
Sarah Collins, National Electrical Contractors Association of Northern Nevada  
Jessica Ferrato, Granite Construction  
Brett Harris, Labor Commissioner, Nevada Department of Business and Industry  
James Wingate, Underground Service Alert of Northern California and Nevada  
Stacy Woodbury, Southwest Gas Corporation  
Jennifer Berthiaume, Nevada Association of Counties  
Chloe Chism, NV Energy  
Michael Hillerby, Regional Transportation Commission of Washoe County  
Liz Sorenson, Nevada State AFL-CIO  
Ricky Bottleman  
Amanda Nelson  
Edward Goodrich, International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees

CHAIR FLORES:

I open the hearing on Assembly Bill (A.B.) 210.

**ASSEMBLY BILL 210 (1st Reprint)**: Revises provisions governing public works.  
(BDR 28-832)

GREG ESPOSITO (Plumbers, Pipefitters and Service Technicians Local 525):

In Nevada, if a contractor does not pay a worker what is owed and is found to have violated the worker's rights to get paid, all the contractor has to do is pay the worker any monies owed. That is the worker's only remedy. The contractor may get an administrative penalty from the Labor Commissioner or a public body, but the worker only gets the original money owed, even if that pay has been delayed for months. That is not right.

An article published a few months ago covered a large case where workers were awarded \$1.95 million not only in wages but in liquidated damages because it was a federal case. In federal law, if a contractor cheats a worker, the contractor must double pay the worker liquidated damages. This bill brings Nevada law into line with federal law when it comes to the penalties of intentionally underpaying a worker. As a result, a contractor will have to be clear about what a worker is supposed to be earning while on the job.

There are two parts to A.B. 210. The first part holds a contractor responsible to notify workers of the prevailing wage rate on a job. The second part requires a contractor who intentionally, willfully and repeatedly cheats workers to pay them double whatever wages are owed.

CRISTIAN CESPEDES (International Union of Painters and Allied Trades Local 195):  
It is unfortunate some employers try to take advantage of workers and violate the laws to avoid paying overtime or fair wages. This has happened to me, but my experience is not unique. Many workers face similar challenges. One company I worked for manipulated the project schedules so we did not show up until after 10 a.m., and the city inspector did not take down our names. We worked long hours, sometimes 12- to 14-hour days, without being paid overtime. It was frustrating and exhausting. It is not fair for any contractors to exploit their workers in this manner. It is vital for contractors to understand and respect the labor laws and provide their employees with fair compensation for the work. Now I educate workers on their rights and what they are supposed to get paid. We need to raise awareness about our labor laws and worker rights. We need to ensure that employers comply with the labor laws and there are strict penalties for those who violate them. Workers need to feel empowered to speak up and report any violations to any appropriate authorities without fear of retaliation.

SAVANNAH PALMIRA (International Union of Painters and Allied Trades Local 195):  
In 2019, I came across a painting construction contractor all over Las Vegas. The first place I discovered this company was on a prevailing wage project at Griffith Elementary School. When I spoke to the workers, it was quickly evident that something terrible was happening. Several workers told me the company does not pay overtime. This company had over 400 workers, scattered throughout our State and neighboring states, all working more than 40 hours a week and not being compensated properly by law. Even while the company was under an active Labor Commissioner investigation, it was continuing to bid on public work projects in southern Nevada. After nearly three years of the Fair Labor Standards Act violation investigation, these workers will be awarded approximately \$1.9 million plus 100 percent in liquidated damages totaling over \$3.5 million.

One of the workers who worked for that company came to me recently and told me he had a big problem. His wife was pregnant and had lost the baby. His wife lost so much blood that she could have died. He was worried about how he was

going to pay the medical bills. Can you imagine how different his story might have gone if he had been paid what he was owed? How many other workers in this State have a similar story? This company I have been talking about performed more work in the private sector than in the public sector. But the fact the company bid and performed work on any prevailing wage project should be of great concern to the State. We should pass A.B. 210 to protect the integrity of our public works projects, taxpayer dollars and workers.

