

MEMBERS PRESENT: Chairman Bremner  
 Vice Chairman Hickey  
 Mr. Bergevin  
 Mr. Brady  
 Mr. Coulter  
 Mr. Glover  
 Mrs. Hayes  
 Mr. Horn  
 Mr. Marvel  
 Mr. Rhoads  
 Mr. Robinson  
 Mr. Vergiels  
 Mrs. Westall

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ALSO PRESENT: Bill Bible, Fiscal Analyst; Judy Matteucci, Deputy Fiscal Analyst; Mike Alastuey, Deputy Budget Director (SEE ATTACHED GUEST LIST)

Chairman Bremner called the meeting to order at 8:00 a.m.

AB 515 REVISING SALARIES AND PROCEDURE UPON DISCHARGE OR RESIGNATION OF EMPLOYEES OF STATE GAMING CONTROL BOARD.

Mr. Richard Bunker, Gaming Control Board, said that this legislation is an effort to provide employees of the Gaming Control Board with an upward mobility incentive by increasing salaries by 15.44% over the present salary schedule. Mr. Bunker distributed to the committee a schedule depicting the salary lag experienced by the unclassified employees of the Gaming Control Board since 1971 (EXHIBIT A).

Mr. Bunker indicated that page 9, lines 25 through 27 of AB 515 would actually put into statute the situation that currently exists whereby the Gaming Control Board can pay employees up to 120 hours of compensatory time and any annual leave they are entitled to. (This 120 hours is only for unclassified employees and does not include a member of the Gaming Control Board itself.)

He pointed out that NRS 463.330 allows the 10% of the monies collected by gaming authorities in the state to be used for the Gaming Control Board's budget; however, at no time has the budget for the Gaming Control Board ever exceeded 5% and the current budget submitted for fiscal year 1981-82 is 4.9% and fiscal year 1982-83 is 4.2% of the monies collected.

Mr. Bunker commented that increasing the salaries is one area where substantive changes are necessary in order to insure the integrity of the employees of the Gaming Control Board.

SB 339 MAKES APPROPRIATION FOR CERTAIN TESTING EQUIPMENT FOR STATE GAMING CONTROL BOARD.

Mr. Bunker said that due to the increasing technology in the gaming industry the Gaming Control Board laboratory that is responsible for the inspection and evaluation of new gaming devices presently lacks the necessary equipment to complete the inspections and evaluations as required by law. The laboratory is particularly deficient in the ability to analyze electronic devices and computer software. He noted that SB 339 appropriates \$56,802 to purchase the necessary electronic testing equipment to handle the increasing number of electronic devices in the gaming industry and the table of organization provides for one additional position. This equipment would be utilized not only for in-lab testing but also for floor testing once a device is established in a gaming establishment. During the past year, Mr. Bunker indicated that the Gaming Control Board has charged on a cost basis to the applicants seeking approval of their electronic devices any review and work that is to be done.

Mr. Horn asked if the Gaming Control Board will continue to charge for the inspections and evaluations of electronic devices. Mr. Bunker said that the evaluation will be continued to be charged on a per hour cost basis.

Chairman Bremner asked if the proposed additional position in the evaluation and inspection area be sufficient. Mr. Bunker said that currently there are three positions in the laboratory and the requested additional position will be sufficient.

SB 340 MAKES APPROPRIATION FOR SYSTEM FOR MANAGEMENT OF INFORMATION FOR THE STATE GAMING CONTROL BOARD.

Mr. Bunker told the committee that the Gaming Control Board has not had one substantive change in the last 15 years in the dispensation of information once it has been collected in the field. He noted that the responsibility of the Gaming Control Board is to gather, store, massage and then to retrieve information and without that capability the Board is seriously impaired in the function of gaming control.

He indicated that SB 340 makes an appropriation of \$972,518 for the purchase, installation, maintenance and operation of a computerized system for the management of information.

Mr. Bunker said that it was his opinion that the new system would be cost effective and would provide the necessary security with an in-house data processing system.

When Mr. Marvel asked what would be the projected on-going costs for the new program on a yearly basis, Mr. Souigny said that on-going costs of the program would be approximately \$200,000 per year. Mr. Marvel additionally asked if that is a savings over the current operating budget for the division. Mr. Bunker said that there would be a savings. He further indicated that the Department of Administration in conjunction with the Gaming Control Board funded an \$80,000 6 month study by the Stanford Research Institute and this proposal for a management information system is a result of that study.

