SENATE BILL NO. 323–SENATORS FORD, SPEARMAN, KIHUEN, MANENDO, PARKS; ATKINSON, DENIS AND WOODHOUSE

MARCH 16, 2015

JOINT SPONSOR · ASSEMBLYWOMAN NEAL

Referred to Committee on Revenue and **Economic Development**

SUMMARY—Establishes a program to provide loans to certain small businesses owned by minorities and women. (BDR 18-956)

FISCAL NOTE: Effect on Local Government: No. Effect on the State: Yes.

EXPLANATION - Matter in *bolded italics* is new; matter between brackets for its material is material to be omitted.

AN ACT relating to economic development; requiring the Office of Economic Development to develop and carry out a program to provide loans to certain small businesses owned by minorities or women; authorizing the issuance of revenue bonds to fund loans for the expansion of certain small businesses owned by minorities or women; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

Legislative Counsel's Digest:

The Nevada Constitution contains a provision commonly known as a "gift 1 23456789 clause" which restricts the State, under certain circumstances, from donating or loaning the State's money or credit to any company, association or corporation, except corporations formed for educational or charitable purposes. (Nev. Const. Art. $(8, \S, 9)$ The State loans its credit in violation of this constitutional provision only when the State acts as a surety or guarantor for the debts of a company, corporation or association. (Employers Ins. Co. of Nev. v. State Bd. of Exam'rs, 117 Nev. 249, 258 (2001)) The State does not loan its credit in violation of this constitutional provision when the State issues revenue bonds which are not backed 10 or guaranteed by the State's general credit or taxing powers but are payable solely 11 from revenues derived from the projects or programs financed by the revenue 12 bonds. (State ex rel. Brennan v. Bowman, 89 Nev. 330, 333 (1973))

13 Additionally, the State does not donate, loan or "gift" its money in violation of 14 this constitutional provision when the State dispenses state funds for a public





15 purpose and the State receives a valuable benefit or fair consideration in exchange 16 for the dispensation of such funds. (Lawrence v. Clark County, 127 Nev. Adv. Op. 17 32, 254 P.3d 606, 616 (2011)) In most cases, the courts generally will give great 18 weight and due deference to the Legislature's finding that a particular dispensation 19 of state funds serves a public purpose and the State receives a valuable benefit or fair consideration in exchange for the dispensation. (Washoe Cnty. Water Conserv. Dist. v. Beemer, 56 Nev. 104, 115 (1935); Cauble v. Beemer, 64 Nev. 77, 82-85 (1947); McLaughlin v. Hous. Auth. of Las Vegas, 68 Nev. 84, 93 (1951); State ex rel. Brennan v. Bowman, 89 Nev. 330, 332-33 (1973); Lawrence v. Clark County, 127 Nev. Adv. Op. 32, 254 P.3d 606, 612 (2011)) For example, the Nevada Supreme Court has held that legislation which promotes economic development and seeks to create, protect or enhance job opportunities "inures to the public benefit" and serves an important public purpose because it assists in "relieving unemployment and maintaining a stable economy." (State ex rel. Brennan v. Bowman, 89 Nev. 330, 333 (1973))

20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 20 31 32 33 45 36 37 38 39 Section 3 of this bill requires the Office of Economic Development, in consultation with the Director of the Department of Business and Industry, to develop and carry into effect a program under which certain small businesses owned by minorities or women may obtain loans to finance the expansion of their businesses in this State. Section 3 requires the Office to develop the procedures for applying for a loan, which must include, without limitation, a requirement to submit an application containing certain information about the applicant's business and the planned use of the loan. Section 3 further requires the Office to approve a loan if the Office finds that the business satisfies certain criteria and that the loan will enable the business to acquire the capital equipment necessary to enable the 40 business to expand and hire additional employees. Under section 3, if the Office 41 approves a loan, the loan must be made on such terms as the Office finds to be in 42 the best interests of this State, and the Director of the Department of Business and 43 Industry must fund the loan from the proceeds of the revenue bonds issued under 44 section 4 of this bill, in accordance with the Office's instructions.

