

**MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE COMMISSION'S BUDGET  
SUBCOMMITTEE**

**January 31, 2023**

The meeting of the Legislative Commission's Budget Subcommittee was called to order at 8:30 a.m. on Tuesday, January 31, 2023, in Room 4100 of the Legislative Building, Carson City, Nevada by Chair Marilyn Dondero Loop. The meeting was videoconferenced to Room 4401 of the Grant Sawyer State Office Building, 555 East Washington Avenue, Las Vegas, Nevada. Exhibit A is the Agenda and Exhibit B is the Attendance Roster. All exhibits are available and on file in the Research Library of the Legislative Counsel Bureau.

**SENATE COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT:**

Senator Marilyn Dondero Loop, Chair  
Senator Nicole J. Cannizzaro, Vice Chair  
Senator Pete Goicoechea  
Senator Dallas Harris  
Senator Dina Neal  
Senator Rochelle T. Nguyen  
Senator Heidi Seevers Gansert  
Senator Robin L. Titus

**ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT:**

Assemblywoman Daniele Monroe-Moreno, Chair  
Assemblywoman Shea Backus, Vice Chair  
Assemblywoman Natha C. Anderson  
Assemblywoman Tracy Brown-May  
Assemblywoman Jill Dickman  
Assemblywoman Michelle Gorelow  
Assemblyman Gregory T. Hafen II  
Assemblywoman Sandra Jauregui  
Assemblywoman Heidi Kasama  
Assemblyman P.K. O'Neill  
Assemblywoman Sarah Peters  
Assemblyman Howard Watts  
Assemblyman Steve Yeager

**COMMITTEE MEMBERS ABSENT:**

Assemblyman C.H. Miller (Excused)

**STAFF MEMBERS PRESENT:**

Wayne Thorley, Senate Fiscal Analyst  
Sarah Coffman, Assembly Fiscal Analyst  
Cathy Crocket, Chief Principal Deputy Fiscal Analyst  
Brody Leiser, Chief Principal Deputy Fiscal Analyst  
Paul Breen, Committee Assistant  
Marie Bell, Committee Secretary  
Michelle Friedlander, Committee Secretary

**OTHERS PRESENT:**

Stacey Montooth, Executive Director, Nevada Indian Commission, Nevada Department of Tourism and Cultural Affairs  
Tony Manfredi, Executive Director, Nevada Arts Council, Nevada Department of Tourism and Cultural Affairs  
Myron Freedman, Administrator, Division of Museums and History, Nevada Department of Tourism and Cultural Affairs  
Brenda Scolari, Director, Nevada Department of Tourism and Cultural Affairs  
Terry Reynolds, Director, Nevada Department of Business and Industry  
Stephen Aichroth, Administrator, Nevada Housing Division, Nevada Department of Business and Industry  
Perry Faigin, Interim Deputy Director, Nevada Department of Business and Industry  
Major General Ondra Berry, Adjutant General, Nevada Office of the Military  
Cheryl Tyler, Administrative Services Officer, Nevada Office of the Military  
David Fogerson, Administrator, Division of Emergency Management/ Homeland Security, Nevada Office of the Military  
Jared Franco, Chief Financial Officer, Division of Emergency Management/ Homeland Security, Nevada Office of the Military

STACEY MONTOOTH (Executive Director, Nevada Indian Commission, Nevada Department of Tourism and Cultural Affairs):

I am a citizen of Nevada and the Walker River Paiute Nation. I am here as the Executive Director of the Nevada Indian Commission (NIC) to talk to you about

what NIC does, what our challenges are and why we need the enhancements listed in the Executive Budget.

Pages 2 and 3 of the Indian Commission presentation (Exhibit C contains copyrighted material. Original is available upon request of the Research Library.) provides NIC's background. We serve as the conduit between tribes and the Office of the Governor. We strive to improve the quality of life for the 28 tribal nations and colonies we serve as well as the 62,000 tribal citizens living in urban areas of Nevada. Although quite daunting, it is very rewarding and greatly needed.

Our Agency runs on a five-person staff and, until the end of last year, a \$600,000 budget. That not only includes the administrative side of NIC but our cultural center and museum.

Pages 4 and 5 of Exhibit C provide a breakdown of costs for fiscal year (FY) 2023-2024 and FY 2024-2025, including the \$20 million NIC successfully secured a few months ago through the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (ARPA). The plan is to divide that money among all tribal nations to use at their discretion for essential services within their communities and supplement projects already in place. These include subsidizing the installation of a subdivision's plumbing infrastructure by the Reno-Sparks Indian Colony and providing assistance to veterans within the Washoe Tribe.

Specifics for the Stewart Indian School Cultural Center and Museum are provided on page 6 of Exhibit C. Opened just over three years ago, it has welcomed more than 10,000 visitors with only two full-time employees, operating five days a week, six hours a day despite COVID-19. We have a lofty goal of serving nearly 80,000 of the State's constituents and international guests who come to our campus to learn the authentic story of this land's first people. We provide a safe place for our alumni along with business and family treasured heirlooms, including traditional baskets or beaded items, donated to the Cultural Center. We need another staff member to properly receive, secure and take care of these gifts. We want to share them with the public but do not have the people power to do that yet. Decision unit E-234 in budget account (B/A) 101-2601 requests funds to add one new curator position and reclassify the current curator position to accommodate increased visitation and broaden the scope of the services provided.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

TOURISM AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

Tourism - Stewart Indian School Living Legacy — Budget Page TOURISM-31  
(Volume II)

Budget Account 101-2601

E-234 Efficiency and Innovation — Budget Page TOURISM-33

ASSEMBLYWOMAN KASAMA:

Is there an overall plan you could share with us for the \$20 million ARPA funds received? How will it be distributed amongst the different nations, or will it be primarily used for one-time, capital improvement projects (CIP)?

Ms. MONTTOOTH:

Each tribal nation is extremely different. We will work with each one individually to determine its greatest need before dividing and transferring the money directly to the tribes.

ASSEMBLYWOMAN KASAMA:

Would the funds be used more for CIP rather than ongoing operations?

Ms. MONTTOOTH:

Yes.

ASSEMBLYWOMAN PETERS:

In working with tribal governments in Nevada, one of the hurdles we see is the availability of matching grant funds. An enormous amount of money is coming in from the federal government for infrastructure projects, specifically tied to tribal lands and tribal governments. For example, California is working closely with tribal governments and providing technical assistance to help them access those funds. Is NIC working to develop a way the State can help support those match dollar requirements?

Ms. MONTTOOTH:

You are right. Matching funds is a huge hurdle, and we are aware of that problem. We do not have the expertise even within NIC to provide the technical assistance needed at this time. More specifically, they do not have grant writers

who can fill out the application. We contacted The Nevada GrantLab and they offered to assist with a huge grant for the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

ASSEMBLYWOMAN ANDERSON:

You have been working with a skeleton crew for some time. Has any consideration been given to using a small amount of the ARPA funds to hire additional personnel to assist you with researching grant information, or will you continue to use the same staff?

Ms. MONTTOOTH:

We have contemplated both approaches and considered hiring or contracting someone who is an expert in this kind of administrative work, but our primary goal is to improve the quality of life for our tribal nations, and we want to do what is in their best interest.

SENATOR NEAL:

Does NIC work with the Governor's Office of Federal Assistance (OFA) to receive grant-related support?

Ms. MONTTOOTH:

Yes, we have contacted the OFA to request technical assistance and help to conduct additional research on our behalf.

SENATOR NEAL:

With the expiration and removal of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act of 2020 funds, do you anticipate any negative impact on the nations that were under a pandemic order?

Ms. MONTTOOTH:

Although our tribal nations received federal ARPA and CARES Act funds directly, litigation postponed their distribution. Just as I described the application parts, the administration of ARPA funds is extremely confusing and challenging for our tribal nations because they do not have the same manpower as some of the more populated areas within the State. The \$20 million NIC secured is subject to the same project requirements but a less labor-intensive process. I do not believe there could be any negative fallout from that opportunity or that procedure.

SENATOR NEAL:

I realize you do not have the technical assistance to apply for State funds. Did any of the tribes receive or apply for relief funding outside of the State?

MS. MONTTOOTH:

The issue with the cumbersome applications is typically the case whether the funding is from the federal government or the State.

SENATOR TITUS:

I am encouraged by what has been presented today. You appear to recognize the hurdles you face, what questions to ask and that each of the tribal nations you represent is truly unique. I also agree with some of the previous statements that the lack of personnel with a working knowledge of what grants to apply for leaves a lot of money on the table. Prior to the receipt of ARPA funds, how much money was coming in either overall or individually to the different tribal nations federally or via revenue streams?

MS. MONTTOOTH:

I have no idea. It is part of the sovereignty of each respective tribe to govern themselves as they see appropriate. It is completely up to that governing body to disclose any amount of money they get through grants or income they generate.

SENATOR TITUS:

When tribes apply for a grant, how does the vetting process work?

MS. MONTTOOTH:

Funding requests must meet the provisions set forth by ARPA and Every Nevadan Recovery Framework.

SENATOR SEEVERS GANSERT:

I have a question for Fiscal staff regarding the ARPA dollars. Is there a cap on the administration costs for the \$20 million? Can they use 10 or 15 percent to administer the funding and if so, can it be used for the technical assistance they need?

WAYNE THORLEY (Senate Fiscal Analyst):

Speaking specifically for the Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Funds (CSFRF) and not other ARPA Grants, I am not aware of a limit on what can be used for administrative costs, but some allocations through ARPA have limits.

SENATOR SEEVERS GANSERT:

What is the timeframe in which the funds have to be spent? Is it by the end of FY 2023-2024?

MR. THORLEY:

The CSFRF that Ms. Montooth is referring to has an obligation deadline of December 31, 2024, and an expenditure deadline of December 31, 2026.

SENATOR SEEVERS GANSERT:

I hope you will be able to hire the consultants or whomever you need to help you respond to the requirements that surround that money in time.

CHAIR DONDERO LOOP:

When it comes to the tribes being able to apply for some of these grants, do they ever partner up or do some type of a small consortium, particularly the much smaller tribes, with someone who has more revenue and more personnel, or do they need to be strictly individual?

MS. MONTTOOTH:

Typically, under the Biden administration, when it comes to scoring applications for grants, the more involvement you have from different constituencies, the stronger those grants are scored. I can give you an example. Last summer I was honored to visit a small IT business in downtown Reno specializing in broadband. When the business owner completed a grant application for funding to cover all of Pershing County, he discovered he could score higher working with the Lovelock Colony of the Lovelock Paiute Tribe because the rural area has a slightly lower socio-economic status than the national average. It is an approach that has been very successful for some of our tribal nations that have opportunities to partner with colleges and universities, not-for-profits or small businesses.

ASSEMBLYWOMAN DICKMAN:

To clarify, we keep talking about \$20 million, but is it really \$60 million? It sounds like \$20 million for calendar years 2023, 2024 and 2025.

MS. MONTTOOTH:

No, it is a one-time \$20 million allocation. The work program was done again through the CSFRF.

ASSEMBLYWOMAN DICKMAN:

Do the allocated funds carry forward if they are not spent by the end of 2023?

MS. MONTTOOTH:

Yes. As the Fiscal representative noted, the funds have to be expended by the close of 2026.

CHAIR DONDERO LOOP:

Next, is the Nevada Arts Council. Please proceed when you are ready.

TONY MANFREDI (Executive Director, Nevada Arts Council, Nevada Department of Tourism and Cultural Affairs):

I will highlight the significant impact arts, creativity and heritage have on Nevada and how our state is supporting these impacts through our public purpose and critical need.

Beginning on page 2 of the Nevada Arts Council's (NAC) presentation (Exhibit D contains copyrighted material. Original is available upon request of the Research Library.), why do arts and creativity matter? They help to strengthen communities throughout Nevada and are the backbone of innovation, prosperity, and thriving people and places. They serve as an economic engine by creating jobs in multiple industries, driving tourism and equipping an innovative workforce.

The 2019 data on page 3 of Exhibit D from the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis reveals arts and culture production contributed nearly \$10.7 billion to the State's economy and 6 percent of Nevada's GDP with just over 53,000 jobs. As shown on page 4, these amounts dropped significantly in 2020 due to the pandemic but are still remarkable, contributing over \$8 billion to the State's GDP and over 37,000 jobs.

Page 5 of Exhibit D provides a breakdown of Nevada employment by industry from the Research Division of the Nevada Legislative Counsel Bureau. It shows arts, entertainment and recreation leading the State at 24 percent with over

340,000 jobs. The arts contribute a significant amount of money and a significant number of jobs to our State.

