

Assembly

GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS COMMITTEE
MINUTES OF THE MEETING
MARCH 8, 1971

56 ASSEMBLY SESSION

2-2a

ALL MEMBERS PRESENT

ALSO PRESENT: GRANT BASTIAN, HIWAY DEPARTMENT
JAMES LEIN, TAX COMMISSION
ROBERT MAPLES, WASHOE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT
WAYNE KENASTON, ARBITRATOR
ROSS CULBERTSON NSEA - CCCTA
LONIE SHIELDS, NSEA - WCTA
SENATOR POZZI
VICTOR GOODWIN
ERIC CRONKITE, DIRECTOR, STATE PARK SYSTEM
STATE PARK COMMISSION

Chairman Smith called the meeting to order.

Mr. Bastian spoke first explaining SB 129.

SB 129 - Provides new procedures to be used by state highway department for obtaining bids and executing contracts; raises informal bid limit.

Mr. Bastian explained to the committee that this bill would permit small contracts to be let in a shorter time and allow the department to put out more small bids.

Assemblyman Bryan pointed out that the bill would do away with the publication requirement.

Mr. Bastian replied that this was not the intent of the bill and the hiway department would have no objections to an amendment which would make clear that publication was required.

AB 178 - Extends amended provisions of Local Government Employee-Management Relations Act to all government employees; provides for binding arbitration; specifies certain prohibited practices.

Mr. Kenaston, an arbitrator of many years experience, who has worked under the Dodge Act in Mineral County and also in many public and private situations told the committee that in his opinion there were two things he would like to point out to the committee, one was from the stand point of time, enough time must be allowed for factfinding and arbitration. The other point he stressed was that in final and binding arbitration arbitrators are reluctant to ask too many questions and tend to relay on the information supplied to them by the parties concerned, while factfinders are more likely to gather more information and make a decision on more matters outside of the facts presented by the parties involved. Arbitrators are restricted from doing this in most cases.

Assemblyman Bryan asked if Mr. Kenaston favored the removal of the time limits in AB 178.

Mr. Kenaston replied that he thought this would be most helpful.

Assemblyman Bryan asked if Mr. Kenaston thought that final and binding arbitration was workable.

Mr. Kenaston replied that he felt it was particularly if the Labor Commissioner had veto power.

Assembly

GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS COMMITTEE
 MINUTES OF THE MEETING
 MARCH 8, 1971
 PAGE 2

Assemblyman Lauri asked Mr. Kenaston thought the language defining strike was adequate.

Mr. Kenaston replied that he felt he did not know enough about the bill to answer.

SB 172 - Removes advisory committee recommendations as limitation on powers of the tax commission.

Mr. Lein explained that this bill had been introduced to clear up a conflict in the tax commission's regulations and make it possible for the commission to act without the recommendations of the advisory committee.

AB 223 - Permits granting rights-of-ways for communication facilities by public governing bodies and agencies.

Mr. Wright of the Legislative Council explained to the committee that this bill had been requested by some local city attorneys to make definite they have the power in the local governments to grant this right-of-way.

SB 65 - Requires Division of State Parks to consult with Nevada Historical Society concerning historical accuracy of texts of historical markers.

Senator Pozzi spoke in favor of the bill and asked the committee to listen to the history of the texts of the historical markers.

Mr. Goodwin presented the case of the historical society and urged that the bill not be passed.

Mr. Cronkite spoke in favor of the bill explaining that the Park Department was trying to interest local citizens in these historical markers and that the historical society slowed down the process of writing the texts.

COMMITTEE ACTION

SB 66 - Assemblyman Getto moved DO PASS
 Assemblyman Dini seconded the motion.
 The motion carried unanimously.

SB 129 - Assemblyman Ronzone moved DO PASS AS AMENDED
 Assemblyman seconded the motion.
 The motion carried unanimously.

SB 172 - Assemblyman Branch moved DO PASS
 Assemblyman Getto seconded the motion.
 The motion carried unanimously.

AB 19 - Assemblyman Getto moved DO PASS AS AMENDED
 Assemblyman Ronzone seconded the motion.
 The motion carried unanimously.

AB 215 - Assemblyman Bryan moved DO PASS AS AMENDED

Assembly

GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS COMMITTEE
MINUTES OF THE MEETING

MARCH 8, 1971

PAGE 3

2-3

Assemblyman Dini seconded the motion.

Assemblyman Dini seconded the motion.

The motion carried unanimously.

It was decided by the committee that the chairman speak to the chairman of the ways and means committee and see if this bill could be placed on the floor without being referred to the ways and means committee as no money was considered in the bill.

- AB 243 - Assemblyman Bryan moved DO PASS
Assemblyman Getto seconded the motion.
Assemblymen Smith, Getto, Bryan, Hawkins, Dini, Ronzone voted yes.
Assemblymen Lauri, Branch and Frazzini voted no.
The motion carried.
- AB 404 - Assemblyman Bryan moved that the bill be referred to the Washoe-Storey Deligation.
Assemblyman Ronzone seconded the motion
The motion carried.
- AB 223 - Assemblyman Bryan moved Indefinite Postponement.
Assemblyman Ronzone seconded the motion.
The motion carried.
- SB 277 - Assemblyman Swallow spoke in favor of the bill.
Assemblyman Dini moved DO PASS
Assemblyman Bryan seconded the motion.
The motion carried unanimously.
- SB 265 - Assemblyman Getto moved DO PASS
Assemblyman Dini seconded the motion.
The motion carried unanimously.
- SJR 7 Assemblyman Ronzone moved DO PASS
Assemblyman Branch seconded the motion.
Assemblymen Smith, Ronzone, Branch, Lauri, Bryan voted yes.
Assemblymen Hawkins, Frazzini, Dini, Getto voted no.
The motion carried.
- AB 502 Assemblyman Bryan moved that Inspector of Mines Springer be subpoenaed to appear before the committee.
Assemblyman Getto seconded the motion.
The motion carried unanimously.