MR. ESPOSITO:

Sections 2 through 5 of the bill were deleted by amendment after the first hearing. The language from those sections was simplified and repackaged in A.B. 210, section 5.5, which requires a contractor engaged in a public work to provide the Labor Commissioner's website with prevailing wage rates to its workers. Providing the whole document is completely impractical as it is 30 pages long, but if a contractor provides the website and gets confirmation of receipt by its workers, the contractor meets the bill requirements. We also added the words "willfully and repeatedly" because our objective is not to penalize contractors who make an honest mistake, we are after the serial violators like Ms. Palmira described.

SENATOR OHRENSCHALL:

Do you think this bill will incentivize contractors to not cheat workers in the first place, now that they will be facing a penalty beyond the withheld pay?

MR. ESPOSITO:

I am certain the vast majority of contractors in Nevada do the right thing and pay fair wages. However, because of no additional penalty and all a contractor must do is pay the overdue wage, there is no incentive for a bad actor to not cheat workers. Creating a more serious penalty will disincentivize contractors from this behavior.

SENATOR GOICOECHEA:

The bill says, "shall require a person found to have willfully and repeatedly." The penalty is not going to be triggered by a simple error; it would require continuous bad practice on the part of the contractor, correct?

MR. ESPOSITO:

The Labor Commissioner only goes after contractors that are not willing to make it right the first time, from what I understand. This is for serial bad actors only.

Senate Committee on Government Affairs  
May 5, 2023  
Page 5

SUSIE MARTINEZ (Nevada State AFL-CIO):  
We support A.B. 210.

MARC ELLIS (President, Communication Workers of America Local 9413):  
We strongly support A.B. 210.

DANIEL LINCOLN (Glaziers, Architectural Metal and Glass Workers Local 2001):  
We support A.B. 210.

FRAN ALMARAZ (Teamsters):  
We support A.B. 210 to protect workers from bad contractors.

ROSS KINSON (Northern Nevada Central Labor Council):  
We support A.B. 210.

DIONNE KLUG (United Food and Commercial Workers Union Local 711):  
We strongly support A.B. 210.

MIKE MCGOVERN (International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers):  
I strongly urge the Committee to support A.B. 210.

ROBERT SUMLIN (International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers):  
I strongly urge the Committee to support A.B. 210.

ALEXIS MOTAREX (Nevada Associated General Contractors):  
We oppose A.B. 210 because of the language in section 5.5. We support the language in section 6 of the bill and efforts to punish those who willfully cheat their employees. The language in section 5.5 of A.B. 210 places an unfair burden on contractors to address an uncommon problem. The bill states a contractor engaged in a public work must provide to his or her workers assigned to the public work written or electronic notice of the Labor Commissioner's website and a receipt from each employee receiving that information to the Labor Commissioner. Our members work on several public work projects per year and dispatch their employees as needed to any site. This bill would require a contractor to provide this information and maintain a record of it each time an employee is assigned to a public work, even if an employee were to work on multiple public projects in multiple counties in the same day. This would result in hundreds of records needing to be kept, maintained and made available to the

Labor Commissioner. It should not be the policy of this State to enact laws that will make it more expensive and burdensome for good actors to punish a few bad actors. We would be amenable to having posters at offices and job sites with the Labor Commissioner's website information, so employees know where to look for existing prevailing wage rates, but we are adamantly opposed to any recordkeeping requirements.

SARAH COLLINS (National Electrical Contractors Association of Northern Nevada):  
We oppose A.B. 210.

JESSICA FERRATO (Granite Construction):  
Granite Construction as a union contractor has been operating in Nevada for 40 years. We still have concerns about section 5.5 and echo Ms. Motarex; it is overburdensome and duplicative. We oppose A.B. 210.

SENATOR DALY:  
I want some clarification on A.B. 210, section 5.5, since we have dueling interpretations about how often a contractor must inform workers about prevailing wage. Are there current provisions about contractors providing notice on prevailing wage? I believe it must be posted on every job site.