Beginning on Page 6 of [Exhibit D](#), arts and creativity improve Nevadans' health and well-being and are one of the most effective treatments for trauma, depression and anxiety. They help strengthen the fabric of our rural towns and big cities celebrating local culture, promoting connection and creating the kinds of communities where young people want to build families. Arts and creativity also strengthen education. The arts are shown to close the achievement gap and improve test scores, promoting cognitive development and readiness to learn at every age, and they add the key ingredient of creativity to science, technology, engineering, arts and math education.

Nevada is addressing these needs by investing in and supporting arts and creativity significantly through the NAC. Established as a State agency in 1967, our *Nevada Revised Statutes* (NRS) declares arts are vital, essential, important, and will continue to grow and play an ever-increasing part in the cultural and educational experiences of the residents of Nevada. We are also the sole agency within the State that may and does receive federal funds from the National Endowment for the Arts. We are one of the 56 National Assembly of State Arts Agencies whose purpose is to ensure every community receives the cultural, civic, economic and educational benefits of the arts. This is accomplished through our 6 program areas listed on page 12 of [Exhibit D](#) and 13 full-time staff in B/A 101-2979.

Tourism – Nevada Arts Council – Budget Page TOURISM-76 (Volume II)  
Budget Account 101-2979

The Artist Services Program supports Nevada's growing population of artists of all disciplines and in all career stages with grants and professional development activities. This investment bolsters Nevada's creative workforce. The program area manages the Nevada Touring Initiative (NTI) Traveling Exhibition Program, delivering high-quality, professionally created visual arts exhibits to communities throughout the State for an affordable fee. More than 33,000 people attended an NTI visual arts exhibit in FY 2021-2022 hosted by libraries, city halls and museums in 14 Nevada counties. Our latest exhibit, *Meaning Is Always Here*, can be seen on display on the first floor of the Legislative Building here in Carson City.

Our Artists Services Team reimagined and reinstated Nevada's Poet Laureate Program in 2021. The Nevada State Poet Laureate is appointed by the Governor to encourage literacy and learning throughout the State. You will see posters titled *Nevadan to Nevadan* sprinkled throughout the Legislative Building as part of an ongoing poetry project from State Poet Laureate Gailmarie Pahmeier. It uses letter poems to encourage Nevadans to speak to one another through poetry about what it means to live in our beautiful and complicated State. One of those submissions is *Note from a Newbie* by Stacy Smith from Pahrump, Nevada.

Like many others, when I was new to the Nevada desert I saw so little.  
Few trees, few buildings, few animals, few people.  
As I've come to love my home I see so much:  
The burrowing owls bobbing their heads;  
The sturdy charcoal ovens resisting the sun and wind;  
The gray and blue mountains marking the way;  
And my hardy neighbors driving the long straight roads.

An overview of the Arts Learning Program is on page 14 of [Exhibit D](#). It was founded on the belief that arts have a crucial place in the lifelong learning process of all citizens. The Arts Learning Program sponsors school and community artist residencies, offers grants for education projects and facilitates Statewide initiatives to enhance arts curriculum and teacher training.

The new Nevada Creative Aging Initiative, beginning on page 15 of [Exhibit D](#) is an example of a Statewide initiative within the Arts Learning Program. In 2021, with funding from a private partnership, NAC contracted to develop and implement an in-person and online Creative Aging Training Program for Nevada libraries and the Nevada Arts Council Teaching Artist roster. After training was completed, NAC offered \$126,000 in grant funds to applicants for the training cohort, who then conducted Creative Aging Programs throughout the State. Shown on page 17 of [Exhibit D](#), the training consisted of 522 hours of instruction, engaged over 642 participants and added 120 hours of creative aging programming to older adults in 86 locations within 14 Nevada Counties. Julie Luzardo Ocampo, one of our workshop participants, said:

It is such a joy to focus on something of value and pleasure while learning a new instrument. Lifetime art is important and has it is

own merits. The social interaction and connection that occurred with older adults in our workshop cannot be overlooked.

One of our participants' kids and their grandbaby drove five hours to see the culminating event. Two class participants would tell their friend who was in hospice all about what they learned when they would go and see her after each lesson. Their friend passed away the week before the culminating event and, at our participants' request, we dedicated the final concert to her memory.

The Community Arts Development Program on page 15 of [Exhibit D](#) helps maintain and promote the arts in Nevada through community action planning grants and technical assistance. The program works primarily with the State's nonprofit arts organizations, local arts agencies and municipalities to develop a Statewide creative network. An example of a Statewide initiative is the Basin and Range Exchange Program, an in-person gathering focused on community conversations through the arts. I am excited to announce the 2023 Basin and Range Exchange Program registration has opened and will be convening in person with arts leaders from across the State, April 17 to 19 in Ely, Nevada.

Nevada is rich with traditions and cultures born from deep native and ranching histories coupled with those of our contemporary immigrant communities. Working with a range of artists, groups and grant offerings, the Folklife Program on page 20 of [Exhibit D](#) documents Nevada's diverse cultural heritage to share with the public through exhibitions, projects, school programs and workshops. Other initiatives in development include the curation of the rural cultural landscape, an exhibit on Nevada ranching, a Native American Initiative and a Latino and African Diaspora Initiative.

A wide range of constituent services that include public awareness campaigns, projects that promote Nevada's arts and creative industry and special initiatives such as the biennial Statewide arts conference are all coordinated through the Public Awareness and Arts Initiative Program.

As shown on page 22 of [Exhibit D](#), the primary source of public funding for Nevada's creative industry, schools and communities is NAC. NAC Grants Program invests federal and state dollars in projects that increase Nevadans' access to cultural experiences, arts education and learning opportunities. Grants are awarded through a professional panel review process that measures quality of the product, planning and evaluation. Some grantees that many of you may

know include Artown, Nevada Museum of Art and the Holland Project in Reno, Brewery Arts Center in Carson City, St. Mary's Arts Center in Virginia City, Churchill Arts Council in Fallon, Western Folklife Center in Elko, Neon Museum, Goldwell Open Air Museum in Beatty, The Smith Center for the Performing Arts, Folklorico in Las Vegas, Sin City Opera in Henderson and the Virgin Valley Artists Association in Mesquite. That is just a sample.

Page 23 of Exhibit D provides an overview of the impact NAC grants have on engagement throughout the State. Public investment extends far beyond the actual cash value. From FY 2020-2021 through FY 2021-2022, NAC awarded over \$4 million in grant funds and engaged with over 4.2 million people. The projects infused total cash and in-kind contributions of over \$265 million into Nevada's economy, with over \$253 million in cash.

Page 24 of Exhibit D lists our performance measures. Not surprisingly, they note the pandemic's negative impact on in-person engagement across the board. The creative field continues to feel the negative effects of the pandemic with audience numbers, opportunities and engagements for many in Nevada still not reaching prepandemic levels. Grant requests continue to be in high demand, while the number of awards and award amounts are unable to keep pace. This is further exasperated by our higher inflation.

The charts on pages 25 and 26 of Exhibit D illustrate a funding breakdown for the 2023-2025 biennium. Notably, the Executive Budget contains no significant changes, and NAC is not proposing any significant activity changes; however, on page 27 of Exhibit D, a one-shot appropriation in the amount of \$26,170 for equipment replacement is shown. This is based on our recommended replacement schedule and the full amount for the scheduled replacement of equipment in the biennium.

FY 2024 One-Shot: This request funds the replacement of computer hardware and associated software.

Tourism-Nevada Arts Council (BUDGET OVERVIEW-26)

Page 28 of Exhibit D outlines our focus areas, opportunities and challenges. The Agency is running a strategic plan that has three areas of focus: arts education, economic vitality and healthy communities. Arts education focuses on helping those who create art and doing it better, along with professional development opportunities for artists, teachers, schools, communities, organizations and

cultural leaders. Economic vitality is centered around our grant programs, addressing issues such as the relief, recovery and sustainability for artists and arts organizations by creating opportunities and promoting cultural tourism. We support healthy communities by collaborating with healthcare partners to increase the support and use of arts in healing, quality of life initiatives, general well-being and the aging of Nevada residents.

The arts and creative sector are integrated into the economic health, well-being and educational needs of Nevada. Public funding for the arts and creativity is a high return on investment that benefits every Nevadan in every city, town and rural community Statewide.

CHAIR DONDERO LOOP:

We will move on to the Division of Museums and History.

MYRON FREEDMAN (Administrator, Division of Museums and History, Nevada Department of Tourism and Cultural Affairs):

Created in 1941, your State museums welcome visitors year-round to engage with the stories and artifacts of Nevada's past from the era of prehistoric seas when Ichthyosaurs swam in abundance to the booming mines of the Comstock and beyond. Our mission is to preserve, share and promote Nevada's natural and cultural heritage for Nevadans living today and for succeeding generations. We accomplish this by providing engaging museum experiences and access to historic resources. We work as a team, address the public's needs and meet industry standards.

We preserve Nevada's heritage, curate collections and curatorial services, hold exhibitions, education and research services as well as support tourism and community development. Page 5 of the Museums and History presentation (Exhibit E contains copyrighted material. Original is available upon request of the Research Library.) lists the seven State museums.

Page 6 Exhibit E outlines the Division of Museums and History importance, purpose and need to the State. We are authorized by NRS 381 to preserve and interpret Nevada's heritage. We coordinate many budget accounts for museums, administration and the Nevada State Board of Museums and History. We employ over 60 staff and rely on the good work of hundreds of volunteers. We manage collections with millions of historic items, provide teachers and their classes with curriculum-based programs and lifelong learning for all Nevadans,

promoting diversity and civil dialogue through exhibits and dozens of programs. We support the activities of the Board, provide technical support and curation services for federal agencies as well as nonprofit, private and public museums.

The 2021-2023 biennium has been one of recovery due to the pandemic shown on page 7 of Exhibit E; however, museum visits rose sharply in 2022, serving over 133,000 visitors. We expect to see all seven museums return to full-scale operations and feature critical projects to serve our communities more fully in the upcoming biennium.

The design planning and construction document phase for a new visitor center and museum at the Nevada State Railroad Museum in Boulder City on page 8 of Exhibit E will be completed in the summer of 2023. Funded by A.B. No. 84 of the 80th Session using Authorized Sale of Conservation Bonds funds, this project will be shovel-ready for the next round of authorized bond funding. It is located at the entrance to historic Boulder City.

Museum attendance is expected to greatly increase and bring additional visitors to Boulder City and the Hoover Dam area, impacting its economic development. The new 9,000 square-foot facility includes spaces for classrooms and community meetings. New exhibits will provide an effective introduction to railroading and its historic impact on the development of southern Nevada. We expect to open in early 2026, with a funding plan taking us through 2026.

Decision unit E-227 in B/A 101-4216 listed on Page 11 of Exhibit E will forward lease revenues from rail bike services totaling \$289,050 for the biennium to support increasing costs in railroad museum operations, maintenance collection, preservation and site improvement.

Tourism - Museums & Hist-NV State Railroad Museums — Budget Page  
TOURISM-68 (Volume II)  
Budget Account 101-4216

E-227 Efficiency and Innovation — Page TOURISM-70

Running a railroad is expensive. The Federal Railroad Administration regulates all aspects of historic train operations, and the site has seven miles of track that will need new ties to meet federal standards along with the ongoing cost of locomotive maintenance. Decision unit E-227 in B/A 101-4216 provides

\$27,025 in operations, \$27,500 in locomotive maintenance and \$180,000 reserved for collection preservation and site development costs. Further site development costs are estimated at \$20 million.

The museum has strong partners in Boulder City, Henderson and the Nevada Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Division of Outdoor Recreation, to create a game-changing regional attraction. The plan view of the site on Page 12 of [Exhibit E](#) shows the complete buildout, including a mile-long linear park with additional exhibit areas and railroad activities.

In the summer of 2023, we will complete the design planning and construction documents phase to renovate and improve the historic Nevada Northern Railway Freight Building in Ely into a year-round facility for museum and community use as described on page 13 [Exhibit E](#). Construction funding is included in the CIP process.

An overview of the Nevada Historical Society (NHS) is on page 14 [Exhibit E](#). It is Nevada's oldest cultural institution and the largest repository of archival materials. The 2019 plan to purchase and move to a new and larger location was derailed by the 2020 budget cuts. To preserve the collection and services, it is imperative the current NHS building built in 1967 is maintained. The building suffers from years of deferred maintenance and requires major renovation and updating of mechanical, electrical, plumbing, ceilings, storage, building exterior and seismic reinforcing.

Decision unit E-225 in B/A 101-2870 on page 16 of [Exhibit E](#) adds a critical facility supervisor position to NHS staff to maintain a large, aging and complex facility with sophisticated storage systems and environmental controls. This requires full-time management of maintenance and utility needs. The position will also oversee major remediation and improvements including upcoming CIPs to replace and upgrade fire security, electrical, life safety systems, seismic retrofit and restoration of the building envelope.