A committee introduction of DDR 829, 31-1184, 21-1175, 16-1990, and 23-1460 were approved by the committee.



STATE OF NEVADA

Employees Association, Inc. / Post Office Box 1016 - Carson City, Nevada 89701
Phone 882-3910

March 10, 1971

Honorable Hal Smith, Chairman
Assembly Government Affairs Committee
Legislative Building
Carson City, Nevada 89701

Dear Mr. Smith,

The State Employees Association wishes to make its position clear regarding various retirement bills now pending before the 56th Session of the Nevada Legislature.

We are quite concerned about the large number of retirement bills. At last count there were over twenty. Earlier in the session when there were fewer bills we supported several. Now, however, the numbers of such measures and their unknown impact upon the retirement system leads us to take a strong negative stand.

Before the start of this legislature our members had decided not to seek any improvements in the system this year. Our attitude was one of "hands off" for the time being. We can no longer take this position.

It is the position of the State of Nevada Employees Association that no retirement legislation with any fiscal impact be passed this session. We would like to support ACR 35 with some modifications to provide for an extensive two year study of the Public Employees Retirement System.

There currently exists disagreement over just what the system can absorb and what the costs are of various proposals. A full and complete study would answer these questions.

We realize that we are taking an unusual position for an employee organization but it is caused by a great deal of anxiety among our members concerning the Public Employees Retirement System and the effects of current legislation.

Our position against these measures does not extend to purely technical bills.

It was because of our deep concern that we retained Mr. Kenneth Buck as a retirement consultant. Mr. Buck has prepared a letter concerning two of the major bills.

Sincerely,

Bob Gagnier
Executive Director

cc: Members, Government Affairs

BG/kr

COATES, HERFURTH & ENGLAND

CONSULTING ACTUARIES
320 CALIFORNIA STREET
SAN FRANCISCO 94104

TELEPHONE
(415) 433-4440

OFFICES IN
SAN FRANCISCO
DENVER
PASADENA

July 13, 1970

Captain Keith Henrikson
1611 Clemson Road
Reno, Nevada 89502

Dear Captain Henrikson:

Estimated Cost of Providing Certain
Benefits to Police and Fire Members
under the
State of Nevada Retirement System

In accordance with your request of June 18, 1970, and a letter from Ken Buck dated July 10, 1970, authorizing us to use the Retirement System data of July 1968 to make cost estimates for you, we have determined the following:

- I. What is the estimated additional contribution as a percentage of payroll required to allow police and fire members to retire at any age after ²⁰30 years of service?
- II. What is the estimated additional contribution as a percentage of payroll required to allow police and fire members to retire at any age after 25 years of service?

You have requested that we furnish this information on the following basis:

- a) If the estimated additional cost is divided equally between the employee and employer, with the provision that the employee on termination or death receives a return of his entire contributions.

2-7

- b) If the estimated additional cost is borne entirely by the employer.
- c) If the estimated additional cost is divided equally between the employee and employer, with the provision that the employee on termination or death does not receive the return of his contributions which are in excess of the present level of contribution (i.e., 6% of payroll).

Indicated below are the results of our analysis expressed as a percentage of payroll:

	<u>Employer</u>	<u>Employee</u>
I. a)	9.8%	9.8%
b)	17.7	-0-
c)	8.85	8.85
II. a)	2.5	2.5
b)	4.6	-0-
c)	2.3	2.3

The indicated additional rates of contribution assume that all members will retire at their very first opportunity after they attain the years of service making them eligible for the proposed benefit. If only a portion of the membership, say 30%, retired when given the first opportunity to do so, the additional rates of contribution would be 30% of those indicated.

Because the greatest expense to provide the proposed benefits is on account of the past years of service during which time contributions were not made in anticipation of these benefits, the introduction of the above increased rates pertains to the present police and fire members, future new entrants into the System will cause this additional rate to reduce.

In connection with this assignment, we have reviewed the police and fire provisions of the following governmental retirement systems:

1. State of Oregon
2. State of Washington
3. California Highway Patrol
4. California Agency - Safety
5. State of Arizona
6. State of Utah (State and Local Police)
7. State of Utah (Firemen)
8. City of San Francisco (Police and Fire)
9. City of Los Angeles (Police and Fire)
10. Wyoming State Police
11. California County Systems

Of those Systems reviewed, none have your precise proposal as regards eligibility for retirement. The California Highway Patrol provides that members may retire at age 50 without a years of service requirement, while the Cities of San Francisco and Los Angeles provide that members may retire at age 50 after completing 25 years of service. However, none of these California Plans provide as liberal a benefit as 50% of final salary after 20 years of service, as you requested.

It should be noted that under your proposals, the value of the benefits to the Police and Fire groups is, on the average, at least double that under the present System. As the actuaries for the Nevada State System, we, as you, are concerned with the soundness of the entire System. Therefore, if your proposals are adopted, we would strongly recommend that in each future valuation of the System, the Police and Fire group be separated from the miscellaneous members and separate experience developed. In this way, rates could be developed specifically for your membership.

You have also requested that we determine the actual dollar cost per member per year if these proposals are adopted, in order that provision

might be made to increase various insurance rates in the State to fully or partially provide for the increased benefits.

The cost estimate shown below assumes an average salary of \$8,000 per year. Such cost would proportionately increase or decrease, depending on the average salary of the group. In addition, were only 30% of your membership to retire at the first opportunity to do so, under the provision, then only 30% of the developed cost would be required.

Cost for Present Membership

- I. If members are allowed to retire after 20 years of service
- \$1,416/member/year
- II. If members are allowed to retire after 25 years of service
- \$368/member/year

The idea of obtaining contributions from insurance premiums collected has been used in other governmental plans. In general, however, this method is not satisfactory, because there is no direct relationship between gross premiums collected and retirement benefits paid.

If we can be of further assistance to you, please feel free to call on us.