Mr. Rhoads said it was his impression that the administration of gaming control is becoming so costly it may reach the point of diminished returns. Mr. Bunker pointed out that the first year of the coming biennium, \$212 million is projected to be collected and the second year \$237 million which is approximately 50% of the General Fund. When the amount of sales tax that is generated from tourists is added to that amount, approximately 70% of the total state income is attributed to gaming. Additionally, Mr. Rhoads asked how this proposed management information system can be considered cost effective. Mr. Bunker said that the budget for the Gaming Control Board's data processing costs for the current fiscal year are \$139,100 which covers 2 basic programs and if the additional programs in the proposed information management system were to be implemented under the current system the costs would be in excess of the operating expenses under the management information system. Mr. Rhoads asked Mr. Bunker to provide the committee with those figures.

Mr. Marvel asked if the new system would expedite the licensing process with the Board.

Mr. Bunker said that a big problem with the Gaming Control Board is the backlog of license applications and this new system would allow information to be gathered, massaged, and retrieved more quickly than presently exists.

Chairman Bremner asked what the total budget is for the Gaming Control Board including the requested one-shot appropriation for the management information system. Mr. Bunker said that the total budget for the first year of the biennium would be \$11.1 million and would reduce in the second year to \$9.9 million.

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Mr. Bergevin asked if any positions could be eliminated with the implementation of the new management information system. Mr. Bunker noted that by the end of 4 or 5 years, there could possibly be a personnel savings experienced but stressed that it was his feeling that a decision on approving this one-shot appropriation should be based on that premise.

Mr. Bunker went on to say that the Gaming Control budget for the State of New Jersey was \$31 million with over 700 employees handling 6 casinos. Nevada's Gaming Control Board handles 1,400 licensed establishments, 158 Class I establishments (over 1/2 million dollars a year) at roughly 1/3 the cost of New Jersey's Board.

Chairman Bremner referred to Mr. Bunker's previous statement that some information from law enforcement agencies was not given to the Gaming Control Board because of the existing lack of security within the division and asked if this has happened in the past. Mr. Bunker said that the answer is "yes," however, it has not come to that point yet because the CDP computer is not being used to store any investigative information.

By statute the financial information of each location is mandated to be confidential information. That does not address the issue of other law enforcement agencies around the world who once we decide to start using the computer facility well may tell us that that is not adequate for the security that they require for the intelligence information that they disseminate.

Mr. Horn asked if the control of the Gaming Control Board would be improved with the implementation of the new management information system. Mr. Bunker said that it would improve the ability to maintain the type of control that is currently being maintained by the Gaming Control Board. As an example, Mr. Bunker said that recently the auditors of the Gaming Control Board spent 2,000 man hours in confirming and handling markers whereas this new system would reduce the amount needed to confirm markers by 20%.

Mr. Horn referred to judgments made by the New Jersey Gaming Control on gaming applicants based on information that were not discovered by the Nevada Gaming Board and asked for an explanation. Mr. Bunker said there has not been one Nevada licensee who has applied in New Jersey who has been turned down by the discovery of any new information by New Jersey. Mr. Bunker commented that the Nevada Gaming Control Board has done an excellent job in the past given what they have had to work with. Mr. Horn additionally asked if gaming control in Nevada is strong. Mr. Bunker said that historically gaming control has placed its major emphasis on the pre-licensing investigation and has done an excellent job. However, there has never been the capability in the Gaming Control Board to investigate a licensee after he has already been licensed but yet all of the major wiretap cases that have come down most of the information has come from the Federal Government on ongoing licensees. Mr. Horn asked if the requested equipment would continue to strengthen that one area. Mr. Bunker said that it would plus it would provide an added impetus in the area of audit which is a key area.

Mr. Robinson asked where the majority of personnel in the Gaming Control Board are currently working. Mr. Bunker said that within the division there are 45 investigators that are working pre-licensing investigations; audit division has 80 positions that are involved in the ongoing audit process, and 58 agents work in the enforcement area handling day to day complaints and some degree of undercover surveillance. Mr. Robinson asked if consideration had been given to the possibility of developing the management information system in increments -- beginning with the audit division. Mr. Bunker said that the basic cost of the system is the hardware and it is all interrelated and cannot be divided.