Tourism - Museums & Hist - Nevada Historical Society — Budget Page  
TOURISM-57 (Volume II)  
Budget Account 101-2870

E-225 Efficiency and Innovation — Page TOURISM-59

The images on page 15 of Exhibit E show the exterior of the NHS building where the fabric has completely been infiltrated by moisture. Inside, you will see the water intrude, particularly along the north wall, but also into several areas of the building.

For the 2023-2025 biennium, B/A 101-2870 decision unit E-227 will provide \$8,376 to install a Charter Communications fiber connection to improve the museum's digital access and preservation of historic materials. This requires an Internet service upgrade, and the new service is significantly more expensive than the prior service.

E-227 Efficiency and Innovation — Page TOURISM-59

ASSEMBLYWOMAN ANDERSON:

I remember researching information at the Historical Society's museum in the 1990s, and it felt old then. How many visitors does NHS get, and is it usually of an academic area or just people coming in off the street?

MR. FREEDMAN:

During the pandemic, we saw less than 1,000 visitors. Prior to and following the pandemic, our numbers are more like 4,000 visitors per year. We have more than just research services and the library. We have a museum and, if you are familiar with NHS, you know it is sort of a prisoner on the campus of the University of Nevada, Reno (UNR). It is the State's historical society and has been on campus for a long time. During that time, UNR has grown up around it, making parking for NHS extremely limited. This means visitors to the museum can only come in small numbers, sporadically, because that is all the parking lot can accommodate. It is the same with the programs. Looking down the road for NHS, we would like to get back to the plan of moving it into a larger, more centrally located facility in the area so people can get to it, and we are excited to pursue opportunities to see how we can make that come about.

ASSEMBLYWOMAN ANDERSON:

Has there been any discussion with UNR about possibly doing a land exchange or extensive conversations about possibly making some agreements in that fashion?

MR. FREEDMAN:

That was part of the previous plan when we were going into the Nelson Building off of Second Street, but we have not talked with them specifically about what to do next with their land opportunities because we would like to move NHS more into town. We have our sights set on moving towards the arts district in the midtown and downtown area.

SENATOR SEEVERS GANSERT:

It would be helpful when you come back to have more details on the CIPs. You have a table of attendance, but a lot of your buildings are going to require an investment. Most of The Nevada Department of Tourism And Cultural Affairs (DTCA) CIPs are yours. That information would be helpful when you come back.

MR. FREEDMAN:

We will do that.

CHAIR DONDERO LOOP:

We will move on to the Division of Tourism.

BRENDA SCOLARI (Director, Nevada Department of Tourism and Cultural Affairs):

As you know, tourism contributes a great deal to Nevada's economy as represented by the numbers on page 2 of the Division of Tourism presentation ([Exhibit F](#) contains copyrighted material. Original is available upon request of the Research Library.) It is Travel Nevada's job to pay close attention to how, where and why visitor spending is done. We closely monitor trends such as the steep increase in outdoor recreation spending noted here. We then allocate our lodging tax base to marketing and developing innovative tourism assets throughout the State.

Page 3 of [Exhibit F](#) has a chart illustrating allocations of 0.375 of the 1 percent lodging tax DTCA has spent in this fashion. We have 27 percent going to State agencies, primarily within the Department, 15 percent going to operational costs and the bulk of it going to marketing and advertising categories of industry development, rural grants and public relations efforts.

As shown on page 4 of [Exhibit F](#), the Division of Tourism focuses on five areas: marketing, research—both externally and internally since our data collection allows us to report on our effectiveness and measure outcomes—public relations, industry development, including our Rural and Destination

Development Grant programs, and our publishing arm, *Nevada Magazine*. Our mission is to effectively market and promote the State as a top-of-mind destination in the West, but we are motivated to make every community in the State a better place to live and work.

Page 6 of Exhibit F lists our strategic plan programs including brand evolution; destination development; visitor experience, which is more of an education on the hospitality businesses throughout the State; industry relations to advance and support our tourism network; Discover Your Nevada, our in-State program targeting Nevada residents; developing domestic and international markets; and media placement.

Our overall goal is to continually align campaigns and programs that reinforce and inspire what distinguishes Nevada as a competitive travel destination, particularly within the Western region of the U.S. We promote Nevada as a stunning, authentic, entertaining and accessible destination primarily through curated itineraries leading visitors off main highways. Our branded Road Trips are often a visitor's gateway to our main cultural and outdoor recreation experiences characterized by the unique flavor of that region.

Discover Your Nevada is our resident campaign. We developed a commercial spot broadcast throughout the State. Please visit <[DiscoverYourNevada.com](http://DiscoverYourNevada.com)> to see all the assets we put together for residents. We placed media in six drive markets in the West, in emerging markets that have engaged and shown interest in Nevada online and in two trending destinations, Chicago and Portland. On page 13 of Exhibit F, you can see some examples of our print and digital advertisements and a transportation takeover we did in Chicago.

Our public relations efforts are centered around content themes, such as uninhibited space, surprising discoveries and rewarding adventures, underpinned by a consistent thread of outdoor recreation experiences targeting select audiences. We also have representation in five international markets: Canada, Mexico, the U.K., Germany and Australia. We engage audiences in those markets through tour operators, travel agents, airlines and car rentals. In our public relations efforts, often through social media, we engage online travel agents and lead sales missions. We are often a part of Brand USA and the U.S. Travel Association's efforts, and are developing multi-state itineraries for international visitors who often do not recognize state borders.

Results from our integrated marketing effectiveness survey can be found on page 16 of [Exhibit F](#). This is a qualitative survey that helps us determine how many people have engaged with our marketing, or their awareness of it, and to what degree we have altered their perception of Nevada as a destination.

With our Rural Marketing Grants, we distribute \$1.4 million in marketing grant funding annually for smaller communities with populations under 100,000. That funding supports marketing, research, asset development and education events in tourism destinations throughout the State.

Destination Development is a new Tourism Infrastructure Grant Program designed to create local stakeholder groups to support tourism asset development. It will identify the limits of funding for a project and then develop a 10-year long-range plan with marketing to support its success. An overview of the Destination Development Demonstration Project, or 3D, is on Page 20 of [Exhibit F](#).

First round funding is from the U.S. Economic Development Administration via the U. S. Department of Commerce. We are awarding \$2 million with the help of State, local and federal partners who assisted with applicant evaluations, and we will expend that money over the next two years on six projects. This new grant program is important because it is community designed and led. The State is developing it with the hope it will be funded on a continuing basis, but it is a community-focused effort, not the State's. It is what residents feel is missing in their communities and where tourism fits in the fabric of their local economy.

Identified in the [Executive Budget](#) is decision unit E-233 in B/A 225-1523, to establish funding for Destination Development Infrastructure Grants in the amount of \$1 million per fiscal year, beginning in FY 2024-2025, and have it remain an ongoing program for the State.

[Tourism - Tourism Development](#) — Budget Page TOURISM-41 (Volume II)  
Budget Account 225-1523

E-233 Efficiency and Innovation — Page TOURISM-41

The *Nevada Magazine & Visitors Guide* is a venerated publication. We have come to the Legislature with interim reports on how to solve the problem of its fiscal health related to advertising revenue. It has struggled like every

publication globally. One of the solutions is having DTCA pay the publication to serve as the State's official visitor's guide because, in addition to the publication's long-form traditional magazine content, it contains a number of trip-planning resources as well. That is why we are working on a bill draft request (BDR) to solve that problem once and for all with a proposal to change the statute identifying the magazine as an enterprise fund. It must be self-supporting, which has always been a struggle.

Decision unit E-900 in B/A 530-1530 and decision unit E-502 in B/A 225-1522 will eliminate the Nevada Magazine budget account, moving all costs transferred to a special use category within the Division of Tourism. We would like to absorb the magazine staff into the Travel Nevada marketing team. They will continue to act in the same capacity and publish the magazine, but their skills will also be used elsewhere with the creation of an in-house content studio.

Tourism - Nevada Magazine — Budget Page TOURISM-36 (Volume II)  
Budget Account 530-1530

E-900 Transfers to 1522 — Page TOURISM-38

Tourism - Tourism Development Fund — Budget Page TOURISM-14 (Volume II)  
Budget Account 225-1522

E-502 Transfers to 1522 — Page TOURISM-21

Another aspect of the BDR draft is decision unit E-226 in B/A 225-1522. This enhancement creates a new deputy director of Tourism position, eliminating my dual role as the head of the Department and head of the Division. We will then swap two unfilled positions to offset the cost of the new position. I would also like to create a new budget account that will separate the operational costs that serve the entire Department, the transfers and the operating expenses previously mentioned.

E-226 Efficiency and Innovation — Page TOURISM-17

ASSEMBLYWOMAN ANDERSON:

Regarding the Rural Marketing Grants, or the idea of trying to highlight our rural areas, has there been any discussion about possibly working with our

Public Broadcasting Station (PBS) that produces Wild Nevada or partnering with them because the show airs in about 235 markets outside of our State?

Ms. SCOLARI:

We have sponsored Wild Nevada many times and are quite aware of its success. It is syndicated throughout the Country, and we have supported it. I know we have a current buy with them. I am not familiar with the details, but I can follow up with you. We are big supporters of that show.

ASSEMBLYWOMAN ANDERSON:

It would be wonderful if that could be an ongoing sponsorship because it is a large expense for our local PBS. About the change to DTCA, I understand where it is coming from, and your explanation made me a little bit more comfortable; however, the room tax was initially used for education. How would that continue if there was a change to the Department? Would there continue to be an education element? Has there been any type of discussion regarding a possible partnership with the museums or NAC?

Ms. SCOLARI:

I think the intent and the administration of the room tax tourism transfers will remain the same. We operate as an integrated team. We consider the museums one of our primary tourism assets. The expression of our arts communities is also a major draw for every community in the State. I do not think the intent or what we are doing with the transient lodging tax is going to change. It is more about the flow of money and our ability to cleanly operate because so much of it was in one account and sometimes difficult for us to administer.

SENATOR GOICOECHEA:

Where is the mill pictured on page 21 of [Exhibit F](#)?

Ms. SCOLARI:

I will have to look at that more closely and get back to you.

SENATOR NEAL:

Regarding the international market development travel trade on page 15 of [Exhibit F](#), it is unique, but I am wondering with whom do you engage in the market micro-events and the wholesalers? Is there a supply chain relationship where there could be some procurement opportunities? I would like to better understand how that travel trade piece works in your office.

Ms. SCOLARI:

Our industry development officer administers the contracts with representation in those five markets. We are always entertaining the idea and hoping to include any tourism partners and receptive operators in the State and are happy to have conversations about how to include anyone you have in mind.

SENATOR NEAL:

Is there any overlap or crossover with the Department of Administration, Purchasing Division or the Governor's Office of Economic Development (GOED) for any procurement opportunities? Do you operate as an island to develop this trade piece or with the other entities in the State?

Ms. SCOLARI:

Because our efforts are solely focused on tourism and audience development in those markets, we have not executed missions with GOED; however, we are certainly open to that possibility.

SENATOR NEAL:

Tourism is huge in the State; it always has been. With sports tourism and all these other areas in development, it just seems the bulk of our revenue is built on the fact that someone else comes to the State. How can we correlate that and build into a larger ecosystem, so opportunities for Nevadans who are here can fit into that market and benefit from that revenue in their business model? We can talk about it offline, but there is an opportunity here to expand and grow in a way to help Nevada small businesses participating in this market.

Ms. SCOLARI:

I would be happy to talk to the new director of GOED and you about those possibilities.

CHAIR DONDERO LOOP:

Next, is the Department of Business and Industry (B&I).

TERRY REYNOLDS (Director, Nevada Department of Business and Industry):

The Divisions in the Department of Business and Industry (B&I) are on page 2 of our presentation (Exhibit G contains copyrighted material. Original is available upon request of the Research Library.). They include the Director's Office, Insurance, Housing, Real Estate, Industrial Relations, Mortgage Lending, Financial Institutions, Taxicab Authority, Nevada Transportation Authority,

Office of the Labor Commissioner (OLC), the Attorney for Injured Workers and the Government Employee-Management Relations Board, our smallest unit.

To better understand the makeup of the Department, how we function and what we do, we have divided them up into four different quadrants on page 3 of [Exhibit G](#). Under commerce and capital regulation are our regulatory agencies. This includes Financial Institutions, Insurance, Mortgage Lending, Real Estate, Taxicab Authority and Nevada Transportation Authority (NTA).

Labor and workforce protection contains the Attorney for Injured Workers, a unique type of representation for Nevada's injured workers, and five segments of Industrial Relations: OLC, Government Employee-Management Relations Board, Worker's Compensation Mechanical Unit, the Safety Consultation and Training Section (SCATS), Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and Mine Safety.