Sincerely,

COATES, HERFURTH & ENGLAND
Consulting Actuaries

By _____
Sanford M. Jacobson

SMJ/skd

cc: Mr. Donald D. Anderson



STATE OF NEVADA
PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT BOARD

P.O. Box 637

CARSON CITY, NEVADA 89701

DONALD D. ANDERSON
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

ELBERT B. EDWARDS
CHAIRMAN
BOULDER CITY
CLARENCE SWAIN
ELY
THOMAS L. WAR
LAS VEGAS
ROBERT C. WEEMER
RENO
JAMES H. SULLIVAN
RENO

ANNUAL IMPACT ON PUBLIC AGENCY BUDGETS OF PERCENTAGE INCREASES
IN EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTION RATES TO THE RETIREMENT SYSTEM

(For the fiscal year 1971-1972)

<u>STATE AGENCIES</u>	1/4 %	1/2 %	3/4 %	1 %	1-1/4%	1-1/2 %
University of Nevada	\$ 41,000	\$ 82,000	\$123,000	\$164,000	\$205,000	\$ 246,000
Highway Department	36,500	73,000	109,500	146,000	182,500	219,000
Employment Security	8,500	17,000	25,500	34,000	42,500	51,000
Motor Vehicle Dept.	8,000	16,000	24,000	32,000	40,000	48,000
State Prison	5,000	10,000	15,000	20,000	25,000	30,000
Nevada Industrial Comm.	3,000	6,000	9,000	12,000	15,000	18,000
Miscellaneous Agencies	56,000	112,000	168,000	224,000	280,000	336,000
Total State Costs	\$158,000	\$316,000	\$474,000	\$632,000	\$790,000	\$ 948,000
 <u>COUNTIES</u>						
Churchill (all agencies)	\$ 3,500	\$ 7,000	\$ 10,500	\$ 14,000	\$ 17,500	\$ 21,000
Clark	45,000	90,000	135,000	180,000	225,000	270,000
Southern Memorial Hosp.	14,000	28,000	42,000	56,000	70,000	84,000
Douglas	2,000	4,000	6,000	8,000	10,000	12,000
Elko	3,500	7,000	10,500	14,000	17,500	21,000
Esmeralda	400	800	1,200	1,600	2,000	2,400
Eureka	500	1,000	1,500	2,000	2,500	3,000
Humboldt	900	1,800	2,700	3,600	4,500	5,400
Humboldt Co. Hospital	900	1,800	2,700	3,600	4,500	5,400
Lander	1,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	5,000	6,000
Lincoln	900	1,800	2,700	3,600	4,500	5,400
Lyon	1,500	3,000	4,500	6,000	7,500	9,000
Mineral	1,600	3,200	4,800	6,400	8,000	9,600
Mt. Grant Hospital	900	1,800	2,700	3,600	4,500	5,400
Nye	2,200	4,400	6,600	8,800	11,000	13,200
Nye County Hospital	500	1,000	1,500	2,000	2,500	3,000
Ormsby (incl. Hospital)	2,000	4,000	6,000	8,000	10,000	12,000
Pershing	600	1,200	1,800	2,400	3,000	3,600
Pershing Hospital	500	1,000	1,500	2,000	2,500	3,000
Storey	300	600	900	1,200	1,500	1,800
Washoe (Incl. Hospital)	30,600	61,200	91,800	122,400	153,000	183,600
White Pine	2,200	4,400	6,600	8,800	11,000	13,200
Total County Costs	\$115,500	\$231,000	\$346,500	\$462,000	\$577,500	\$693,000
Misc. Small Agencies	\$ 18,500	\$ 37,000	\$ 55,500	\$ 74,000	\$ 92,500	\$111,000

1/4 % 1/2 % 3/4 % 1 % 1-1/4 % 1-1/2 %

2-11

School Districts

Churchill	\$ 4,000	\$ 8,000	\$ 12,000	\$ 16,000	\$ 20,000	\$ 24,000
Clark	100,000	200,000	300,000	400,000	500,000	600,000
Douglas	3,000	6,000	9,000	12,000	15,000	18,000
Elko	6,500	13,000	19,500	26,000	32,500	39,000
Esmeralda	500	1,000	1,500	2,000	2,500	3,000
Eureka	500	1,000	1,500	2,000	2,500	3,000
Humboldt	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	12,500	15,000
Lander	1,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	5,000	6,000
Lincoln	2,000	4,000	6,000	8,000	10,000	12,000
Lyon	3,500	7,000	10,500	14,000	17,500	21,000
Mineral	3,000	6,000	9,000	12,000	15,000	18,000
Nye	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	12,500	15,000
Ormsby	5,500	11,000	16,500	22,000	27,500	33,000
Pershing	1,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	5,000	6,000
Storey	500	1,000	1,500	2,000	2,500	3,000
Washoe	43,500	87,000	130,500	174,000	217,500	261,000
White Pine	4,500	9,000	13,500	18,000	22,500	27,000
Total Cost to Schools	\$184,000	\$368,000	\$552,000	\$736,000	\$920,000	\$1,104,000

Cities

Boulder	\$ 1,600	\$ 3,200	\$ 4,800	\$ 6,400	\$ 8,000	\$ 9,600
Caliente	200	400	600	800	1,000	1,200
Carlin	400	800	1,200	1,600	2,000	2,400
Carson	3,000	6,000	9,000	12,000	15,000	18,000
Elko	1,500	3,000	4,500	6,000	7,500	9,000
Ely	600	1,200	1,800	2,400	3,000	3,600
Fallon	900	1,800	2,700	3,600	4,500	5,400
Gabbs	100	200	300	400	500	600
Henderson	3,000	6,000	9,000	12,000	15,000	18,000
Las Vegas,	34,500	69,000	103,500	138,000	172,500	207,000
North Las Vegas	7,500	15,000	22,500	30,000	37,500	45,000
Reno	18,000	36,000	54,000	72,000	90,000	108,000
Sparks	5,000	10,000	15,000	20,000	25,000	30,000
Wells	300	600	900	1,200	1,500	1,800
Winnemucca	600	1,200	1,800	2,400	3,000	3,600
Yerington	300	600	900	1,200	1,500	1,800
Total Cost to Cities	\$ 77,500	\$155,000	\$232,500	\$310,000	\$387,500	\$465,000

TOTAL COST TO 20 REPORTING AGENCIES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1971-1972 (Projected for growth):

An increase in contribution rate of:

1/4 % =	\$ 550,000
1/2	1,100,000
3/4	1,650,000
1	2,200,000
1-1/4	2,750,000
1-1/2	3,300,000
1-3/4	3,850,000
2	4,400,000

Testimony of Mr. Jacobson, Actuary
Ways and Means Committee
March 4, 1971

Mr. Stan Jacobson, representing Coats, Heath and England in San Francisco, was present to discuss funding of State's retirement system.