In response to Mr. Robinson's question on the amount of revenue that is currently being collected, Mr. Bunker said that he would provide the committee with statistics detailing that information. Mr. Robinson asked if the amount of revenue that is not being collected greater than the cost of the proposed management information system and Mr. Bunker said that it would be. He said that it will provide the division with basic accounting and audit information on a computer that will "free up" the auditor's time to explore other areas in greater depth.

Mr. Hickey asked to what degree does the Federal Government become involved in Nevada's gaming control. Mr. Bunker said that one area that the Federal Government does not become involved with is the audit process -- they depend on the IRS and the IRS does not audit to any degree like gaming control does. Mr. Hickey additionally referred to Mr. Bunker's previous statement that the new management information system will allow for greater depth in the audit process and thus increased revenue and asked if the current system allows for possible "skimming." Mr. Bunker noted that markers offer an accessible way to divert money. Mr. Hickey said that it was his impression that Mr. Bunker had noted previously that if given a choice of additional manpower or the equipment, he would choose the manpower. Mr. Bunker said that he would like "to take a walk" on the question.

Mrs. Westall said that it was her opinion that the Gaming Control Board was more image than substance and it was time they started controlling the gaming industry and not just going through the motions.

Mr. Brady stated that as a large revenue producing agency within the state, the Gaming Control Board should be given the tools necessary to do a thorough job.

SB 515 PLACES PERSONNEL OF THE LOST CITY MUSEUM UNDER THE CLASSIFIED SERVICE OF THE STATE.

Mr. Jack Porter, Nevada State Museum, said that SB 515 amends NRS 381.280 to place all employees of the Lost City Museum under the classified service.

Chairman Bremner asked if all employees currently at the Lost City Museum will be qualified for the position they hold if they are brought under classified service. Mr. Porter said they would.

SB 342 MAKES VARIOUS AMENDMENTS TO LAW RELATING TO STATE PUBLIC WORKS BOARD.

Mr. William Hancock, Secretary of the State Public Works Board said that SB 342 is a product of SCR 40 which was authorized by the 1979 session of the Legislature and looked into efficiency and economy in public works. Currently, by law, the State Public Works Board is locked into a design, build and construct procedure. He noted that the biggest cost in a building is the construction phase and the faster the construction process starts, the more is saved. He pointed out that SB 342 would allow the Public Works Board to implement two different delivery systems -- first, a project would be defined narratively (sketch drawings) and put it out to bid to contractors. This procedure would be applicable to only very simple projects. Mr. Hancock noted that the second delivery system would allow the Public Works Board to do advance planning with the approval of either the Interim Finance Committee or the Legislature. The advance plan would consist of drawings, specifications and cost estimates which would be much more reliable than the ones developed without actual drawings.

Mr. Hancock said that the current structure of the Public Works Board allows that the aggregate of all change orders, which are modifications in contracts after the award of the contract, cannot exceed 10% of the awarded contract price. He noted that SB 342, page 3, line 19 would allow the Public Works Board to accept more than 10% in reduction but not more than 10% can be added.

Line 40 on Page 3 of SB 342, Mr. Hancock indicated, would require all state agencies who want to retain consultants independently of the Public Works Board to develop either master plans or capital improvement programs to get the concurrence of the State Public Works Board in that consultant. This procedure has been required of the university system for a number of years and this legislation essentially brings the other state agencies into that same perspective.

Mr. Hancock added that lines 14 and 15 of page 4 allows the State Public Works Board to retain a contractor during the design process to assist the board the architect in how best to accomplish a project. The contractor with the low bid would be given the job of "construction management" and would work with the state and the architect and at such time he could supply a guaranteed maximum cost and provide the bonds to be authorized to proceed with the construction work. He further noted that this procedure does involve a cost element in that the contractor will have to be paid for his time working with the architect but it is felt that it will be cost effective in savings afforded in the construction mode of the project.

Mr. Hickey asked for an explanation of the "consulting services" as reflected on Page 3, Line 42 of SB 342. Mr. Hancock recalled an incident at the Mental Health Institute whereby the Institute hired a consultant to advise them on what sort of amenities should be included in the building project which resulted in excessive costs in "extras" that could have been avoided. He said that this legislation would mandate that the State Public Works Board be involved in the consultant phase of a project.

Mr. Glover commented that the basic thrust of the Interim Study Committee was to try to reduce the cost of capital improvement projects and it was discovered that the laws governing the Public Works Board were very rigid and private industry had much more flexibility to design and build their projects.

Mr. Hickey asked if these proposed changes in the Public Works Board will reduce the costs of state buildings. Mr. Hancock said that it should reduce costs. He said savings can be made in the design phase by utilizing a contractor and the actual construction costs can be reduced by getting the project on line sooner.