Within the third quadrant of community development and small business, we have the Office of Business Finance and Planning in Las Vegas where we work with small businesses on training and informative workshops for entrepreneurs to help with their business efforts. During the pandemic, we worked with GOED to distribute over \$100 million to small businesses. Our office fielded about 1,500 phone calls from businesses seeking help with applying for funds, how to best use the dollars for their business and getting their business started during the pandemic.

We are the conduit issuer for the State's private activity bonds (PABs). This includes revenue bonds for industrial development, charter school bonds and housing bonds. This is a very active area, especially now for housing. We have about \$3 million allocated for weatherization grants for people living in either cold or warm climates throughout the State to use on weatherization projects like replacing windows or working on air conditioning to help them use energy more efficiently.

We oversee, issue and regulate the New Markets Tax Credit Program (NMTC). The Legislature extended the program during the last biennium, and we worked with community development entity partners to finance 31 new businesses in the State. The last few years have been very challenging, so we segmented the NMTC into different types of assistance for businesses. We had what we call "Saves," focusing on businesses, going under because of the pandemic. We

helped some get an NMTC loan so they could keep their business open. We worked with existing businesses that were growing within the State and new start-ups to get open. We invested about \$209 million into those businesses. On top of that, many of them were eligible for federal NMTC dollars, and we were able to bring in about \$97 million for those in-State businesses.

Under advocacy and advancement, is the Director's Office, Office of Consumer Affairs. It is a small, 7-person unit, 2 in the north and 5 in the south, that handles between 1,800 and 2,000 cases per year and returns just under \$200 million to Nevada consumers. The unit works closely with the Fight Fraud Task Force in Clark County and directly with the Nevada Attorney General's Office on fraud cases. As a result, we clear about 90 percent of the cases, making it very operationally successful.

The Nevada Commission on Minority Affairs is a very effective unit. It assesses minority concerns in employment, education, community issues and political engagement related to connecting with your community to make yourself heard and helps support minority businesses. We have a nine-member board that is very engaged in working with our communities' minority businesses. Our housing advocate supports affordable housing and works to assist seniors with housing issues. The Homeowners Association (HOA) ombudsman is under the Nevada Real Estate Division (NRED). Amazingly, we have some 580,000 households in HOAs in the State. That is just households, not people. Add that up, and you have millions of people in an HOA.

We also have consumer affairs responsibilities within the Division of Insurance. This is another vital unit because Nevada's insurance agency industry is more than a \$2 billion industry.

A breakdown of the B&I budget for the 2023-2025 biennium is on page 4 of [Exhibit G](#). Only 1.7 percent comes from the State General Fund. Federal funds, transfers, the Highway Fund and industry fees finance the remaining 90-plus percent. We operate as an internal service fund, providing the Director's Office with everything from travel, payables, receivables, budgeting accounts, budget work for our different divisions and rent allocation for 15 offices Statewide.

Page 5 of [Exhibit G](#) shows B&I's General Fund contributions for FY 2012-2013 through FY 2021-2022. In FY 2021-2022, we contributed just over \$56 million

to the General Fund. Despite only receiving about 1.7 percent, we contribute a significant amount back into it. The primary contributors are the Division of Insurance and NRED, providing \$56 million combined. Penalties and fines collected through our agencies go directly into the General Fund.

How the B&I Director's Office directly supports our Department's 11 divisions is on page 6 of [Exhibit G](#). To summarize, fiscal, budget, collections, payroll, human resources and technology are centralized. We also oversee licensing for our Financial Institutions and Mortgage Lending Divisions. In total, we issue about 260,000 licenses a year to Nevada businesses.

We administer provisions of law and development regulations and policies for agencies. We work hard to develop regulation that is fair and equitable while maintaining a good partnership with our industries. We assist with economic development initiatives and coordinate programs to encourage business growth and retention. We work closely with GOED to help businesses, often assisting them with financing through PABs.

We advocate for and protect our consumers' and minorities' affairs. Our Consumer Affairs Unit provides direct constituent services. We serve as the conduit issuer for housing, charter school and private activity bonds along with administering the NMTC Program under the Nevada New Markets Jobs Act of 2013. The IRS authorizes the State to issue about \$345 million in bonds, half of which goes to local government entities and the other half to the Director's Office. Because the Director's Office did not use its share of the industrial revenue this year, we transmitted \$226 million to the Housing Division to issue housing bonds. Over the last three fiscal years, we put a little over \$700 million towards the IRS authorized volume cap to issue tax-exempt bonds in the State, most of which has gone to housing.

Page 7 of [Exhibit G](#) lists key enhancements in B/A 101-4681 including decision unit E-301 supporting in-State travel and education materials for the Commission on Minority Affairs to conduct outreach to rural areas in Nevada.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY

B&I - Business And Industry Administration – Budget Page B&I-14 (Volume II)  
Budget Account 101-4681

E-301 Safety, Security and Justice – Page B&I-17

Decision unit E-901 in B/A 101-4681 corresponds with decision unit E-901 in B/A 210-4680 funding the transfer of two IT professional positions from the Division of Industrial Relations (DIR) to the Director's Office. One is an IT professional II, the other is an IT professional III. Intending to align revenues associated with the transfer of these two positions is decision unit E-500 in B/A 101-4681. We have a centralized IT staff that is assigned as needed to our different agencies. They are cost-allocated for their work within those different agencies, which is more efficient than having them in-house within a single agency. We are centralizing them so we can use them in different capacities for different offices.

E-901 Transfer from Industrial Relations to B&I Director – Page B&I-17

B&I - Division Of Industrial Relations – Budget Page B&I-59 (Volume II)  
Budget Account 210-4680

E-901 Transfer from Industrial Relations to B&I Director – Page B&I-64  
E-500 Adjustments to Transfers - E900 – Page B&I-17

The last enhancement is a one-shot to replace the videoconference equipment at the Las Vegas Business Center. I am happy to report in March 2023 we will celebrate our sixth year in our Sahara Street location where we consolidated all of our agencies, plus the DIR, to create a one-stop shop for those entities. Before that, we were in seven separate locations throughout the Las Vegas Valley in Clark County, so we were able to bring them together in a centralized location.

FY 2023 One-Shot: This request funds the replacement of video conferencing equipment.

Department of Business and Industry, Administration  
(BUDGET OVERVIEW-40)

Page 8 of Exhibit G lists the major personnel issues facing the Department. We have experienced a high rate of turnover, a common theme facing most

agencies. Skilled positions, lower-level fiscal and administrative staff positions have been vacant for a year, with few to no applications. Identifying and hiring nursing-related positions for DIR, top financial examiner and certified public accountants (CPA) positions for financial institutions and mortgage lending has been extremely challenging. We must do something within the CPA area because our low wages make hiring problematic. Divisions of Insurance and Industrial Relations have been hit hard, with vacancies in skilled positions because there is a market in the private sector or employers are willing to be more flexible with work location and hours.

Although they have stolen our employees away, our Department's 16 percent vacancy rate is not too bad. Vacancy rates in some areas of the State are between 16 and 18 percent, whereas others are at 25 to 30 percent. Hiring lists are not good, with applicants lacking qualifications for positions. We also have a high rate of no-shows for interviews. To give you an idea, we just did a recruitment for an administrative assistant II position and had 16 no-shows. We had no-shows for four scheduled interviews. We went from 27 candidates down to 4 interviews. That is true for most of the positions we get applicants for.

Under capital and commerce regulation, is the Division of Insurance. An overview is on page 9 of [Exhibit G](#). This Agency protects consumers and ensures the solvency of Nevada's insurance providers. It is challenging but critical because we have to make sure insurance providers in the State maintain their solvency. It oversees Nevada's \$22 billion insurance industry, which has grown by 91 percent in the last ten years. When you look at our population growth, you see the insurance industry grow along with it. This area regulates insurance companies, captives, insurance agents, adjusters, bail bond agents and other license types in all lines of insurance, including health, life, property, casualty, title insurance, auto and homeowners. We act as a safeguard, so insurance companies make good on their promises, and promote compliance to provide an adequate and competitive market to make sure Nevada's consumers are treated fairly. We are responsible for the licensing and education of people interacting with consumers in Nevada's insurance market, offer consumer protection and conduct fraud investigations.

Page 10 of [Exhibit G](#) contains information related to decision unit E-300 in B/A 504-3813 to purchase fraud case management software and investigative staff training. We work closely with other states on a National basis and the

Attorney General's Office to make sure we protect consumers. When it comes to consumer fraud issues related to insurance, we regularly work with the Nevada Attorney General and on a National level. We are very active in our National association, and we see a lot of companies that will move from state to state to state offering different products that are not necessarily what they say they are.

B&I - Insurance Regulation — Budget Page B&I-32 (Volume II)  
Budget Account 504-3813

E-300 Safety, Security and Justice — Page B&I-34

The five sections within DIR are shown on page 11 of [Exhibit G](#). They include Worker's Compensation, Safety Consultation and Training, Mine Safety and Training, OSHA and Mechanical Compliance.

Several enhancements for DIR are listed on page 12 of [Exhibit G](#). Decision unit E-550 in B/A 210-4680 requests funds to modernize and enhance the Claims and Regulatory Data System. This will allow us to streamline financial transactions, improving security, service to stakeholders and the Worker's Compensation Assessment process. We handle a lot of paperwork, and we are getting to where we can download those files into the system, so the people using it have ready access to information related to the doctors, therapists and different entities providing health care to workers to see who is out there, available to their clients.

E-550 Technology Investment Request — Page B&I-62

Decision unit E-225 in 210-4682 is for a new management analyst to manage Nevada's OSHA contracts due to increases in program activity. Our Agency works with a lot of contracts. We want to make sure we are following those contracts, paying attention to the start and end dates and doing what those contracts require. This is more than just monitoring and making sure that we have compliance in our contract areas.

B&I - Occupational Safety and Health Enforcement — Budget Page B&I-66  
(Volume II)  
Budget Account 210-4682

E-225 Efficiency and Innovation — Page B&I-68

Decision unit E-225 in B/A 210-4685 is for a new program coordinator position to manage and expand the SCATS Voluntary Protection Program in the Las Vegas office. This is our business safety training program for large businesses such as Boyd Gaming in southern Nevada. More recently, we are working with Tesla on the overall safety training program for its facility.

B&I - Safety Consultation and Training — Budget Page B&I-74 (Volume II)  
Budget Account 210-4685

E-225 Efficiency and Innovation — Page B&I-76

On page 12 of [Exhibit G](#), decision unit E-225 in B/A 210-4686 funds a new mine safety specialist position for the Elko District. As you know, mining is continuing to grow within Nevada and now with lithium mining, we will see additional mines up and operating within various areas of the State.

B&I - Mine Safety and Training — Budget Page B&I-81 (Volume II)  
Budget Account 210-4686

E-225 Efficiency and Innovation — Page B&I-83

The Nevada Housing Division (NHD) specifics are on page 13 of [Exhibit G](#). It oversees homeownership programs, financing for multifamily development and preservation of affordable housing, weatherization assistance, oversight of manufactured housing and administration of federal funding for housing that comes into the State. Much of that is conduit funding for and distributed to rural areas of Clark County and Washoe County.

The NHD manages housing database reporting, including a rental database that operates within our Housing Division. It provides people looking for an apartment or rental property access to the database so they can search available properties. Unfortunately, not many people are aware of it, even though we advertise it on social media. The database is very effective for those looking for rental properties within the State. We have a housing advocate within the NHD.

Additional activities administered by NHD include pandemic-related programs and the Home Means Nevada Initiative. The amount budgeted for each fiscal year of the biennium is \$125 million and will go to support projects we are working on related to that initiative in B/A 101-3840.

Home Means Nevada Initiative – Budget Page B&I-92 (Volume II)  
Budget Account 101-3840

We are working on the Westside Housing Project with Clark County in the City of Las Vegas. We separated the costs on the bottom of page 13 of [Exhibit G](#) so you can see the funding allocations for each program, including Homeowner Assistance and ARPA-funded HOME Partnership.

Activities of NHD include down payment assistance to low and middle-income homebuyers, plus special programs for teachers and veterans. We had 12 developments financially close in the 4 percent Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Program in the last 18 months, creating and preserving about 2,400 affordable apartments. A total of \$8 million in tax credits is currently allocated for the 9 percent program. In FY 2020-2021, 587 households were assisted through weatherization programs. The NHD oversees the annual administration of over \$21 million in federal and State grants for construction preservation, affordable housing, housing and neighborhood stabilization and rental assistance.