2- 13

Mr. Jacobsen stated that the method of funding retirement system in Nevada was not customary among other states. Nevada has an non-funded system in which no interest is being paid; consequently, the unfunded liability keeps increasing. He stated that providing the cost of benefits when they become due is the liability of the system. We must attempt to formulate the amount of money necessary to pay out for benefits of the system. Another consideration is the amount of money coming in from employers and employees. Presently it is 6% from each respectively. He stated that another asset of system is current funds on hand which are being invested.

In June, 1968, the unfunded liability was \$117,000,000. He stated that the interest on this amount was part of necessary funds to pay the benefits. The problem of the system being that State promises future benefits and without interest the State will not have money to pay these benefits.

Mr. Jacobsen's firm recommended an increase in employer-employee contributions in 1969 which was overlooked by Legislature. Presently \$9,000,000 is needed to pay the interest. Present system is doing nothing to liquidate the unfunded liability to pay benefits. Some states amortize this over 30-50 years. He stated that for example if State paid \$2,000,000 a year we would then be in a position to liquidate this liability in 30 years.

He guaranteed that a Legislature session would have to face the question of where they were going to get the money for this retirement program in the near future. He predicted that this program would ultimately go bankrupt. He questioned the constitutionality of this unfunding.

Mr. Jacobson told the Committee members that if all of the State employees who had paid money into the fund requested their money back, the State would not have the funds to pay them. He felt that contributions were low compared to benefits being received.

\$142,000,000 is presently in fund today; \$53,000,000 of total amount in fund composes contributions of employees.

Discussion on raising employer-employee contributions from 6% to 9% and State contributing \$2,000,000 a year (Jacobson, Schofield, Swackhamer).

Mr. Keith Henrikson challenged Mr. Jacobson's findings and questioned whether or not we were in trouble. He presented the Committee with a letter from Barbanell-Liever, Inc., Pension Fund Advisors, along with a letter from Coates, Herfurth and England.

Mr. Henrikson stated that all reports from Coates, Herfurth, and England have always been in regards to what it would cost to fully fund this system. He didn't believe that any Legislature ever intended to make this a fully funded system.

Being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 4:45 P.M.



DONALD D. ANDERSON
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

STATE OF NEVADA
PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT BOARD

P.O. Box 637

CARSON CITY, NEVADA 89701

ELBERT D. EDWARDS
CHAIRMAN
BOULDER CITY
CLARENCE SWAIN
ELY
THOMAS L. WAR
LAS VEGAS
ROBERT C. WEEMS
RENO
JAMES H. GULLIVAN
RENO

2-15

ANNUAL IMPACT ON PUBLIC AGENCY BUDGETS OF PERCENTAGE INCREASES
IN EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTION RATES TO THE RETIREMENT SYSTEM

(For the fiscal year 1971-1972)

STATE AGENCIES	1/4 %	1/2 %	3/4 %	1 %	1-1/4%	1-1/2 %
University of Nevada	\$ 41,000	\$ 82,000	\$123,000	\$164,000	\$205,000	\$ 246,000
Highway Department	36,500	73,000	109,500	146,000	182,500	219,000
Employment Security	8,500	17,000	25,500	34,000	42,500	51,000
Motor Vehicle Dept.	8,000	16,000	24,000	32,000	40,000	48,000
State Prison	5,000	10,000	15,000	20,000	25,000	30,000
Nevada Industrial Comm.	3,000	6,000	9,000	12,000	15,000	18,000
Miscellaneous Agencies	56,000	112,000	168,000	224,000	280,000	336,000
Total State Costs	\$158,000	\$316,000	\$474,000	\$632,000	\$790,000	\$ 948,000

COUNTIES	1/4 %	1/2 %	3/4 %	1 %	1-1/4%	1-1/2 %
Churchill (all agencies)	\$ 3,500	\$ 7,000	\$ 10,500	\$ 14,000	\$ 17,500	\$ 21,000
Clark	45,000	90,000	135,000	180,000	225,000	270,000
Southern Memorial Hosp.	14,000	28,000	42,000	56,000	70,000	84,000
Douglas	2,000	4,000	6,000	8,000	10,000	12,000
Elko	3,500	7,000	10,500	14,000	17,500	21,000
Esmeralda	400	800	1,200	1,600	2,000	2,400
Eureka	500	1,000	1,500	2,000	2,500	3,000
Humboldt	900	1,800	2,700	3,600	4,500	5,400
Humboldt Co. Hospital	900	1,800	2,700	3,600	4,500	5,400
Lander	1,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	5,000	6,000
Lincoln	900	1,800	2,700	3,600	4,500	5,400
Lyon	1,500	3,000	4,500	6,000	7,500	9,000
Mineral	1,600	3,200	4,800	6,400	8,000	9,600
Mt. Grant Hospital	900	1,800	2,700	3,600	4,500	5,400
Nye	2,200	4,400	6,600	8,800	11,000	13,200
Nye County Hospital	500	1,000	1,500	2,000	2,500	3,000
Ormsby (incl. Hospital)	2,000	4,000	6,000	8,000	10,000	12,000
Pershing	600	1,200	1,800	2,400	3,000	3,600
Pershing Hospital	500	1,000	1,500	2,000	2,500	3,000
Storey	300	600	900	1,200	1,500	1,800
Washoe (Incl. Hospital)	30,600	61,200	91,800	122,400	153,000	183,600
White Pine	2,200	4,400	6,600	8,800	11,000	13,200
Total County Costs	\$115,500	\$231,000	\$346,500	\$462,000	\$577,500	\$693,000