Chairman Bremner commented that a savings is questionable in that it might be more advantageous to leave the money in the General Fund drawing interest than the inflation rate is on buildings.

AB 445 REQUIRES THAT INSTRUCTIONS FOR FIRST AID IN CHOKING BE DISPLAYED IN CERTAIN FOOD ESTABLISHMENTS.

Mr. Al Edmondson, Bureau Chief Consumer Health Protection Services, presented a poster to the committee that depicts the steps necessary to assist a person who is choking. He added that this poster is currently in place in Harrah's Restaurant along with a complete training program and it is felt that this program has saved betwed 10 and 15 lives since its inception. Mr. Edmondson said that AB 445 only mandates the State Board of Health to adopt a set of written instructions to be provided to every food establishment in the state. He said that according to cost estimates obtained from the State Printer, it would cost \$7,200 for a two year period. The sanitarians would be responsible for the distribution and explanation of the poster. He indicated that the cost of printing would be 60 cents per poster and 12,000 would be printed to cover the possible replacement of posters that are destroyed and would be distributed to the 3,500 food establishments statewide. He distributed a handout to the committee detailing the costs involved. (EXHIBIT B)

Mr. Hickey asked how many people have died from choking in the past two years. Ms. Reba Chappell, Chief of Emergency Medical Services for the State Health Division said that statistics available to the Health Division show that an estimated 3,000 people die annually from choking. She noted that there are no figures available for Nevada.

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Mr. Rhoads asked if the Health Division provides posters for other health-related problems and questioned if two years from now there will be requests made for other posters on how to handle heart attacks, etc. Mr. Edmondson said that the Health Division only provides handwashing signs.

Mr. Horn commented that if the program is valuable, why don't the restaurants assume the responsibility themselves for providing a poster and training for employees.

Assemblyman Hayes said that she introduced AB 445 as a need does exist and that people have choked to death in restaurants because trained people have not been on hand.

Ms. Georganne Greene, Nevada State Board of Nursing, said that the Board of Nursing would do the training free of charge for the procedure to prevent death from choking.

Chairman Bremner said that any training would have to be separate from this bill as it is presented to the committee.

AB 157 REQUIRES REPORT OF ABUSE AND NEGLECT OF OLDER PERSON AND PROVIDES PENALTY THEREFOR.

Assemblyman Coulter said that AB 157 is modeled after the child abuse reporting statutes requiring medical professionals and others to report instances of elder abuse to the Aging Services Division which would collect the information. It also provides a civil immunity to anyone who reports such cases. He said that, in addition, it sets up a special classification of crime that is not now covered dealing with elder abuse. Mr. Coulter said that the House Select Committee on Aging estimates that there are between 500,000 and 2.5 million cases of elder abuse nationwide.

Mr. Ace Martelle, Director of the Department of Human Resources, introduced Wally Roanhaus, Assistant Administrator of the Division of Aging, and told the committee that at the beginning of the legislative session, the Division of Aging had 19 1/2 positions but due to voluntary cuts made by the division at the request of the Governor, there are now 17 1/2 which is not an adequate staff to perform the reporting function that may come about. He said that currently there is no way of knowing the magnitude of the problem in Nevada or how many cases of abuse and neglect that may, in fact, be received. He suggested that funding be provided with a "trigger" wherein if 20 or more cases were reported in a month, a new position would be added and maintained for two years with a sunset at the end of that time. This position would be a fact gathering position -- not an investigative position.

Chairman Bremner asked for an approximate amount of money that would be required. Mr. Roanhaus said that \$22,000 each year of the biennium would be necessary to cover the salary, equipment, communications and office supplies of a social worker trainee (grade 28).

Mr. Marvel referred to the fiscal note attached to the bill in the amount of \$153,000 and asked for an explanation. Mr. Coulter said that amount was originally proposed by the Welfare Division but since that time the bill has been extensively amended. Mr. Martelle said that, in working with Mr. Coulter, it has been determined that the program would be handled through the Aging Division rather than Welfare Department and to make it a reporting requirement only, rather than an investigative program.

Mr. Rhoads asked what procedure is followed currently in reporting cases of abuse and neglect. Mr. Martelle said that the local law enforcement agency would be notified first but it is a fragmented situation. Mr. Coulter said that this bill forces the medical professionals to report such cases and provides for civil immunity to persons reporting elder abuse and neglect cases.