The NHD does a lot of financial work related to bonds for housing projects and preservation. We also do a great deal of work to conduit issue monies for rental assistance, housing, homeless programs and more within the State. We work closely with our housing partners in Clark County, Washoe County and the Nevada Rural Housing Authority. Key NHD projects are listed on page 14 of [Exhibit G](#). Although they inflate our base budget, these projects are covered by ARPA funding totaling \$300 million for the 2023-2025 biennium.

A breakdown of Nevada Real Estate Division (NRED) is on page 15 of [Exhibit G](#). It is comprised of several areas including licensing; real estate builders and developers who work to improve third-party builders and developer mapping; timeshare industry appraisers and energy audit inspection service.

We have all types of licenses, about 41,000 licensees in total, within the State. The Division also oversees the Real Estate Education Section, the Real Estate

Commission and the Commission of Appraisers of Real Estate. This page also contains a compliance breakdown showing the number of complaints and calls received, cases opened and hearings. Our Real Estate Commission and Commission of Appraisers of Real Estate do a very good job. Although it has been difficult, especially in the area of appraisals, we have been able to find some good people.

This Division is interesting because half is funded by the General Fund appropriations mixed with fee income. The HOA side is funded by a door per unit fee assessed by the HOA. Page 16 of Exhibit G provides an overview of the HOA side of NRED. The top graph shows approximately 3,500 registered associations. Last year, we added 13,173 new units, 97 new associations and 769 licensed community managers. In total, 584,706 households are a part of HOAs. Through the Office of the Ombudsman, we have education and training, compliance, HOA registration, mediation, alternative dispute resolution and our Common-Interest Communities (CIC) Task Force. The CIC Task Force is a seven-member body appointed by the Governor responsible for the HOA areas of discipline, regulation and advising on NRED's behalf.

Key enhancements for NRED are on page 17 of Exhibit G and include decision unit E-226 in B/A 101-3823 to fund the compliance audit investigator change from a part-time to a full-time position in northern Nevada. This is due to an increase in complaints requiring investigation in our northern office.

B&I - Real Estate Administration — Budget Page B&I-133 (Volume II)  
Budget Account 101-3823

E-226 Efficiency and Innovation — Page B&I-136

In the Eighty-first Session, the Legislature authorized a technology fee to update our education database and portal to compile, manage and maintain records and educational standards for approved schools. All real estate agents have to submit their materials. Now, with electronic versions of those materials, you can automatically upload current versions for our schools' sponsors, instructors and licensing education. The current system is aging and still uses paper forms. We have made a tremendous effort to get away from all of our paper. The NRED has digitized almost all of its files, freeing up an incredible amount of space within its system. Decision unit E-550 in B/A 216-3826 requested an updated program.

B&I - Real Estate Education and Research — Budget Page B&I-139 (Volume II)  
Budget Account 216-3826

E-550 Technology Investment Request — Page B&I-141

The Division of Mortgage Lending (MLD) mission is on page 18 of [Exhibit G](#). Its purpose is to oversee escrow agencies, escrow agents, mortgage companies, mortgage loan originators, covered service providers, mortgage servicers and credit service organizations. They work closely with the National multi-state licensing system and registry for the mortgage loan companies and our service providers.

Page 19 of [Exhibit G](#) lists MLD enhancements. In B/A 101-3910, decision unit E-225 funds a new compliance investigator to help support the increase in licensed individuals, non-depository mortgage lending transactions, and private lending. Decision unit E-226 in B/A 101-3910 requests funds for a new IT professional to develop and implement a cybersecurity exam program. This is something we work on with the multi-state mortgage system and registry. It is a huge concern due to the number of cybersecurity issues, potential fraud involving mortgage companies as well as the transfer of monies when you buy a house or property. We are working with National organizations to get our cybersecurity program up to speed.

B&I - Division Of Mortgage Lending — Budget Page B&I-221 (Volume II)  
Budget Account 101-3910

E-225 Efficiency and Innovation — Page B&I-223

E-226 Efficiency and Innovation — Page B&I-224

The Financial Institutions Division (FID), outlined on Page 20 of [Exhibit G](#), is seeing a decrease in State-chartered banks but a lot of growth in retail trust and family trust companies. The depository institutions we regulate within Nevada have over \$26 billion in assets, and fiduciary institutions have over \$60 billion.

We are seeing substantial growth on the non-depository business side, which is expected as our population grows. Such businesses include deferred deposit, payday lenders, installment lenders, collection agencies, money transmitters, private professional guardians, consumer litigation funding companies and uniform debt managers. Because of the work done in the trust and savings bank

areas, and the modernization of our statutes, more trust companies are becoming interested in Nevada. We are looking at some large companies moving into the State within the next couple of years, which is positive for Nevada.

The FID's responsibilities consist of processing and responding to written complaints, investigating violations, taking the necessary disciplinary actions as well as promoting and maintaining public trust and confidence in the financial system through regulatory activities. We were quite busy during the pandemic making sure banks stayed open and able to service their customers. We had many issues ensuring they could operate, especially with some smaller banks when they lost some of their staff or were out sick.

The FID also facilitates proposals to form de novo depository institutions, encouraging consideration by National and out-of-state chartered institutions to convert and relocate to Nevada as State charters. This is to help rebuild the industry following the loss of over 50 percent of our banks and financial institutions that stopped doing or went out of business. We are starting to see that come back. It is not going to build up quickly, and we are probably not going to have as many banks, but we will have a strong financial base for communities and businesses in the State. We enable the establishment of fast-growing retail and family trust companies along with bringing skilled professionals into our State. No budget enhancements are requested for FID.

Page 22 of Exhibit G shows the Taxicab Authority. Their primary public safety functions are driver permitting, including fingerprinting and background investigations; conducting vehicle inspections on the companies operating taxis; enforcement, consisting of routine patrol via dispatch to areas within the community; and impounds.

Regarding the industry, we have about 3,500 medallions, 16 cab companies, and 3,796 active drivers. Before the prepandemic, the number of taxi rides was around 15.8 million per year. During the pandemic, rides dropped to about 12,000 for one month. We have since climbed back up to 13.5 million per year, a significant increase, and we are really happy to see that. Taxis remained an essential mode of frontline transportation throughout the COVID-19 pandemic. They remain the most efficient and quickest way to move large sums of people, especially for marquee events like shows, professional sports and conventions. In both Clark County and Washoe County, but more so in Clark County, we find ourselves in a situation where we need every form of transportation we can get

because of the amount of business we are doing. This shows positive transportation industry growth.

With autonomous vehicles coming into the mass market over the next five years, both traditional taxis and network vehicles will likely continue as complementary systems. We have been working with the incoming autonomous vehicle companies on how they will manage their company, how they will manage rides, what that will look like and the areas they will work in. Unlawful passenger transportation continues to be a significant issue and requires constant enforcement. We are seeing illegal operators at every event within our communities.

The Taxicab Authority's revenue and reserves on page 23 of [Exhibit G](#) show how much better it is now than it was previously, particularly in terms of the number of trips. The markets are growing, and that is good news. The companies are healthier, bringing back more shuttles, limos and buses to operate within our communities.

On page 24 of [Exhibit G](#), decision unit E-805 in B/A 245-4130 requests funds to reclassify our chief investigator to a deputy division administrator. We used to have a chief of enforcement and a deputy administrator, but we are combining those positions and will have staff overseeing the administrative side, and then a deputy managing the enforcement side. Having a law enforcement person in an administrator role over the law enforcement side will make it a more logistically and fiscally efficient operation. Decision unit E-715 is for the purchase of new radio equipment to remain compatible with the Nevada shared radio system.

B&I - Taxicab Authority — Budget Page B&I-158 (Volume II)  
Budget Account 245-4130

E-805 Classified Position Changes — Page B&I-163  
E-715 Equipment Replacement — Page B&I-162

Page 25 of [Exhibit G](#) covers NTA. The Division oversees taxis except in Clark County. It oversees movers, limos, charter and tour busses, tow cars, non-emergency medical transfers, employee van pools, airport transfer services, autonomous vehicles under transportation network companies (TNC), and special services warehouse permits. It is very busy.

The Division's main duties include processing driver permits, except for TNCs where we only license the companies, not the drivers. It administers new carrier applications, conducts administrative and enforcement hearings, audits and inspections of existing carriers and enforces Nevada laws. There are about 478 Active Carriers and 535 Certificates by Authority. The TNC Driver count is around 31,000 and the number of Non-TNC Drivers is 8,438. We are seeing Uber and Lyft drivers come back into the system, providing better service after lagging in both areas.

Key budget enhancements for the NTA are on page 26 of [Exhibit G](#). Decision unit E-229 in B/A 101-3922 requests funds for three new compliance enforcement investigator positions. These are necessary for the uptick in activities on evenings and weekends for everything from Las Vegas Raiders games to special events held at the stadium. Convention events are finally starting to bounce back. About 18 months ago, we were only at about 40 percent. We are now seeing about 60 to 70 percent as we start bringing those events back. Decision unit E-230 in B/A 101-3922 requests two administrative assistant positions to help with licensing, servicing and working the administrative side of applications and investigations with the NTA.

B&I – Nevada Transportation Authority – Budget Page B&I-170 (Volume II)  
Budget Account 101-3922

E-229 Efficiency and Innovation – Page B&I-173

E-230 Efficiency and Innovation – Page B&I-173

The major responsibilities of the OLC listed on page 27 of [Exhibit G](#) include enforcing private sector employment laws such as minimum wage and overtime, deductions, breaks and lunches, employment of minors and employee practices. They oversee public works projects, public works project number issuance, the calculation of prevailing wage to ensure workers are being paid correctly and the adherence to Nevada's Apprenticeship Utilization Act of 2019. We do many waivers for those when contractors do not or cannot fill apprenticeships for particular programs.

Other OLC duties are private employment agency oversight, enforcing and investigating potential violations, imposing penalties and disqualifications as well as licensing and regulating temporary staffing agencies in the State. When the State Apprenticeship Program moved back to OLC, we hired an apprenticeship

executive director who has experience with two large construction companies in the area and knowledge about the construction side of apprenticeships.

The statistics for FY 2021-2022 are provided on page 27, including approximately 4,500 wage claim complaints, \$1.2 million collected in wages for workers and approximately \$200,000 in penalties collected. The penalties go to the General Fund, not the Agency. There were 222 prevailing wage claims, with just under \$300,000 collected for workers and over \$226,000 in penalties assessed going directly into the General Fund. We issued a little over 1,000 public works project numbers and collected about \$458,000 in administrative fines and penalties deposited into the General Fund. Private employment agency licenses totaled 158, professional employer organizations equaled 186, and 6,198 apprentices were placed with 747 employers among the 62 registered programs. We anticipate that growing considerably with infrastructure dollars coming into the State.

A one-shot listed on page 28 of [Exhibit G](#) requests funds for a cloud-based software service solution to allow the online submission, processing and management of professional employer organizations. This was first approved through S.B. No. 55 during the 81st Session that transferred the accounting responsibility from DIR to OLC. Tracking is currently done manually, and we want to get a very necessary, inexpensive case management system to make the tracking process more efficient.

FY 2023 One-Shot: This request funds cloud-based software-as-a-service solution for the online submission, processing, and management of professional employer organization license applications.  
Department of Business and Industry—Labor Commissioner  
(BUDGET OVERVIEW-40)

The duties and scope of the Nevada Government Employee-Management Relations Board (EMRB) are on page 29 of [Exhibit G](#). The EMRB is one of the smallest agencies but works hard to examine labor practices. Both the executive director and executive assistant positions work on cases, while the Board acts as the administrative court, resolving disputes over unfair labor practices, the scope of bargaining units and which employee organizations, if any, to represent employees. The EMRB represents 18,000 State government employees, over 90,000 local governments and various employee organizations.

The hearings are conducted either before the entire Board, or they work in panels Statewide. There are five part-time EMRB members appointed by the Governor and three full-time staff. The EMRB does not resolve grievances. Those are handled through a process detailed in each of the respective collective bargaining agreements. The executive director has uploaded all the agencies' reported decisions to disk at the Legislative Counsel Bureau Nevada Law Library. This has been a huge benefit to the EMRB because it makes it much easier to research past cases. They have no budget enhancements for the 2023-2025 Biennium.

An overview of the Nevada Attorney for Injured Workers (NAIW) is on page 31 of [Exhibit G](#). It provides legal representation to injured workers seeking worker compensation benefits and provides general procedural information to the public regarding cases on appeal. The NAIW consists of attorneys and legal assistants, handling about 900 cases a year. They will work through the appeals process, up to the Supreme Court if need be. Last year, they prevailed in about 74 percent of the cases, which is incredible. In the last five years, their prevailing case average is over 50 percent.

ASSEMBLYWOMAN JAUREGUI:

I know NRED had a bill in the Eighty-first Session to update some of its IT. Funds were set to expire in June 2023 and revert back to the General Fund if not used. I have been in constant contact with NRED. I know the project is already ongoing, but being good stewards of the money, the vendor will not be paid until the project is complete. Do you know if that is in the Office of the Governor, Office of Finance (GFO) budget and if the GFO is working on a BDR? Is there any other information?