Misc. Small Agencies \$ 18,500 \$ 37,000 \$ 55,500 \$ 74,000 \$ 92,500 \$111,000

1/4 % 1/2 % 3/4 % 1 % 1-1/4 % 1-1/2 %

School Districts

Churchill	\$ 4,000	\$ 8,000	\$ 12,000	\$ 16,000	\$ 20,000	\$ 24,000
Clark	100,000	200,000	300,000	400,000	500,000	600,000
Douglas	3,000	6,000	9,000	12,000	15,000	18,000
Elko	6,500	13,000	19,500	26,000	32,500	39,000
Esmeralda	500	1,000	1,500	2,000	2,500	3,000
Eureka	500	1,000	1,500	2,000	2,500	3,000
Humboldt	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	12,500	15,000
Lander	1,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	5,000	6,000
Lincoln	2,000	4,000	6,000	8,000	10,000	12,000
Lyon	3,500	7,000	10,500	14,000	17,500	21,000
Mineral	3,000	6,000	9,000	12,000	15,000	18,000
Nye	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	12,500	15,000
Ormsby	5,500	11,000	16,500	22,000	27,500	33,000
Pershing	1,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	5,000	6,000
Storey	500	1,000	1,500	2,000	2,500	3,000
Washoe	43,500	87,000	130,500	174,000	217,500	261,000
White Pine	4,500	9,000	13,500	18,000	22,500	27,000
Total Cost to Schools	\$184,000	\$368,000	\$552,000	\$736,000	\$920,000	\$1,104,000

Cities

Boulder	\$ 1,600	\$ 3,200	\$ 4,800	\$ 6,400	\$ 8,000	\$ 9,600
Caliente	200	400	600	800	1,000	1,200
Carlin	400	800	1,200	1,600	2,000	2,400
Carson	3,000	6,000	9,000	12,000	15,000	18,000
Elko	1,500	3,000	4,500	6,000	7,500	9,000
Ely	600	1,200	1,800	2,400	3,000	3,600
Fallon	900	1,800	2,700	3,600	4,500	5,400
Gabbs	100	200	300	400	500	600
Henderson	3,000	6,000	9,000	12,000	15,000	18,000
Las Vegas,	34,500	69,000	103,500	138,000	172,500	207,000
North Las Vegas	7,500	15,000	22,500	30,000	37,500	45,000
Reno	18,000	36,000	54,000	72,000	90,000	108,000
Sparks	5,000	10,000	15,000	20,000	25,000	30,000
Wells	300	600	900	1,200	1,500	1,800
Winnemucca	600	1,200	1,800	2,400	3,000	3,600
Yerington	300	600	900	1,200	1,500	1,800
Total Cost to Cities	\$ 77,500	\$155,000	\$232,500	\$310,000	\$387,500	\$465,000

TOTAL COST TO 80 REPORTING AGENCIES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1971-1972 (Projected for growth):

An increase in contribution rate of:

1/4 % =	\$ 550,000
1/2	1,100,000
3/4	1,650,000
1	2,200,000
1-1/4	2,750,000
1-1/2	3,300,000
1-3/4	3,850,000
2	4,400,000



Telegram

(1043)

-PRB001 SPB115 SSC344

PR LGA 36 CX PDF=LAS VEGAS NEV 1 950P 1971 MAR 2 AM 8 25 PST

=ASSEMBLYMAN HAL SMITH=

LEGISLATIVE BLDG CARSON CITY NEV=

DEAR ASSEMBLYMAN SMITH I REGRET I CAN NOT TAKE TIME FROM MY CLASSROOM TO ATTEND THE COMMITTEE HEARING ON AB 318

I ASK YOU TO PLEASE CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING 1. ANY CONSOLIDATION BILL WHICH WOULD PHYSICALLY CONSOLIDATE EXISTING ENTITIES SHOULD GUARANTEE THE RIGHT OF SELF

-DETERMINATION TO EACH ENTITY INVOLVED MUCH THE SAME MANNER OF THE RECENT SPARKS /RENO PROPOSAL.

2. A STUDY SHOULD BE UNDERTAKEN BEFORE ANY FURTHER ACTION, TO A. DETERMINE SPECIFICALLY WHAT BENEFITS WOULD



Telegram

ACCRUE TO THE PEOPLE, PARTICULARLY THE CITIZENS OF
NORTH LAS VEGAS. B. ASCERTAIN EXACTLY WHAT SERVICES ARE
BEING DUPLICATED AND HOW CONSOLIDATION WOULD ELIMINATE
SAME. C. CLEARLY DELINEATE WHAT, IF ANY, ECONOMY WOULD
BE EFFECTED, AND D. CLEARLY DELINEATE WHERE EFFICIENCY
IN GOVERNMENT WOULD BE AFFECTED. 3. NOTE THE RESULT OF
A COMPREHENSIVE QUESTIONNAIRE I PREPARED AND MAILED TO
1000 RANDOMLY SELECTED CITIZENS OF NORTH LAS VEGAS WITH
A 37 0/0 RETURN. ON THE "CONSOLIDATION" SECTION, 832 0/0
FAVORED "NO CONSOLIDATION WHATSOEVER" 51 0/0 FAVORED
"NO CONSOLIDATION WITHOUT AN AUTHORIZING VOTE BY THE
CITIZENS OF NORTH LAS VEGAS," 12 0/0 AVORED "SOME



Telegram

CONSOLIDATION IS NECESSARY BUT IT SHOULD BE LIMITED TO SERVICES ONLY," AND JUST 5 0/0 FAVORED PHYSICAL CONSOLIDATION IN ANY FORM. PLEASE CONSIDER CAREFULLY ANY BILL THAT WOULD DILUTE THE VOTE OF 45,000 PEOPLE AND POSSIBLY ELIMINATE A CITY AGAINST THE WISHES OF 95 0/0 OF THESE CITIZENS PLEASE READ THIS INTO THE MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS SINCERELY=

WENDELL G WAITE COUNCILMAN NORTH LAS VEGAS=

=AB318 1 2 B C D 3 1000 37 32 51 12 5 45,000 95=.