BRETT HARRIS (Labor Commissioner, Nevada Department of Business and Industry):  
I am not aware of a regulation requiring contractors to inform workers about prevailing wage, but I would want to do a full review before I commit to that answer.

SENATOR DALY:  
There is a requirement to post federal prevailing wage on federal projects. Whether or not prevailing wage information is posted, many workers are not finding it. How do we get them that information? Would the notification requirements in A.B. 210, section 5.5 place a significant burden on your office?

Ms. HARRIS:  
Section 5.5 of the bill does not place an additional burden on my office.

SENATOR DALY:  
Can the Legal Division give us its interpretation of A.B. 210, section 5.5? The opposition is saying they would have to provide notice and receipt of notice for

every worker on every public works job, even if the same worker did multiple projects on the same day. The sponsor is saying contractors would only need to provide notice and receipt of notice upon hiring the worker. Which is it? Or is it unclear?

MS. HARRIS:

To clarify my prior answer, A.B. 210, section 5.5 does not require the Office of the Labor Commissioner to do anything additional. It obviously requires the contractors to do something additional. I read it as contractors would have to provide notice and receipt of notice for every public worker on each public works project.

HEIDI CHLARSON (Counsel):

There is a requirement in *Nevada Revised Statutes* (NRS) 338.020 that the hourly and daily prevailing wage must be posted on the site of a public work, in a place generally visible to the workers. I am not sure there is anything more specific in the regulations. Section 5.5 of the bill goes above and beyond this.

SENATOR DALY:

Is the intent of the bill for contractors to provide notice of prevailing wage and receipt of notice once, upon hire or for every job?

MR. ESPOSITO:

Regarding A.B. 210, section 5.5, I created a rudimentary mock-up of a possible new hire onboarding document ([Exhibit C](#) contains copyrighted material. Original is available upon request of the Research Library.) to meet the provisions. It has the contractor's name and address, the employee's name and standard language you will find on almost any new hire packet. In addition, it contains a URL for the Labor Commissioner's website or a quick response (QR) code to the same, a checkbox saying the worker has received the 2023 prevailing wage rates for the public work in the applicable county, and signature and date. That is enough to satisfy the requirements of A.B. 210, section 5.5. More specifically, the language reads, "a contractor engaged on a public work shall provide to his or her workers assigned to the public work a written or electronic notice." If a contractor hired workers in January for a public work and had them fill out this sheet, and then sent them to another project in June, the sheet is still filled out. The contractor would still have it on file and would not need to go through this process again. The intent is to ensure employees know what they are supposed to be making on that job. A contractor that does that once does not need to do

it again. The only time a contractor would have to do it again is when the prevailing rates change.

SENATOR DALY:

That last part about the updating wages is not clear in A.B. 210, section 5.5. Can that be made clear in the bill? Say you inform workers of prevailing wage at hire and annually? Some of the confusion between the two parties comes from how things work in northern Nevada. I used to work for a contractor for ten years on many public works projects. In northern Nevada, it is not uncommon for workers to do public works projects in multiple counties, which have different prevailing wage rates, sometimes on the same day. I am trying to figure out how often a contractor needs to inform workers of prevailing wage and get a receipt of notification. The language is a bit unclear.

MR. ESPOSITO:

Section 5.5, subsection 1, paragraph (a) of the bill says “where the prevailing wage rates for the public work are posted.” If a worker goes to another job site with a different prevailing wage, a contractor will have to inform of the new wage and get receipt of notification. This can still be tracked on a single sheet of paper by having the QR code reference a regional prevailing wage rate or by having multiple QR codes. I do not see how that would be overly burdensome to contractors, compared to the amount of hours the Labor Commissioner needs to investigate a claim because a worker was never told what he or she was supposed to be making in the first place.

A contractor that knows the requirement to give workers the prevailing wage rate is a deterrent against cheating the workers. Doing so will also decrease how many Labor Commission investigations are done over withholding pay claims. To address an earlier comment, this is not a fix for a problem that does not exist. My research shows the Labor Commissioner had to investigate 102 cases over the past two years on public works projects. That is at least 100 people who had to fight for wages they were rightfully owed.