MR. REYNOLDS:

Yes, it is in the GFO budget. We are drafting a BDR. We went through the vendor selection process. We spent quite a bit of time on it because there was a wide variety in terms of costs. Finding somebody that was experienced and worked with successful real estate divisions throughout the Country with a product that could modernize their systems was a top priority. We were able to find a good vendor, and that is in progress now.

ASSEMBLYWOMAN JAUREGUI:

I appreciate NRED holding off on paying the vendor until the project is complete because we have seen other State agencies pay upfront for modernizing their

IT, and then they did not get the project completed. It is my understanding the bill said that money had to be spent before July 2023, and I do not think the project will be completed in time. I want to know if there is a solution in case you may need some help.

MR. REYNOLDS:

We will have a BDR to extend the allocation of those funds to make sure there are enough funds to cover the costs to finish the project. It is moving along successfully. We are getting a good handle on the services that need to go through the vendor.

ASSEMBLYWOMAN JAUREGUI:

Regarding Home Is Possible, I saw one of Ronda Talbert's presentations on the extra funds for homebuyers' down payment assistance. How much money is available in that grant, and is it being used? Much of the feedback received was that the income qualification limits were too low and not many Nevadans can take advantage of the program. How much money is left in that particular grant program, and will the income limits be increased?

STEPHEN AICHROTH (Administrator, Nevada Housing Division, Nevada Department of Business and Industry):

The Home Is Possible Program has federal limitations on it. Some of it is related to our bonds that support the program, and some of it is related to ARPA funding. Although we would love to expand the limited program, we cannot because of federal restrictions. We adjusted the ARPA program, and most ARPA funding is tied to 65 percent Area Median Income (AMI), but we can go up to 300 percent of poverty level. I do not know what that number is, but I know it is greater than 65 percent of the AMI, so we are at the maximum we can do right now.

ASSEMBLYWOMAN JAUREGUI:

Do you know how much money is left in that grant program?

MR. AICHROTH:

We do not have much activity, and we are working through that. If I remember correctly, from the ARPA standpoint, it was \$7.5 million, and we currently have about 50 applicants going through that process.

ASSEMBLYWOMAN JAUREGUI:

Do those funds have an expiration date?

MR. AICHROTH:

They need to be obligated by 2024 and expended by 2026.

SENATOR NEAL:

I want to combine and discuss both pages 8 and 31 of [Exhibit G](#). On page 8, you mentioned looking for qualified employees and no-shows. To build the bench, are we considering more training opportunities through work2future Work Experience, which is the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act of 2014 fund? Part of the program provides internships and on-the-job training dollars, which would allow you to bring people in long enough to train them for a position and see if they are interested. This would allow dislocated workers, college students and others to have an opportunity they wouldn't ordinarily have. You will have to pay whatever that salary is, but at a reduced rate, because the individual is in a training component. It might be a way for you to bring younger people into the Agency if you allow them to qualify under different criteria. They can get their feet wet and find out if it is something they want to do within the framework of a federal program that might reimburse some costs.

On page 31, I was looking at the legal representative for the workers' compensation and thinking about the workforce pipeline, a public-interest law pipeline. Has there been consideration given to partnering with the law school to build a public-interest relationship and develop a workforce pipeline for legal representatives to serve as attorneys for citizens who cannot afford it? Are we at least having those conversations and thinking outside of the box on how we build the bench with the current talent pool that is graduating in these two areas?

MR. REYNOLDS:

Let me start with the NAIW. We work closely with the Boyd School of Law. That is how we get most of our attorneys. We will hire them either as a legal assistant or paralegal, so they can work with us. Once they pass the bar exam, they are promoted to a full attorney. That has been very successful for us. My interim deputy director will discuss some of the training programs we are doing, especially with the military, to get people into the B&I sector.

PERRY FAIGIN (Interim Deputy Director, Nevada Department of Business and Industry):

One internship program we are running through a couple of B&I divisions is the Skillbridge Program with the Department of Defense (DOD). This new program is a way for us to bring in people for the skilled positions with military personnel getting ready to exit their service. For the last six months of their enlistment, they come in with financial support from the DOD. We bring them in as interns so they can learn a position. Then they have the opportunity to move into that role by applying for it. We have two of these people currently working in DIR. One went through the program for about 45 days to 2 months and is looking at what his options are and whether or not he wants to stay with the State. We are using these internship programs and doing the best we can to provide opportunities.

SENATOR NEAL:

Can you create something similar to what is offered to the DOD for college students, high school graduates and existing employees who are dislocated to use what we have since the lack of a workforce is one of our State's benchmark issues? We need to start drawing a circle and connecting the workforce-goal dots on one end with State agency needs on the other to plug in the citizens because it is possible. I am not going to leave this alone. I want to have a serious conversation about this with you and will talk to you later.

My next question is regarding page 13 in [Exhibit G](#), Home Is Possible. Are the special programs for teachers and veterans working and would you consider including resident doctors who are also looking for homes? I have heard residents are basing deciding where they will complete their last year on whether they can afford a property, not the available medical programs. There are no down payment assistance programs established for them because the income guidelines are too low. As a result, they leave town. A way to try to keep those we are training here is by offering them programs.

MR. REYNOLDS:

We have had great success with our down payment assistance program for teachers. When a teacher stays within the community, especially in a rural area, for over five years, we will forgive that portion of that loan. We have mortgage assistance for veterans, which deducts several percent of their mortgage costs for a period of time, and that helps them get into housing. All of those meet the income requirements.

For doctors or other professionals we want to keep in our communities, but who are finding it difficult to get into a home, we will have to see if there would be any conflicts with the income limits as they progress professionally. The down payment assistance programs we have operated have been very successful, both in the rural areas and for what they have done for teachers and veterans. We plan to continue those programs, especially now with interest rates creeping up considerably. For those who have not seen 6 percent or 7 percent interest rates, it is daunting. We are trying to see what we can do. We plan to remain involved in those programs and expand them as we move forward in the future.

SENATOR TITUS:

Regarding the laundry list of NTA information on page 25 of Exhibit G about those you regulate, who regulates what is not there, such as charter buses? Are they included or considered the same as tour buses?

MR. REYNOLDS:

Yes, that is correct. Charter buses that operate within the State are regulated by us. That excludes any from out-of-state because NTA is not involved in interstate commerce.

SENATOR TITUS:

Do you regulate the mine buses that take their employees out to mine sites?

MR. REYNOLDS:

Yes, those are regulated by us too.

SENATOR TITUS:

Do you regulate school buses and drivers?

MR. REYNOLDS:

We do not oversee school buses because those are heavily regulated and therefore exempt, similar to the regional transportation commission's exemption.

SENATOR TITUS:

Are they exempt by NRS?

MR. REYNOLDS:

Yes, by NRS and federal statute.

SENATOR SEEVERS GANSERT:

I wanted to go back to the tax-exempt bonds used for housing. It sounds like we typically had about \$225 million to \$250 million a year, but some were not used, bringing the balance up to approximately \$750 million. Are those credits unused and if so, why? Are they being used in the stack of funding with the Home Means Nevada dollars?

MR. REYNOLDS:

We are allowed to carry over our volume cap, known as volume cap authorization, on a calendar-year basis based on the State's population, for a period of three years. This allows us to use all of it, all of the time. In the last ten years, we have let very little of that allocation slip by, using almost 100 percent during that three-year window. It is used in concert with the ARPA Home Means Nevada funding. We are looking at using it with other projects we work on, especially with local government entities like Clark County and Washoe County. Because they have separate ARPA funding, when they allocate their funds, we work with them to get the most bang for the buck to help them finish their projects.

From the last time we discussed this, we were able to fund down our overall list of projects because of the \$226 million authorization that went into additional funds with our volume cap allocation. We use 100 percent of it these days. We match additional projects that go through, and we work with developers to make sure any gaps they have are filled in using the ARPA funding. Generally, the housing funds are revenue bonds the private entities work with and pay off. That too, has been successful, allowing us to double the number of projects we would normally have within a fiscal year.

ASSEMBLYWOMAN KASAMA:

Quick question about NHD. You have a section there regarding the housing database reporting where people can go and look for available rentals. Who is posting their rentals to that site?

MR. AICHROTH:

It is <[NVHousingSearch.org](https://www.nvhousingsearch.org)> and my employee back at NHD will chastise me if I do not plug <[NVHousingSearch.org](https://www.nvhousingsearch.org)> at least three times. Anybody who

receives funding from the NHD, be it through tax credits, bonding or authority grants, is required to list on that site. That means all our affordable properties are on that site. Other entities can add to that site if they choose to, but it is not required. It is very simple to upload and update. It is done through a national company that offers the database in 20 or 30 states.

CHAIR DONDERO LOOP:

The next presentation (Exhibit H contains copyrighted material. Original is available upon request of the Research Library.) is by the Office of the Military (OTM).

MAJOR GENERAL ONDRA BERRY (Adjutant General, Nevada Office of the Military):

I am here today representing 4,700 members of the Nevada National Guard and am pleased to say we are a healthy and strong organization. The purpose of the OTM is to enlist, organize, equip and train the State's military. Our mission and vision are listed on page 1 of Exhibit H. We have three missions. They include the federal mission, which is the war; the homeland mission, our domestic operations; and State operations and partnerships.

My role as Adjutant General is to provide administrative oversight for an organization consisting of State employees, the Nevada Army National Guard, the Nevada Air National Guard and the Nevada Department of Emergency Management. We are the front-line support for Nevada through our counterdrug and youth programs, civil support team and cyber defense efforts. We can respond to anything meeting the guidelines of an emergency whenever the Governor requests it and provide it through safety, unity and integrity. One of the things we work hard on in the military is making sure we are a shining example of how we should exemplify and do our work.

The top of page 2 in Exhibit H offers a snapshot of all our facility locations and some of the missions we have throughout Nevada. Sometimes our citizens do not know we are all around the State, including in the rural areas. One thing that is very important to us right now is growing as an organization. We need everything we have and more. Page 2 briefly covers our strategic priorities, which always start and end with readiness.

I recently returned from Romania where we have outstanding military police in a war zone that operates about seven minutes from a missile strike. It takes about 15 minutes to return to a bunker. Some people do not realize the harm's

way our military members are in. We also have personnel in Qatar, Jordan, Kuwait, Germany and Africa, so care of our members is huge.

One of our priorities is diversity, equity and inclusion because we believe that if you are a citizen of this State, you are qualified to be in the military. We take anyone who will serve. If you will take an oath and swear to defend the *United States Constitution*, we will take you. We are a community-based organization. That is critical in terms of us being visible and being out there. We put quite a bit of time and attention into developing the force. Our State, our families and our leaders are better when we develop them.

We talk about the health of the force over the last two years. I know many people will look at what we did around COVID-19 operations, but we have had nine deployments around the world over the last two years. We have now created a directorate to take care of our people because there is a big challenge to get people to join, not just due to qualifications, but also what people are asked to do. We are good at recruiting. The Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute provides an anonymous survey on how your force is doing. We improved in every single area on the Nevada National Army Guard side and the majority of the areas on the Nevada Air National Guard side, showing the culture is very good.

With regards to State partnerships, one is with Fiji, another is with Tonga, and we recently secured a partnership with Samoa in the South Pacific. All three of these countries want to take a whole-of-government approach. This means we will not only be discussing how we can work with them on the military side, but from a business and industry perspective and technological standpoint as well. They want to work more with our State government, so you will see more of Nevada being involved in the South Pacific with our State government.

We have a high school in Carlin called the Battle Born Youth Challenge Academy with 59 students participating in a 5-month program. They will either graduate high school, or they will integrate into the school system for their respective areas in the State. We also have two STARBASE Campuses, one in Henderson and one in Reno. STARBASE is a science, technology, engineering and math (STEM) program where we bus in fifth graders meeting Title I The Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 School criteria one day a week for a period of five weeks to learn STEM with certified teachers. We have Memorandums of Understanding with Clark and Washoe County

School Districts. Recently, we adopted two schools, one in northern Nevada and one in southern Nevada. We are among the top in the Nation for recruiting. Even though the other 53 states, territories and districts are struggling with recruiting, we are doing very well.

Purple Resolve is our signature course, focusing on how to give our guardsmen more balance and readiness. Thinking about mental wellness, mental health, suicides and things like that, it became important for us to put together an initiative where we can take care of the individual along with their significant others and spouses. We now have this course in over ten states, and it has been looked at by the White House. We thank the State for providing us the funding to continue this initiative so we can take care of the force.