Telegram

2-20

(1039)

=PRB029 SSK064

PR LGA 104 LA PDF=LAS VEGAS NEV 2 1022A PST=

ASSEMBLYMAN HAL SMITH=

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY BLDG CARSON CITY NEV=

=MAY I RESPECTFULLY REQUEST CONTINUATION OF THE HEARING
ON A B 318. THIS WILL ALLOW THE BOARD OF COUNTY
COMMISSIONERS TO PREPAIR ITS COMENTS AT ITS MARCH 5TH
1971 MEETING RESPECTFULLY=

DAVID B HENRY COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR=

The Retirement Fund

To the editor:

A SUN news story reports the concern of Assemblyman William Swackhammer over a large "unfunded liability" of the Public Employees' Retirement Fund, funding which he states will have to be met by large contributions of workers and their employing agencies in the 1971-1973 biennium.

It is unclear why there is this sudden concern over a situation which was called to the attention of legislators two years ago, and which has been quite obvious for several years. The matter was specifically called to the attention of Governor Laxalt in 1968, who showed not the slightest interest.

Mr. Swackhammer believes workers must pay into their fund not only the usual 6 per cent of their salaries, but an additional 2.19 per cent to make up the deficiency of funding. This suggests that the shortage of funding exists now because the past contribution rate was too low. Further, it leads to a conclusion that his proposal will solve the problem for the future, which is not true.

The deficiency of funding is for the most part attributable to the fact that investment results achieved by the Retirement Commission have been among the poorest in the nation. When examined about two years ago, the market value of the securities in the fund (mostly bonds) was found to be some 15 per cent lower than their cost. The "paper loss" on assets was a cool \$15 million. The governor and the Legislature found no reason to be excited about this in 1969, though

they have recently been highly agitated by paper losses on Nevada Industrial Commission assets that were by comparison chicken feed.

Unfortunately, the Retirement Fund is potentially a serious problem for future Nevada assemblies, and it is not under control. It needs the most expert management.

If assets of the fund had been expertly managed in the past, there would be adequate funding today for greater benefits to survivors of pensioners, and in particular for pensions that could begin to vest (belong to workers) after perhaps only 5 years of service. As matters stand now, most covered workers do not achieve pension rights until employed 29 years.

If the poor condition of the fund today is traceable to a poor late or to poor management, workers will rightly be angered by a request to increase their pension contributions by another 2.19 per cent. The taxpayers should also be angered to find that they will have to put up more money to compensate for legislative neglect of an obvious problem.

The Legislature needs to undertake an in-depth study of the law which controls the Retirement Fund, because some changes are clearly required. It also needs to put the fund in the hands of a commission which is competent to deal with rapidly changing conditions in securities markets.

The Legislature should forget about raising the contribution rates of covered workers until it is quite sure it really knows what is causing the problem.

ROBERT RIEKE



STATE OF NEVADA

Employees Association, Inc. / Post Office Box 1016 - Carson City, Nevada 89701
Phone 882-3910

March 10, 1971

Honorable Hal Smith, Chairman
Assembly Government Affairs Committee
Legislative Building
Carson City, Nevada 89701

Dear Mr. Smith,

The State Employees Association wishes to make its position clear regarding various retirement bills now pending before the 56th Session of the Nevada Legislature.

We are quite concerned about the large number of retirement bills. At last count there were over twenty. Earlier in the session when there were fewer bills we supported several. Now, however, the numbers of such measures and their unknown impact upon the retirement system leads us to take a strong negative stand.

Before the start of this legislature our members had decided not to seek any improvements in the system this year. Our attitude was one of "hands off" for the time being. We can no longer take this position.

It is the position of the State of Nevada Employees Association that no retirement legislation with any fiscal impact be passed this session. We would like to support ACR 35 with some modifications to provide for an extensive two year study of the Public Employees Retirement System.

There currently exists disagreement over just what the system can absorb and what the costs are of various proposals. A full and complete study would answer these questions.

We realize that we are taking an unusual position for an employee organization but it is caused by a great deal of anxiety among our members concerning the Public Employees Retirement System and the effects of current legislation.

Our position against these measures does not extend to purely technical bills.

1

NEVADA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

NEVADA STATE LIBRARY
Carson City, Nevada 89701

2-21

Mr. Hal Smith
Assembly
Legislative Bldg.
Carson City, Nevada 89701

Dear Mr. Smith:

Yesterday April 8th A. B. 215 (documents depository bill) after having been amended in the Senate (amendment requested by the Secretary of State) has been returned to Government Affairs Committee with a minor change. Mr. Koontz urged that Bound volumes of the Statutes of Nevada be included in the exclusions.

The Nevada Library Association does not object to this amendment and hopes your committee will give the bill a do pass immediately in order that it will not die in committee before Tuesday (the target date for closing work on all bills introduced this session).

If you have questions concerning A. B. 215, please feel free to contact me at 882-7373 or 882-4073.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Jack I Gardner

Jack I. Gardner,
Legislative Committee

160
264
421

ROY B. ROBINETTE
INCLINE BEACH ON LAKE TAHOE
(702) 831-0283

2-25

MAIL ADDRESS: POST OFFICE BOX 186, INCLINE VILLAGE, NEVADA 89450, U.S.A.