Ms. Georganne Greene, State Board of Nursing, said that the mandatory reporting requirement is the important aspect of this legislation.

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Ms. Cecilia Martin, registered nurse, testified in favor of AB 157 stating that the mandatory reporting requirement and collection of statistics is imperative in reducing the incidents of abuse and neglect.

SB 79 AMENDS ACT ADDING TWO JUDGES TO SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Senator Wilson said that two years ago legislation was passed that created two new judgeships for the Second District and in that bill were other provisions, one of which was to incorporate in the statutory language the constitutional provision that the vacancy has to occur by death, resignation or retirement. This bill has been drafted to eliminate anything that did not apply to the creation of the two new seats which he did by indicating that simply by making last session's statutes severable from other provisions that do not apply that would be sufficient. Senator Wilson said that he did not have the complete information on what is severable and would return at a later time.

SB 192 ALLOWS TRAVEL AND MOVING EXPENSES TO CERTAIN STATE EMPLOYEES RECRUITED FROM OUTSIDE STATE.

Mr. Wittenberg, State Personnel, said that SB 192 provides that the agency hiring an employee in an extremely difficult area to recruit or manpower shortage area, be able to pay out of their budget relocation expenses that would be incurred by that employee in moving. It is estimated that anywhere from 25 to 50 employees a year might be subject to the relocation expenses.

Mr. Robinson asked if the same principal could be applied to hiring someone within the State of Nevada but would need to be relocated a considerable distance. Mr. Wittenberg said that the situation has never occurred and typically the problem exists with recruitment of people who live out of state 2,000 to 3,000 miles away.

Mr. Rhoads noted that the current procedure has been effective and asked if existing budgets could be cut to provide for these expenses. Mr. Wittenberg said that this legislation is not funded with hard dollars but provides that the department head of the agency doing the hiring has to make a judgement that these expenses would be a high priority in the agency budget. Mr. Wittenberg noted that under the current system, there are long delays which in the long run result in increased costs to the state.

When Mr. Glover asked what the state policy is on the residency requirement, Mr. Wittenberg said that according to the Attorney General there is no longer a 6 months residency requirement and the only stipulation is that an employee live in the state. Mr. Glover asked if this stipulation also applied to the university. Mr. Wittenberg said that requirement applies only to the university classified -- not the academic and professional which would be two-thirds of the staff.

When Mr. Coulter asked for further clarification of that residency stipulation for only the university classified staff, Mr. Wittenberg said that there is no specific law that requires that employees are residents of the state but it is rather an administrative requirement. Mr. Alastuey pointed out that there are two mechanisms under which the moving costs can be paid, he urged the Board of Examiners to make sure there are no funds available in the agency's operating budget before the statutory contingency fund would be used.

SB 474 MAKES AN APPROPRIATION FOR REPRODUCTION OF NEVADA REPORTS.

Mr. Art Palmer, Director of the Legislative Counsel Bureau, said this legislation traditionally comes before each session of the Legislature to appropriate money for the reproduction of volumes of Nevada Reports which are either out of print or in very short supply. The last appropriation was made in 1979 session for \$75,000.



Mr. Palmer noted that even though the Nevada Reports is a collection of the cases decided by the Supreme Court of the State of Nevada, the Legislative Counsel Bureau has assumed the responsibility of the administering the distribution of these reports. Two bids have been submitted on the cost of reproducing these documents -- A. Carlisle in the amount of \$80,876 which is good until May 16, and an estimate from the State Printing Office in the amount of \$62,000 which is good until May 24.

Mrs. Westall asked if the cost of printing these volumes will be recouped. Mr. Palmer said that if the sales continue at the rate they are now running in 10 years all the money will be returned to the General Fund. The Legislative Commission sets the sale price of the volumes at a level to ensure that all the monies are returned.

SCR 24 AUTHORIZES EXPENDITURE FROM LEGISLATIVE FUND TO AID COMMITTEES ON TAXATION.

Mr. Bergevin said this legislation will authorize the payment of overtime for employees of the Department of Taxation who assisted the Senate Committee on Taxation and the Assembly Committee on Taxation in reviewing the tax bills.

Mr. Bergevin further pointed out that the resolution should be amended to the amount of \$6,500 for both the Senate and the Assembly to be expended for this purpose.

AB 553 REQUIRES ANNUAL TRAINING OF CIVIL DEFENSE PERSONNEL BY CIVIL DEFENSE DISASTER AGENCY.