45 Section 4 authorizes the Director to issue or request the issuance of revenue 46 bonds in the manner provided by the State Securities Law. Under section 4, the 47 proceeds of these revenue bonds must be used to pay the costs of the program.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, REPRESENTED IN SENATE AND ASSEMBLY, DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. 1. The Legislature hereby finds and declares that: 1 (a) Section 9 of Article 8 of the Nevada Constitution contains a 2 provision commonly known as a "gift clause" which restricts the State under certain circumstances from donating or loaning the 3 4 State's money or credit to any company, association or corporation, 5 except corporations formed for educational or charitable purposes. 6

(b) In Employers Insurance Company of Nevada v. State Board 7 of Examiners, 117 Nev. 249, 258 (2001), the Nevada Supreme Court 8 held that the State loans its credit in violation of Section 9 of Article 9 10 8 of the Nevada Constitution only when the State acts as a surety or guarantor for the debts of a company, corporation or association. 11

12 (c) In State ex rel. Brennan v. Bowman, 89 Nev. 330, 333 (1973), the Nevada Supreme Court held that the State does not loan 13





its credit in violation of Section 9 of Article 8 of the Nevada
 Constitution when the State issues revenue bonds which are not
 backed or guaranteed by the State's general credit or taxing powers
 but are payable solely from revenues derived from the projects or
 programs financed by the revenue bonds.

6 (d) In *Lawrence v. Clark County*, 127 Nev. Adv. Op. 32, 254 7 P.3d 606, 616 (2011), the Nevada Supreme Court held that the State 8 does not donate, loan or "gift" its money in violation of Section 9 of 9 Article 8 of the Nevada Constitution when the State dispenses state 10 funds for a public purpose and the State receives a valuable benefit 11 or fair consideration in exchange for the dispensation of the state 12 funds.

13 (e) In *McLaughlin v. Housing Authority of the City of Las* 14 *Vegas*, 68 Nev. 84, 93 (1951), and *Lawrence v. Clark County*, 127 15 Nev. Adv. Op. 32, 254 P.3d 606, 612 (2011), the Nevada Supreme 16 Court held that when the Legislature authorizes a state agency to 17 dispense state funds:

18 (1) The courts will carefully examine whether the Legislature 19 made an informed and appropriate finding that dispensation of the 20 state funds serves a public purpose and the State receives a valuable 21 benefit or fair consideration in exchange for the dispensation;

22 (2) The courts will give great weight and due deference to 23 the Legislature's finding, and the courts will uphold the 24 Legislature's finding unless it clearly appears to be erroneous and 25 without reasonable foundation; and

(3) The courts will closely examine whether the dispensing
state agency reviews all facts, figures and necessary information
when making the dispensation, and when the state agency has done
so, it will not be second-guessed by the courts.

30

2. The Legislature hereby further finds and declares that:

(a) In *State ex rel. Brennan v. Bowman*, 89 Nev. 330, 333
(1973), the Nevada Supreme Court held that legislation which
promotes economic development and seeks to create, protect or
enhance job opportunities "inures to the public benefit" and serves
an important public purpose because it assists in "relieving
unemployment and maintaining a stable economy."

(b) To promote, develop and maintain a stable economy in this
State, it is necessary and essential for the State to incentivize the
expansion of small businesses owned by women or members of
racial or ethnic minorities because in this State:

41 (1) Such businesses historically have lacked access to 42 sufficient capital to enable the businesses to make the capital 43 investments necessary to expand and hire additional employees; and

44 (2) Such businesses are more likely to employ greater 45 numbers of women or members of racial or ethnic minorities and



therefore relieve unemployment in many segments of the population
 of this State that traditionally have experienced the highest rates of
 unemployment and underemployment.

4

3. The Legislature hereby further finds and declares that:

5 (a) The purpose of this act is to develop and carry into effect a 6 state program under which disadvantaged small businesses located 7 in this State may obtain loans from the program to finance the 8 expansion of such small businesses.

9 (b) The provisions of this act are intended to serve an important 10 public purpose and ensure that the State receives valuable benefits 11 and fair consideration in exchange for each loan from the program 12 because:

13 (1) The program requires the dispensing state agency to 14 review all facts, figures and necessary information when making 15 each loan from the program; and

16 (2) The loans from the program will diversify and expand the 17 number and types of businesses in this State, will increase 18 employment opportunities for women and members of racial or 19 ethnic minorities in many segments of the population of this State that traditionally have experienced the highest rates 20 of 21 unemployment and underemployment, and will benefit the overall 22 public health, safety and welfare of the people of this State by 23 relieving unemployment, encouraging economic growth and 24 maintaining a stable economy.