March 8, 1971

Mr. Hal Smith, Chairman
Committee on Government Affairs
Nevada State Assembly
Carson City, Nevada 89701

Dear Hal:

As you know, I live at Lake Tahoe all year around and have now for many years. During these years, I have taken an active interest in affairs concerning the Tahoe Basin and I am currently Chairman of the Citizens Advisory Committee of the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency. For these reasons, I feel I have a good knowledge of the situation in the Tahoe Basin and I am writing this letter on my own behalf and on behalf of many of us at Lake Tahoe who now have sewage disposal problems.

The situation requires relief during this session of the Nevada Legislature. Export of sewage from the Tahoe Basin is required by Federal edict and by Executive Order of the Governor of Nevada. The latest existing date for compliance is December 31, 1972. At the present time, no building permits are being approved by the Department of Environmental Health of the State of Nevada unless there is a definite commitment to export from the Basin the sewage from such a building. There are several small areas in the portion of the Tahoe Basin lying within Nevada which are not now within any sanitary improvement district and are neither large enough nor have enough assessed valuation to make it possible to finance and operate a sewage treatment system at all--let alone export the treated effluent from the Basin. Therefore, some means must be found to have these areas serviced as equitably as possible to all persons involved by the existing sewage treatment facilities.

At present, there is no way to require any district to service these areas. Section 2, NRS 318.258 (bottom of Page 2 and Page 3 of AB-264) does provide for the boundaries of a district to be enlarged by the filing of a petition. However, "The Board shall grant or deny the petition and the action of the Board shall be final and conclusive." (Lines 15 and 16, Page 3 of AB-264.)

Presently there are four areas and several individuals in the Incline-Crystal Bay area alone which have been denied annexation or service. In Douglas County, there are several others with various problems because of size, low population density and location.

The amendments suggested to AB-264 under Section 2, through line 28, appear to be good additions to the Bill.

The addition of Subsection 6, however, although good in intent, may pose some problems in administration. For instance, if the rates charged for the services rendered (sewage, as an example) exactly cover the cost of the operations, there may not be a problem, but if the rates charged exceed the cost of the services rendered, then the excess benefits other people to the detriment of those receiving the limited services; or, to reverse the situation, if the rates charged do not cover the cost of the services rendered, then the deficit benefits those receiving the limited services to the detriment of others. This question becomes further involved if one has to take into account the administrative costs of operating in a district many services and performing many functions which do not directly relate to the limited services being rendered to "any real property included within a district for any limited purpose."

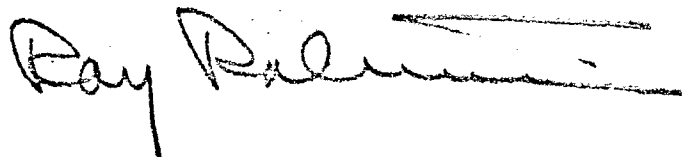
Further, there is the question, which may be a constitutional one, of being administered by a Board of Trustees over which there is no control through the exercise of choice by way of a vote, or of voting for a Trustee who has many responsibilities not related to the limited services rendered. This latter question may, or may not, raise certain problems in financing the obligations of any given district.

For these reasons, you should give favorable consideration to AB-421.

If NRS Chapter 318 is amended by the passage of both these Bills (AB-264 and AB-421), there will then be enough flexibility in the law to enable each of the problem areas in the Tahoe Basin to solve their sewage export problems in some manner most equitable to all involved--and, incidentally, to assist greatly in the preservation of our great National asset, Lake Tahoe.

Thank you sincerely for your time and consideration.

Very truly yours,



LAS VEGAS VALLEY WATER DISTRICT

3700 WEST CHARLESTON BOULEVARD
BOX 4427 P. O. ANNEX
LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89102
TELEPHONE 870-2011

2 27

March 6, 1971

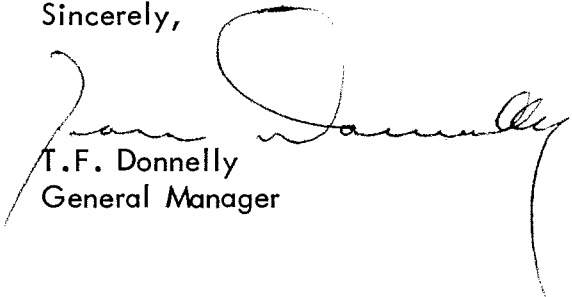
The Honorable Hal Smith
Legislative Counsel Bureau
Legislative Building
401 South Carson Street
Carson City, Nevada 89701

Dear Hal:

In our brief conversation yesterday with regard to A.B. 318, I informed you that the Water District Directors are of the opinion that water distribution and service will be an important factor in considerations by the proposed committee and that consequently, the Water District should be represented. We will appreciate your consideration of an amendment to the bill to provide for this.

Best personal regards.

Sincerely,


T.F. Donnelly
General Manager

CITY OF RENO
RENO, NEVADA

2-28

March 2, 1971

The Honorable Hal Smith
Chairman, Committee on Government Affairs
Assembly Chambers
Carson City, Nevada 89701

Dear Sir:

As City Clerk of the City of Reno, I would be remiss in my duties if I did not draw your attention to a serious problem apparent in Assembly Bill 404 which provides for the appointment of the City Clerk of the City of Reno. Section 1 of A.B. 404 states, in part: "Any person elected to the office of city clerk before the effective date of this amendatory act shall continue to hold office until the expiration of the term for which he may have been elected." The present term of Reno City Clerk will expire June 14, 1971. Therefore, the office of City Clerk is scheduled to be included on the ballot at the next primary and general municipal elections in the City of Reno to be held on May 4, 1971 and June 8, 1971, respectively. The first day for filing is March 25, 1971.

Section 3 of A.B. 404 provides for an effective date upon passage and approval. If the effective date of A.B. 404 occurs after March 25, 1971, then the City of Reno and this office will be faced with having an office on the ballot which could become appointive prior to the primary municipal election on May 4, 1971. This will occur because this office must prepare our ballot on the first day after filing closes which is on April 2, 1971.

May I respectfully request that your committee set, as early as possible, a hearing date on A.B. 404. I would appreciate being notified of the hearing date in order that I can be present.