SENATOR KRASNER:

Is there a remedy for a worker who is repeatedly and willfully not being paid wages by an employer under statute? What does a worker do in that circumstance? How does he or she get the money owed?



MS. HARRIS:

My office takes these types of cases by complaint. We normally get the complaint either from a third party or the awarding body on the project. If our finding supports the worker's case, the claimant gets paid the wages withheld. My office can then assess an administrative penalty on the contractor, but that would not directly benefit the worker.

MR. ESPOSITO:

There is a complaint form on the Labor Commissioner's website. A worker needs to know that there is a Labor Commissioner with an associated website, and then the aggrieved needs to find and complete the complaint form on the website. An investigator will contact the worker and contractor to collect information; if necessary, there will be a hearing. That is the process for a worker to be compensated if he or she has been cheated.

SENATOR KRASNER:

How long does that process generally take?

MR. ESPOSITO:

I have been involved in processes that took four months.

SENATOR OHRENSCHALL:

My question is for Ms. Harris. Mr. Esposito mentioned that in his research, 102 cases occurred of workers on prevailing wage projects who had not been paid their proper wages. Is that number correct? What is the time frame for a worker to get withheld wages?

MS. HARRIS:

Mr. Esposito's number is accurate of prevailing wage-specific claims out of NRS 338. There are several subcategories of claims, such as misclassifying the work, not paying overtime and so on. The procedural statute for these cases is different than general NRS 608 wage claims because they can be initiated by a third party or by the awarding body. The awarding body is given 30 days to do an initial investigation. Then it submits a determination, and the contractor respondent is given a time period to respond once that occurs. Our office audits the investigation and findings from the awarding body, and if we find reason to believe it was correct, we go to a hearing. If not, we reduced that to a final order. The time frame can vary quite a bit. In a lot of these cases involving a difference of wages, it is just a matter of the contractor not knowing what the

worker normally gets paid in that time period. This is why the statute specifies that our final orders do not have to assess the difference if it has already been paid.

CHAIR FLORES:

I close the hearing on A.B. 210 and open the hearing on A.B. 177.

**ASSEMBLY BILL 177**: Revises provisions governing parcel datasets. (BDR 20-715)

ASSEMBLYMAN BERT GURR (Assembly District No. 33):

Assembly Bill 177 authorizes parcel data sharing to enhance safety for Nevadans. Chapter 455 of NRS deals with excavation near subsurface installations, including pipelines, conduit, cable and sewer lines. It also sets forth Nevada's call before you dig laws, designed to protect underground facilities from excavation, which includes boring, drilling and trenching among other things. State law defines "operator" as "any person who owns, operates or maintains a subsurface installation." With the exception of the Nevada Department of Transportation, there are 205 operators within Nevada, ranging from utility companies to water and sewer districts to general improvement districts. Every county, city and town in Nevada is also an operator. Nevada's call before you dig laws prohibit operators from beginning an excavation and demolition without first providing notice of the location of the work at least 2 working days but not more than 28 calendar days prior to the scheduled work date. The notice must be given to an association for operators, defined as an organization that receives notifications pursuant to subsection 1 of NRS 455.110 and transmits such notifications to its members. Residents and operators are required to call 811 at least two working days before digging in the ground. That call goes to the Underground Service Alert of Northern California and Nevada, or USA North 811, which then notifies its members of the location of the excavation. Operators with underground facilities in the area locate the area of their facilities and mark them with items such as paint, flags and stakes. The color of the markers indicate what type of infrastructure is below. The proactive marking process is designed to avoid damaging underground infrastructure during excavation.