We are also in the top five in the Nation for medical readiness, letting you know your State's military is healthy, not just in what they do across the globe, but also what they do within the State and in the South Pacific.

I am working on a value proposition expository of the State's National Guard for the Legislature. I spoke with my chief of staff earlier today about how to grow the Guard from 1,000 to 1,700 over the next few years. That will require the necessary infrastructure, support and resources. Our asks relate to problems that challenge our ability to grow. In my position, I wear a different hat. I consider quality of life, how we can help the tax base, and the availability of jobs and resources. Your OTM is doing everything it can to better support, not the military, but as a value-added to the State.

CHERYL TYLER (Administrative Services Officer, Nevada Office of the Military):  
Page 3 of [Exhibit H](#) shows, on top of State funding, the Nevada Air National Guard receives approximately \$78 million in federal funds for each federal fiscal year while the Nevada Army National Guard receives about \$100 million.

As shown on Page 4 of [Exhibit H](#), OTM State employees provide administrative, accounting, personnel, security, firefighting, range operations, environmental and family services programs assistance along with operating and maintenance services project management to the Nevada National Guard for all the facilities assigned to OTM. We direct three youth programs that include Carlin's National Guard Battle Born Youth ChalleNGe, the Sierra STARBASE in Reno and STARBASE Henderson in southern Nevada.

On Page 4 of [Exhibit H](#) are our Master Cooperative Agreements. These are established between the Nevada National Guard Bureau and the State through OTM. They include all terms and conditions related to the Bureau's federal funds contribution for the operations and training of the Nevada Army and Air National Guard. Of the 15 appendices shown, 13 are 100 percent federally reimbursed. Cooperative governments for the youth programs are established for the operations of the three youth programs within our Agency. Youth ChalleNGe is 75 percent federally reimbursed, while the two STARBASE programs are 100 percent federally reimbursed.

Beginning on page 5 of [Exhibit H](#), the funds in B/A 101-3650 are used for the operation and maintenance of the Nevada Air and Army facilities throughout the State and the operations of our youth programs. Decision unit E-125 requests funds to hire two National Guard range specialist positions and associated operating costs to support the maintenance operation of a new National Guard firing range in southern Nevada. Range construction is projected to be completed by the end of April 2024; hence, the staffing and operational costs are requested for the beginning of May 2024.

## SPECIAL PURPOSE AGENCIES

### MILITARY

Military — Budget Page MILITARY-7 (Volume III)  
Budget Account 101-3650

#### E-125 Economic Opportunity and Skilled Workforce — Page MILITARY-9

There are approximately 2,000 soldiers in southern Nevada. Weapons qualification takes approximately two days, and the two range specialists are required to operate the range and equipment each day of operation. Range specialists will assist with the management and operation of the National Guard simulation systems that are prerequisites to running a live fire range. Army Regulations TC 3-20.40 requires all soldiers to qualify under an assigned weapon. There is no range within our State. There is a CIP requesting to build a range in southern Nevada to be addressed later in this presentation.

Page 6 of [Exhibit H](#) contains the next two budget enhancements. Decision unit E-126 in B/A 101-3650 requests funds for three military security officer II

positions to support increased security services for the Reno Air Base that are 100 percent federally reimbursed. Decision unit E-127 requests three additional facility staff and related operating costs for the new Camp Washoe site. Previously owned by UNR, the Navy Operation Center was acquired by the OTM and consists of three structures with a total of 34,380 square feet. These new positions will handle the operational needs required to maintain facilities in northern Nevada. The site is projected to be operational by August 2024.

E-126 Economic Opportunity and Skilled Workforce — Page MILITARY-10

E-127 Economic Opportunity and Skilled Workforce — Page MILITARY-10

On Page 7 of [Exhibit H](#) in B/A 101-3650, decision unit E-128 requests five additional personnel for OTM due to the growth after the implementation of new programs such as Youth ChalleNGe, STARBASE, family services, range, mental health and the new Nevada Division of Emergency Management. The Agency needs additional support staff at the Director's Office to meet the needs that come with the expansion of Agency operations. Decision unit E-129 requests funds for a custodial supervisor I and a custodial worker for southern Nevada. There is a total cleaning area of about 337,000 square feet in southern Nevada, and these additional custodial positions will bring the average to 37,485 square feet per custodial staff.

E-128 Economic Opportunity and Skilled Workforce — Page MILITARY-11

E-129 Economic Opportunity and Skilled Workforce — Page MILITARY-11

On page 8 of [Exhibit H](#), B/A 101-3650 decision unit E-130 requests funds to hire one cybersecurity specialist to provide planning and response capabilities relating to cyberattacks within the State. This position will provide a cyber capability to the State that would legally be able to interface with State cyber-governmental organizations to build expertise and leverage them by the National Guard cyber capabilities. This would build unity of effort across State enterprises to rapidly provide support during a cyberattack to defend the networks.

E-130 Economic Opportunity and Skilled Workforce — Page MILITARY-12

The cyber position would also facilitate the ability to conduct vulnerability assessments through partnerships with other State agencies, enabling the rapid build-up of a complete cyber-response force in case of an emergency.

Decision unit E-350 in B/A 101-3650 requests a psychological health manager for northern Nevada. The primary purpose of this position is to provide preventive, remedial and support services aimed at improving and sustaining the psychological health of National Guard military members and their families.

E-350 Promoting Healthy, Vibrant Communities – Page MILITARY-12

Pages 9 and 10 of Exhibit H contain three one-shot appropriations from the Executive Budget. The first requests funds for facilities maintenance projects for Nevada National Guard facilities throughout the State. This project will ensure the health and safety of personnel and the public using the National Guard facilities. It funds minor building renovations, repairs, maintenance, preventive maintenance and building asset replacement of OTM facilities. Other one-shots request funds for replacement equipment for facilities maintenance and new equipment for facilities maintenance.

FY 2023 One-Shot: This request funds facilities maintenance projects for Nevada National Guard facilities throughout the state.  
Office of the Military – Department of the Military  
(BUDGET OVERVIEW-33)

FY 2023 One-Shot: This request funds replacement equipment for facilities maintenance.  
Office of the Military – Department of the Military  
(BUDGET OVERVIEW-33)

FY 2023 One-Shot: This request funds new equipment for facilities maintenance.  
Office of the Military – Department of the Military  
(BUDGET OVERVIEW-33)

The Military National Guard Benefits Program on Page 10 of Exhibit H is used to encourage the recruitment and retention of active members of the National Guard. For any guardsman attending summer school as a full- or part-time student, the Adjutant General may authorize reimbursement of up to 100 percent of credit hour costs incurred within the Nevada System of Higher Education. Payment requires the National Guard member to be in good standing and receive a grade of C or better. Decision unit E-275 in B/A 101-3653 will help support this.

Military - National Guard Benefits — Budget Page MILITARY-21 (Volume III)  
Budget Account 101-3653

E-275 Elevating Education — MILITARY-21

Page 11 in Exhibit H contains B/A 101-3654 for the Military Patriot Relief Fund. This account provides funds to reimburse guardsmen for college textbooks and Service Members Group Life Insurance premiums. It also provides funds to assist soldiers and their families facing financial hardships.

Military - Patriot Relief Fund — Budget Page MILITARY-23 (Volume III)  
Budget Account 101-3654

Page 11 in Exhibit H also has a list of eight OTM CIPs for the upcoming biennium.

Project No. 23-C04 — Remodel Army Aviation Support Facility Administration Building (Harry Reid Training Center)

Project No. 23-C09 — Ground Support Equipment Shop (Harry Reid Training Center)

Project No. 23-C11 — Physical Training Facilities (Floyd Edsall Training Center)

Project No. 23-C25 — Field Maintenance Shop 1 Remodel (Floyd Edsall Training Center)

Project No. 23-C33 — Southern Nevada Small Arms Range (Nevada Army National Guard)

Project No. 23-M18 — HVAC System Renovation (Combined Support Maintenance Shop)

Project No. 23-M21 — Site Drainage Improvements (Las Vegas Readiness Center)

Project No. 23-M47 — HVAC Systems Renovation (Emergency Operations Center)

DAVID FOGERSON (Administrator, Division of Emergency Management/Homeland Security, Nevada Office of the Military):

Today we will discuss B/A 101-3673, Division of Emergency Management; Emergency Management Assistance Grants, B/A 101-3674, used to provide federal grants to local government and nonprofit partners; and B/A 101-3675, Office of Homeland Security.

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Military – Division of Emergency Management – Budget Page MILITARY-26  
(Volume III)  
Budget Account 101-3673

Military - Emergency Management Assistance Grants – Budget Page  
MILITARY-37 (Volume III)  
Budget Account 101-3674

Military - Office of Homeland Security – Budget Page MILITARY-39 (Volume III)  
Budget Account 101-3675

An overview of the Nevada Division of Emergency Management can be found on the bottom of Page 12 in [Exhibit H](#). Nevada Division of Emergency Management and Homeland Security is Nevada's disaster coordinating partner. We try to make sure we are in everyone's community, that we know all the local government partners and know all the State partners, so we can be that coordinating piece. We are not in charge of anything, but we will be completely responsible for it in the end.

Publicly, we focus on how do we make friends, how do we share the funds and how do we make sure everyone has planned, prepared and is ready for a disaster. Our vision is to build resilience through the coordination of partnerships. We do that through outreach to all the local communities and our State agencies. Then we get everyone engaged and involved in a good discussion about how we make Nevada, our residents and tourists more resilient tomorrow than they are today.

Our mission and values have been developed over the last 18 months. Working on the strategic planning process throughout COVID-19 was kind of a nice way to distract employees' attention who were running the Nevada Operations Center. We had multiple meetings where the employees discussed what was important to them, what they were seeing during COVID-19 and while managing the Caldor and Tamarack Fires. We were then able to produce a nice strategic plan. Our values begin with stewardship. We are not here for us, I am not here for me, I am here for us and we are here for them. That is the mission of our Department. It is all about the public we serve. We also have integrity, innovation, collaboration and teamwork. During the last biennium, being part of OTM and making sure that we continue those great partnerships we see on our side has been phenomenal.

Page 13 of Exhibit H contains three goals developed for the organization. We want to cultivate a diverse and professional emergency management workforce embodying integrity, collaboration and innovation at the State level, in our school districts, our cities, our counties and the nonprofit communities we engage with to make sure that we have professional emergency managers.

The pandemic showed everyone what emergency management is. Before COVID-19, no one knew what emergency management did. In fact, if asked, many emergency managers might say they were not even sure what they did prior to COVID-19. Now we want to make sure we have the right workforce for our future. We want to strengthen Nevada by supporting development improvement capabilities, capacities and communications. This is not only through our efforts, but through our coordinated efforts with all of our partners, so we all make Nevada better together. We will serve as the coordinator to deliver emergency management, resources and services to the whole community. This is especially important to us.

If you look back to Hurricane Katrina when people were left in the town and not evacuated, the same thing happened during the Caldor Fire. Some people were left in South Lake Tahoe and were not evacuated. When you look at COVID-19, some people did not have access to the resources they needed. Diversity, equity and inclusion are not only about our hiring and employment practices but also about how we provide emergency management for every resident and visitor in the State of Nevada.

Our Division is small but mighty. We have 40 full-time employees and some contractors. We work directly for the State Adjutant General and active-duty employee, Major General Berry. Our Division has two sections. Operations is where we do the planning, training and exercises. This is also where the Nevada Operations Center gets the emergency support functions together and where the Office of Cyber Defense, Department of Public Safety and Nevada Department of Transportation (NDOT) interact. It is a whole government approach. A good example is Mr. Aichroth, Administrator of B&I's Housing Division. He has been on every call about COVID-19 and a part of every weekly briefing talking about how we get people back in their homes, in recovery and support function.

The fiscal side works on finance and grants. This is the change we made in the last two years. Thanks to the efforts during the last biennium, we consolidated

the Grants and Finance Divisions under our chief financial officer, Jared Franco to make them better coordinated. It allows us to transfer money faster and be more accountable for it in our operations.

We have several public bodies listed on page 14 of [Exhibit H](#). The two led by the Governor are the Homeland Security Commission and his appointee for the Committee on Finance. We also have the new Governor's Cyber Security Task Force. As B&I and General Berry mentioned, everyone has a piece of cybersecurity. The Governor's Cyber Security Task Force is designed to get everyone together from local governments, schools, the health community and the State to discuss where cybersecurity is, what it is, who is doing what, how we can get grant funding for different programs and how we can add efficiencies by everyone working together.