Mr. Donald Denua, Civil Defense agency, said that AB 553 was prepared at the request of the Ways and Means Committee as a result of the agency's budget hearings.

Mr. Hickey said that it was his impression that the state agencies using the training program provided by the Civil Defense agency should pay for that training.

Chairman Bremner recalled testimony two years ago which revealed that state agencies said that as long as the training was provided without cost, they would attend the sessions.

Mr. Rhoads observed that the passage of this legislation would result in state agencies asking for increased money for the civil defense training. Mr. Denua said that any training for state employees would be held in Carson City and thus the only costs incurred would be the manhours forfeited by the participating agency. He further added that the civil defense agency has for the past 5 years had a federal grant to provide for the per diem and travel expenses of the local civil defense directors which has entailed approximately 3 workshops per year. A new federal requirement that has gone into effect now requires a 25% match for the training funds beginning October 1, 1981 and the year after a 50% state match.

AB 247 INCREASES EXCISE TAX ON LIQUOR AND DIRECTS USE OF INCREASED REVENUES FOR TREATMENT OF ALCOHOLISM.

Chairman Bremner observed that when the sales tax was raised 2 1/4% it added an additional 25 cents to a \$10 bottle of alcohol and this additional tax could seriously erode.

Mr. Bergevin moved NO FURTHER CONSIDERATION, seconded by Mr. Robinson. The motion was not approved.

Mr. Glover moved to remove the earmarking of the funds and have the money go to the General Fund and rerefer the bill to the Taxation Committee, seconded by Mr. Marvel. Motion carried.

Chairman Bremner adjourned the meeting at 10:50 a.m.



DATE: May 4-1981

WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE

GUEST LIST

NAME (PLEASE PRINT)

REPRESENTING:

ALLAN SOULIEN  
Richard W. Sinker  
Harlan Elges  
DAN SIMPSON  
W.H. ROANHAUS  
Ace Martelle  
Pete Clappell  
Ed Edwards  
BOB GAGNIER  
W E Hancock  
Cecilia Ann Taylor RN  
Jeanette Dumbleton  
Georganne Preese  
Judy Cronenberg  
Al Edward  
W Forster

GAMING CONTROL BOARD  
Gaming Control Board  
" " "  
" " "  
AGING SER  
Human Resources  
Health Div. EMS Section  
Health Division  
Public Works Board  
State ~~Board~~ <sup>Nurses</sup> Assoc.  
New State Bd. of Nurse  
Human Resources  
Crill Wilson  
welpore

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EXHIBIT A

1499

EFFECT OF SALARY INCREASES:  
CLASSIFIED EMPLOYEE VERSUS UNCLASSIFIED EMPLOYEE

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>CLASSIFIED % INCR.</u>	<u>UNCLASSIFIED % INCR.</u>	<u>CLASSIFIED EMPLOYEE SALARY</u>	<u>UNCLASSIFIED EMPLOYEE SALARY.</u>
1970			\$15,000	\$15,000
1971	5	8	15,750	16,200
1972	5	0	16,538	16,200
1973	6	7.5	17,530	17,415
1974	5	0	18,406	17,415
1975	15	14.35	21,167	19,914
1976	6	4	22,437	20,710
1977	5.5	5	23,671	21,746
1978	5.5	4.5	24,973	22,725
1979	8	7.7	26,971	24,475
1980	6.5	5.5	28,724	25,821

UNCLASSIFIED EMPLOYEE: 11.24% LOSS OVER CLASSIFIED EMPLOYEE



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STATE OF NEVADA  
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES  
DIVISION OF HEALTH  
BUREAU OF CONSUMER HEALTH PROTECTION SERVICES

620 BELROSE STREET  
LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89158  
TELEPHONE: (702) 385-0241

MEMORANDUM

DATE: May 1, 1981  
TO: Assembly Ways and Means Committee  
FROM: James A. Edmundson, Bureau Chief *JA E*  
SUBJECT: Fiscal Impact for AB 445

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The Health Division has investigated the cost of printing and distributing instructions for first aid for choking victims.

The estimate is for the bienium 82-83 and money would be spent in FY 82. There are approximately 3500 food service establishments in the state and the instructions would probably have to be replaced 2 to 3 times in each establishment during FY 82 and 83.

Calculations are as follows:

Cost of printing  $3500 \times 3 = 12,000 \times .60 = \$7,200.$

EXHIBIT B