Existing law requires each county assessor to annually provide the Nevada State Demographer with a parcel dataset, which the Demographer is to keep confidential. Section 1 of the bill authorizes the Demographer to provide the

dataset to an association for operators, including USA North 811. That change is made in several places throughout NRS for consistency, and A.B. 177, section 1, subsection 9 specifies USA North 811, or its successor organization. By authorizing the State Demographer to provide the parcel dataset, USA North 811 will have the most accurate parcel description available to aid its member operators in locating underground facilities prior to excavation. To give you an idea of the importance of parcel data accuracy, Nevada's 205 operators collectively processed more than 193,000 line locate requests last year.

JAMES WINGATE (Underground Service Alert of Northern California and Nevada): Underground utilities facilitate this meeting. We are talking to people in Las Vegas right now. We have heat, light, warmth, water and sewer in this building. Underground utilities facilitate our modern way of life. Our underground infrastructure is mainly at risk of citizens and excavators accidentally damaging underground utilities. It happens hundreds of thousands of times across the Nation. Nevada has one of the lowest ratios of accidental damage to amount of excavation thanks to the outstanding efforts of the Public Utilities Commission of Nevada, the excavating community and utility operators. This bill will help the USA North 811 call center to dispatch the correct utility operators to the correct location and help the utility owners know where the digging is going to take place. This bill gives us authoritative data to help us do our job better at the call center. It is common among other states to get support from state agencies to have official map data provided to them.

SENATOR DALY:

Will each operator automatically get access to the full parcel dataset, or will you only send data relevant to the location to operators that call USA North 811?

MR. WINGATE:

The dataset will not be distributed. We only send the location of the excavation to the utility operators affected, and it is geofenced to the location where the digging will take place. There is an average of about seven utility operators per locate request. The full dataset will never be available to any other parties, only USA North 811.

ASSEMBLYMAN GURR:

It is already in law that employees would not be allowed to transfer this data.

SENATOR OHRENSCHALL:

You mentioned the data sent out to the contractor is geofenced. Can you explain what you mean by that?

MR. WINGATE:

In the 1970s, utility operators were expanding utilities dramatically, and they realized they were cutting each other's lines. In southern Nevada for example, NV Energy, formerly Nevada Power, might cut off phone cable owned by what is today CenturyLink or Lumen and vice versa. To prevent that, they decided to coordinate. It started as a voluntary association of utility operators and eventually became law to require excavators to contact the association. How would a contractor that gets hired to work in a new location or turn vacant field into a new subdivision know what utilities are there? The goal is they all cooperate to fund one call center, and we want the call center to be as efficient as possible. If a company says it is digging in Elko, we do not need to notify the City of Las Vegas.

Regarding geofencing, picture Google Earth on steroids where the map has many layers, depicting the various utilities in an area. When someone contacts USA North 811 to dig, we draw a shape on the map called a dig site polygon. If the polygon overlaps an area where another operator's utilities are present, then that operator gets a notification ticket about the upcoming excavation. The existing operator then sends technicians to mark its lines to avoid their damage. This is all done using geographic information systems, and the parcel data will help us to draw the dig site polygon more accurately so we do not fail to notify an operator.

The worst-case scenario is that USA North 811 misidentifies the dig site, does not notify these utilities, and a high-pressure pipeline is there. The excavator shows up to dig, sees no marks, thinks nothing is there, hits the pipeline, dies, and USA North 811 is liable. That exact scenario has happened, not to USA North 811 but to a different 811 call center. We want the parcel data to prevent such a scenario, so we can be efficient and keep operators safe.

SENATOR DALY:

I understand the intent of the bill. Nothing in it will prevent issues with unrecorded utility lines put in before we started recording them; it is a problem in many older communities.

STACY WOODBURY (Southwest Gas Corporation):

Southwest Gas Corporation is an operator as defined in statute and a member of USA North 811. Last year, we processed over 153,000 dig tickets with 82 percent of those being in Clark County. We appreciate the service provided by USA North 811 and understand the need for accurate parcel information to mark those lines and avoid damages to critical underground infrastructure. For those reasons, we support A.B. 177.

JENNIFER BERTHIAUME (Nevada Association of Counties):

The Nevada Association of Counties supports A.B. 177 as it is a means to share accurate parcel datasets with an association of operators in an efficient and confidential manner.