25 **Sec. 2.** Chapter 231 of NRS is hereby amended by adding 26 thereto the provisions set forth as sections 3 and 4 of this act.

27 Sec. 3. 1. The Office, in consultation with the Director of 28 the Department of Business and Industry, shall develop and carry 29 into effect a program under which a disadvantaged small business 30 enterprise located in this State may obtain a loan from the 31 program to finance the expansion of its business.

2. In carrying out the program, the Office may make loans, 33 undertake a commitment to make loans or participate with private 34 lending institutions in the making of loans to finance the 35 expansion of a disadvantaged small business enterprise.

36 3. In determining whether the making of a loan to an 37 applicant is in the best interests of this State pursuant to this 38 section, the Office shall consider, without limitation, whether the 39 making of the loan will assist this State to:

40 (a) Diversify and expand the number and types of businesses 41 and industries in this State.

42 (b) Encourage economic growth and maintain a stable 43 economy.

44 (c) *Expand* employment opportunities or relieve 45 unemployment or underemployment in any segments of the





population of this State that traditionally have experienced the
 highest rates of unemployment and underemployment.

3 4. The Office shall establish procedures for applying for a 4 loan from the program. The procedures must require an applicant 5 to submit an application for a loan that includes, without 6 limitation:

(a) A statement of the proposed use of the loan;

(b) A business plan; and

7

8

28

9 (c) Such other information as the Office deems necessary to 10 determine whether the making of the loan to the applicant is in the 11 best interests of this State.

12 5. The Office shall approve an application for a loan 13 submitted pursuant to this section if the Office finds that:

14 (a) The disadvantaged small business enterprise is in 15 existence, operational and operated for profit and has the 16 capability to continue in operation in this State for a period 17 prescribed by the Office;

(b) The disadvantaged small business enterprise maintains its
 principal place of business in this State;

20 (c) The disadvantaged small business enterprise is in 21 compliance with all applicable licensing and registration 22 requirements in this State;

(d) The loan will enable the business to acquire the capital
equipment necessary to expand in this State and hire additional
employees in this State;

26 (e) There is adequate assurance that the loan will be repaid; 27 and

(f) The making of the loan is in the best interests of this State.

29 6. If the Office approves an application for a loan pursuant to 30 this section:

(a) The Office and the applicant must execute a loan
 agreement that contains such terms as the Office finds to be in the
 best interests of the State; and

(b) The Director of the Department of Business and Industry
must fund the loan from the proceeds of the revenue bonds issued
pursuant to section 4 of this act in accordance with the
instructions of the Office.

7. The rate of interest on loans made pursuant to the program must be as low as practicable, but sufficient to pay the cost of the program, including, without limitation, the repayment of bonds issued pursuant to section 4 of this act, and provide an appropriate reserve, as determined by the Office, in consultation with the Director of the Department of Business and Industry.

44 8. As used in this section:





1 (a) "Disadvantaged small business enterprise" means a small 2 business in this State:

3 (1) Of which at least 51 percent is owned by a natural 4 person who is a woman or a member of a racial or ethnic 5 minority; and

6 (2) Whose management and daily business operations are 7 controlled by one or more natural persons who are women or 8 members of a racial or ethnic minority.

9 (b) "Small business" means a business whose gross receipts do 10 not exceed \$1,000,000 for the year immediately preceding the date 11 of an application for a loan pursuant to this section.

12 Sec. 4. 1. To pay the cost of the program created pursuant to section 3 of this act, the Director of the Department of Business 13 and Industry may, in consultation with the Office, borrow money 14 15 or otherwise become obligated, and may provide evidence of those obligations by issuing or requesting the State Board of Finance to 16 issue revenue bonds in an aggregate principal amount not to 17 exceed \$10,000,000, in the manner provided by the State Securities 18 19 Law. 2. Any bonds issued pursuant to this section 20 and

21 administrative expenses related to the bonds are payable solely 22 from revenues pledged or available for their repayment. This 23 limitation must be plainly stated on the face of the bonds.

30