Two groups are established under NRS 414. The Emergency Preparedness Working Group enables us to distribute money given to the State for counties that receive funds from the U.S. Department of Energy for radiological monitoring. This ensures equitable delivery to all recipients. We also have a Hazard Mitigation Working Group. Nevada is one of the few states Nationally that has an enhanced hazard mitigation plan. We are trying to buy down that risk for tomorrow. How do we move that house out of the floodplain? How do we make a roadway better, so it does not flood next time it rains? How do we handle it post-fire, so the Tamarack scar does not flood and wash out U.S. Highway 395, closing the roadway? Mitigation is a big component of what we are trying to do for our future.

Other public bodies are NRS mandated. The Nevada Resilience Advisory Committee consists of about 40 people who give me advice and counsel. Once a quarter, representatives from across our enterprise come to discuss various issues with us. We have the Nevada Tribal Emergency Coordinating Council which has a seat for every tribe in Nevada, so they can give me and our Division the same emergency management advice we get from the Resilience Advisory Committee through the lens of the tribal nations. We employ two tribal coordinators at the State level through a partnership with the Nevada Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Public and Behavioral Health (DPBH). One works on public health preparedness while the other works on emergency management.

You will hear more about the OTM State Disaster Identification Coordination Committee this Session because we have a bill to try to clean up some of that language for that Committee. This Committee is designed for post-disaster operations. How do we identify people's remains? How do we get victims who might not have their identifications reunited with their families? I remember one October when people were taken to the hospital by different means. Their IDs, cell phones and everything were left on scene. How do we identify that person? How do we share that information when a family member calls, asking where someone is, so we can locate them?

We have the Nevada Intrastate Mutual Aid Committee established by the Legislature during the Seventy-eighth Session. This has given us the power to have every local government and State agency in a single mutual aid plan rather than individual mutual aid agreements with State agencies, local governments and cities. Tribal nations can opt in to the mutual aid plan just like local governments can opt out. Four tribes have opted in, and no local governments have opted out.

This coordination helped us during the Caldor Fire. We were able to move resources from southern Nevada to northern Nevada so they could cover Lake Tahoe. Lake Tahoe fire agencies could go to the fire, but southern Nevada firefighters could not because they lacked wildland fire training. Southern crews were able to run the medical calls, structure fire calls, technical rescue calls and more here at home. This was a great example of how we use that Committee to move resources around. The sheriff of each county is responsible for search and rescue while the State Board of Search and Rescue helps coordinate their activities.

Page 14 of Exhibit H lists a number of identified threats. Cybersecurity is probably top-of-mind for most people right now. We have other no-notice events, such as earthquakes like the one in Wells where the last major event caused significant damage. Nevada has a single reported death in Nye County when a man working underneath a car fell on top of him from an earthquake in California. We have a history of few fatalities, but we cannot forget the unreinforced masonry buildings throughout the State. In the event of an earthquake, what is going to happen and how do we get resources for that?

Wildfire remains a huge issue for us in Nevada. We have already seen the potential for flooding this year. Winter storms are a concern, especially when

coupled with a power outage like we had in January, along with the ongoing pandemic. There is always concern about the response to the threat of the criminal active shooter or complex coordinated terrorist attack.

Each year, we identify risks that we want to buy down. We work with our partners to identify them. This year, we are focused on operational coordination and operational communications, making sure we can all talk to one another. We have one rural county with four disparate radio systems. We think about how to get the fire department talking to the police department, or the sheriff's department to talk to the ambulance company when they are all on different radio systems.

There is also supply chain integrity. This is more than the supply chain integrity you are familiar with as it includes the electrical issue we had at the beginning of the year. That is supply chain integrity just like trying to get the parts to build a computer chip.

We work within the mantra of "All instances are locally executed, State guided and federally supported." We do not want to overstep our bounds by forcing local partners to do anything. But we are there, tapping on their shoulders, leaning forward, making sure they are ready, that they know what is going on, and that we are here to help them. The bottom of Page 15 of Exhibit H provides an overview of everything we have dealt with in the last two years. It also gives you an idea of how busy we are and how little you hear from us because we have great partners taking care of business.

A majority of what we do is coordination. A 24-hour duty officer takes those calls for all of our partners. When they need help, we run the Nevada Operations Center. When the duty officer gets overwhelmed, when an incident gets bigger, when we need to bring in emergency or recovery support functions, and when we need to start talking about housing, evacuations, sheltering or health care, we open the Nevada Operations Center and bring in all those subject matter experts from the State agencies to help us. We oversee that interoperable communication piece about how the different agencies talk to one another and the Incident Management Assistant Teams.

The bottom of page 16 of Exhibit H highlights what we do. We are involved in tribal emergency coordination and provide funding to many of our local partners. Unfortunately, some tribes are too rural and too small to fund an emergency

manager themselves. Through a partnership with the DPBH, we each supplied a contract employee where one works on the emergency management side, and one works on the public health preparedness side. That way, every tribal nation has them to rely on as their emergency manager without having to hire one for a remote community that may not be able to afford one. There is also radiological readiness.

We also manage grants for homeland security, cybersecurity, emergency management, energy hazard mitigation, or post-disaster assistance, where we currently spend much of our time. We have \$137 million in open grants for COVID-19 going to local governments, the State government and our nonprofit partners. We have reimbursed \$57 million as of this morning, and we are waiting on the documentation from our partners to reimburse the remainder.

Page 17 of Exhibit H lists our seven budget goals. Some were met and some were not. Our first budget goal was to build State capacity and reduce reliance on a third-party, in-kind grant match to federal funding. We fell short of that goal because we still rely upon local government partners to supply the grant match for us. Second, we wanted to transition our long-term contractors to State full-time equivalent employees. We have one employee who has worked for the Division for 11 years on a contract status, which I see as meaning you are sub-authority. That is why we want to convert those employees to full-time employment status, eliminating their contractor status.

We need to update and work on the Nevada Operations Center to make it ADA compliant. On several occasions, and over multiple years, we have had to ask the Interim Finance Committee (IFC) to fund the Statewide New Year's Eve Mission we do with the Guard. It is now in the Executive Budget, and we are asking for your approval, so we do not have to go back to the IFC. We also wanted to add a rural coordinator, GIS technician and fiscal support to help us shore up some areas we know are lacking, but because of the disasters, we were not able to meet those goals.

We want to create a host fund for food during incidents and exercises when we are using federal funds, such as when Guard members are working New Year's Eve. How do we feed them when we do not want them taking their weapons and stuff into a casino? How do we feed that NDOT employee sitting on State Route 208 when there is no one to relieve him at the roadblock? We need to figure out a way to do that within the allowances of the State. We want to

true up the budget to reduce work programs with all of our grants. We are stable on the grant side at the federal level.

JARED FRANCO (Chief Financial Officer, Division of Emergency Management/  
Homeland Security, Nevada Office of the Military):

Our major enhancements begin on the bottom of Page 17 of Exhibit H for the upcoming biennium. Decision unit E-367 in B/A 101-3673, Division of Emergency Management, requests a full-time employee for the Statewide 911 coordinator. The main roles for this position will include coordinating and assisting State and local government agencies in implementing next-generation 911 systems and providing legislative-mandated oversight to address 911 issues regarding technological advancements.

E-367 Promoting Healthy, Vibrant Communities — Page MILITARY-29

Decision unit is E-370 in B/A 101-3673 is an increase in our operational category to pay building rent. We share space with the Nevada Division of Forestry. This summer, they will be moving back in with their Department, and we will be occupying that much-needed space for our staff. The request will increase our authority to pay the additional rent we will incur.

E-370 Promoting Healthy, Vibrant Communities — Page MILITARY-29

Decision unit E-373 and decision unit E-374 in B/A 101-3673 each request a program officer to oversee tribal health and tribal emergency management mentioned earlier by Chief Fogerson. Both are funded by Federal Health Grant and our request is to convert those contractors into full-time employees.

E-373 Promoting Healthy, Vibrant Communities — Page MILITARY-30

E-374 Promoting Healthy, Vibrant Communities — Page MILITARY-30

Enhancements listed on page 18 of Exhibit H start with B/A 101-3673 decision unit E-376 which requests to increase our travel to what it was before COVID-19. The majority of our job involves outreach and meeting with our local jurisdictions. Nevada is a large state, requiring us to travel the majority of our time.

E-376 Promoting Healthy, Vibrant Communities — Page MILITARY-31

In B/A 101-3673, decision unit E-377 will fund a Statewide New Year's Eve Mission and create a permanent General Fund authority to fund New Year's Eve missions across the State and in jurisdictions that experience a massive increase in population during the New Year's Eve holiday.

E-377 Promoting Healthy, Vibrant Communities — Page MILITARY-31

In B/A 101-3673, decision units E-378 and E-379, request two new positions to convert current contractors to full-time employees. One contractor is a full-time employee and would be placed in our planning, training and exercise section. The other one will be placed in our preparedness section.

E-378 Promoting Healthy, Vibrant Communities — Page MILITARY-32

E-379 Promoting Healthy, Vibrant Communities — Page MILITARY-32

Budget account 101-3674, Emergency Management Assistance Grants, is a pass-through used to pay local jurisdictions and nonprofits the monies they receive through grants applied for and awarded.

The bottom of page 19 of [Exhibit H](#) lists decision unit E-376 in B/A 101-3675, Office of Homeland Security. This covers a travel increase to bring it to what it was pre-pandemic for four full-time, salaried employees including the Chief, an administrative assistant and a management analyst who assist Homeland Security with security checks, along with the National Threat Assessment Center supervisor at the Nevada Fusion Center.

E-376 Promoting Healthy, Vibrant Communities — Page MILITARY-41

ASSEMBLYWOMAN ANDERSON:

Regarding the Military B/A 101-3650 decision unit E-350 on page 8 in [Exhibit H](#), you mentioned the request is for a psychological health manager position for northern Nevada. What about the southern area and the rural? Will this person do telehealth, or are there already positions for those people?

MR. BERRY:

In the 2021 81st Legislative Session, the Legislature approved a position for southern Nevada. Adding this position will help cover the entire State and provide equal resources in the north that we have in the south. These people are, or will be, available to our soldiers and airmen Statewide.

ASSEMBLYWOMAN ANDERSON:

In the Patriot Relief Fund B/A 101-3654 on page 11 of [Exhibit H](#), is this a new account or is this something already in use?

MS. TYLER:

No, this is not a new account. It is an existing account.

SENATOR NEAL:

Regarding the New Year's Eve Statewide funding you are seeking, what is the city and county portion related to New Year's Eve events? It is not, or should not be, all on the State.

MR. FOGERSON:

We have been discussing this issue with IFC on and off for a few years. It is a joint partnership. Clark County puts every Metro officer either on days or on nights. They go to a two-shift schedule. All the local agencies are there for support. They even bring in extra contractors from the casino industry as well. There are no more resources for them to tap into. Our rationale for doing this is to protect the tax base and the tourism industry that we have in the south. They put a lot of emphasis on the local government side to make sure they are fully staffed. There is not a single person in southern Nevada that works in law enforcement sitting at home when the Guard is helping them. When they are tapped out on resources, we see the need to step up and help them.

ASSEMBLYWOMAN BROWN-MAY:

Chief Fogerson, you talked about the Nevada Operations Center not being ADA compliant. Is it about systems or buildings that we are trying to make compliant with the ADA?

MR. FOGERSON:

It is a little of both. Part of the floor has steps. Those who are wheelchair-bound cannot get down. There is a wheelchair ramp, but it is a little steeper than it should be. There is also an update to the technology so everyone can use it.

CHAIR DONDERO LOOP:

With the close of the final presentation item, we will go to our last agenda item. Seeing no public comment, we will close today's budget hearing and adjourn the meeting at 11:50 a.m.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED:

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Michelle Friedlander,  
Committee Secretary

APPROVED BY:

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Senator Marilyn Dondero Loop, Chair

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

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Assemblywoman Daniele Monroe-Moreno, Chair

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

<b>EXHIBIT SUMMARY</b>				
<b>Bill</b>	<b>Exhibit Letter</b>	<b>Begins on Page</b>	<b>Witness / Entity</b>	<b>Description</b>
	A	1		Agenda
	B	1		Attendance Roster
	C	2	Stacey Montooth, Nevada Indian Commission, Nevada Department of Tourism and Cultural Affairs	Indian Commission Budget Enhancements FY 2024-2025
	D	8	Tony Manfredi, Nevada Arts Council, Nevada Department of Tourism and Cultural Affairs	Nevada Arts Council 2023-2025 Biennial Budget Review
	E	13	Myron Freedman, Division of Museums and History, Nevada Department of Tourism and Cultural Affairs	Museums and History Budget Enhancements FY 2024-2025
	F	17	Brenda Scolari, Nevada Department of Tourism and Cultural Affairs	Division of Tourism Legislative Budget Presentation
	G	22	Terry Reynolds, Nevada Department of Business and Industry	Department of Business and Industry Department Overview
	H	43	Major General Ondra Berry, Nevada Office of the Military	Office of the Military Presentation