CHLOE CHISM (NV Energy):

We support A.B. 177. This bill prioritizes the safety of our employees and the community, and is aligned with our damage prevention strategies by better protecting underground utility infrastructure.

CHAIR FLORES:

I close the hearing on A.B. 177 and open the hearing on A.B. 214.

**ASSEMBLY BILL 214 (1st Reprint)**: Revises provisions governing certain regional transportation commissions. (BDR 22-90)

ASSEMBLYWOMAN NATHA C. ANDERSON (Assembly District No. 30):

The ideas behind A.B. 214 are due to the treatment bus drivers and some bus riders have experienced in northern Nevada. The bill does two things. First, it creates an advisory committee for Washoe County, similar to the one in Clark County, to provide information and advice concerning public mass transportation. Because Washoe County has no such advisory committee, employees feel that their voice is not being heard. Second, the bill requires mass public transit organizations to be given audio- and video-recording technology in a timely fashion and clarifies maintenance of said technology. This portion of the bill generated the most discussion. I also have a conceptual amendment ([Exhibit D](#)) with a few minor changes. The conceptual amendment adds Senator Goicoechea as a cosponsor; deletes A.B. 214, section 1.5, replacing it with language previously in section 3; and changes the population threshold from 700,000 to 100,000 or more.

The goal of the advisory committee created by A.B. 214 is to help with safety issues of our transit system. Many of us already know about the incident that took place in March where a Clark County bus driver was attacked by his lone passenger, as were the two police officers sent to help him. This is what our drivers go through. This bill is a way to address the issue so both passengers and drivers recognize we see the importance of their safety.

SENATOR OHRENSCHALL:

I appreciate you bringing the bill and working on public transit safety. It is rare to see legislation like this.

SENATOR GOICOECHEA:

I wanted to make sure I was on at least one bill with Senator Daly before I termed out of the Senate.

MR. ELLIS:

Communication Workers of America Local 9413 supports A.B. 214.

MS. MARTINEZ:

Nevada State AFL-CIO supports A.B. 214.

MICHAEL HILLERBY (Regional Transportation Commission of Washoe County):  
We support A.B. 214.

LIZ SORENSON (Nevada State AFL-CIO):

We support A.B. 214.

MR. MCGOVERN:

I strongly urge the Committee to support A.B. 214. I regularly use the transit system in Las Vegas, and the transit workers and people like myself deserve safety on the transit system.

MS. KLUG:

United Food and Commercial Workers Union Local 711 strongly urges the Committee to support A.B. 214.

RICKY BOTTLEMAN:

I strongly urge the Committee to support A.B. 214.

Senate Committee on Government Affairs  
May 5, 2023  
Page 15

AMANDA NELSON:

I strongly urge the Committee to support A.B. 214 to help protect our transit workers. I know of 21 transit workers who have been spat on, punched in the face and physically assaulted right in front of a security officer. Another has had his windshield and windows broken on two separate occasions, spraying him with glass. We need more protection for our transit workers.

MR. SUMLIN:

I support A.B. 214 because our transit workers deserve to feel safe in their day-to-day jobs.

EDWARD GOODRICH (International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees):  
We support A.B. 214.

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Senate Committee on Government Affairs  
May 5, 2023  
Page 16

CHAIR FLORES:

I close the hearing on A.B. 214. Having no further business, the Senate Committee on Government Affairs adjourns at 4:46 p.m.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED:

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Spencer Jones,  
Committee Secretary

APPROVED BY:

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Senator Edgar Flores, Chair

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_



EXHIBIT SUMMARY				
Bill	Exhibit Letter	Introduced on Minute Report Page No.	Witness / Entity	Description
	A	1		Agenda
	B	1		Attendance Roster
A.B. 210	C	7	Greg Esposito / Plumbers, Pipefitters and Service Technicians Local 525	New Hire Form Mock-up
A.B. 214	D	13	Assemblywoman Natha Anderson	Conceptual Amendment