The Honorable Hal Smith
Page 2
March 2, 1971

I should like to make it clear that I am not in opposition to A.B. 404, but if the bill should receive favorable consideration, then it should be given immediate attention so that it will become effective prior to the first day for filing affidavits of candidacy on March 25, 1971.

Also, Section 5 of Article IV of the Charter of the City of Reno provides for the salary of the city clerk. The state legislature sets the salary range of the city clerk by amending, from time to time, this section of the Charter. The city council, by resolution, fixes the amount of the clerk's salary within the established range. Should the office of city clerk become appointive pursuant to A.B. 404, it would seem that A.B. 404 should also amend Section 5 of the Charter concerning the clerk's salary to provide that the salary be fixed in the same manner as other appointed officials of the City of Reno.

Very truly yours,


KAY KISTLER
City Clerk

cc: Members of Committee

March 5, 1971

Hon. Hal Smith, Chairman
Committee on Government Affairs
Assembly Chambers
Carson City, Nevada 89701

Dear Hal:

I am writing concerning AB 404 which would make the office of the Clerk of the City of Reno appointive rather than elective. This letter is written as a resident and taxpayer in Reno since 1936.

It has always been my opinion that a strictly ministerial public office should be appointive. Positions that concern policy should be elective. In accordance with this idea I favored the removal of the clerk of the supreme court from the ballot and opposed the removal of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Retaining a ministerial office on the ballot can lead to the election and retention of an incompetent person in the office. Making it appointive means that the incumbent can be removed without delay if found incompetent. It also means that a competent and diligent person may be retained to the advantage of the city as his experience accumulates.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely
Kenneth Buck
Kenneth Buck
2210 Ward Place
Reno, Nevada 89503

cc - All Committee Members

P. S. I will note that my son-in-law is presently employed in the office of the Reno City Clerk which accounts, in part, for my interest in the bill and knowledge of the office.



NEVADA TAXPAYERS ASSOCIATION

P.O. BOX 633

200 N. Fall Street

CARSON CITY, NEVADA

2-31
AREA CODE 702
882-2697

M. E. LUNDBERG, ELKO
PRESIDENT

E. V. FRANCY, HENDERSON
VICE PRESIDENT

W. HOWARD GRAY, RENO
VICE PRESIDENT

CARL SODERBLOM, RENO
SECRETARY-TREASURER

E. L. NEWTON, CARSON CITY
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

2 March 1971

Mr. Hal Smith, Chairman
Government Affairs Committee
Legislative Building
Carson City, Nevada 89701

Dear Hal:

Your Committee has under consideration S.J.R. 7, which proposes to submit to the people a Constitutional Amendment to increase the State debt limit from one percent of assessed valuation to three percent of assessed valuation. The State now has a debt capacity in excess of \$20 million to which is added a debt capacity for specific purposes of approximately an equal amount. Nevada Taxpayers Association is opposed to an increase of the general debt limit because we believe that taxes to service such an increased debt would place upon the people of the state an intolerable burden and one which is specifically not necessary.

I would appreciate notification when you and your committee undertake the consideration of this matter.

Very truly yours,

E. L. Newton

Executive Secretary

ELN:fc

Mike O'Callaghan

~~PAUL AXEL~~
Governor



2-32

March 2, 1971

**NEVADA
STATE
PARK
SYSTEM**

ERIC R. CRONKHITE
Administrator

ROOM 221
NYE BUILDING
201 S. FALL STREET
CARSON CITY
NEVADA 89701
702/882-7339

Mr. Hal Smith, Chairman
Committee on Government Affairs
State Legislature
Carson City, Nevada 89701

Reference: S.B. 65, Passed Senate 2/25/71

Dear Mr. Smith:

This bill was submitted to clarify the administrative authority over the State Historic Marker Program.

The Legislature authorized the program in 1967, and placed responsibility for marking of historic sites and establishment of a State Historic Register under the jurisdiction of the State Park System and appropriated funding.

In the original legislation, we requested that the historic text to be inscribed on each marker be checked for accuracy by the Nevada Historical Society.

The present language of NRS 407.0739 has been interpreted by the historical society in our opinion, to cover beyond the original intent of the act. We have had some serious differences with the historical society over the past two years, which have resulted in a slow down of the program and an effort by the Society to dictate a program in which we are administratively responsible to account to both the Administration and the Legislature.

Frankly, we need the assistance of the historical society to check the accuracy of proposed historic text. But in that this program is a cooperative venture, with much of our assistance coming from private volunteer groups and individuals throughout the state, we think it should be possible to satisfy the desires of these people, who live in their respective areas regarding the specific historical emphasis which a site is commemorated.

We are asking you to follow through on recent Senate action to amend NRS 407.0739. This will help us better administer the historic marker program and serve the interest of many dedicated and interested people who have contributed a

Mr. Hal Smith, Chairman
Page 2.
March 2, 1971

great deal of their time to research and write historic text,
negotiate site leases, etc.

We would welcome the opportunity to justify the need for this
amendment before your committee.

Sincerely,



Eric R. Cronkhite
Administrator

ERC:1b

Mike O'Callaghan

~~PAID BY MAIL~~
Governor



2-34

March 2, 1971

**NEVADA
STATE
PARK
SYSTEM**

ERIC R. CRONKHITE
Administrator

ROOM 221
NYE BUILDING
201 S. FALL STREET
CARSON CITY
NEVADA 89701
702/882-7339

Mr. Hal Smith, Chairman
Committee on Government Affairs
State Legislature
Carson City, Nevada 89701

Reference: SB 66, Passed Senate 2/25/71

Dear Mr. Smith:

When NRS 407.205 was created in 1965, the Legislature placed the entire responsibility for the State Outdoor Recreation Plan in the lap of the Director of the Department of Conservation and Natural Resources.

The reasons at that time were sound and justified. The Department Director, in recent years, has shifted the entire responsibility for outdoor recreation planning and participation in the Land and Water Conservation Fund to the Nevada State Park System, and has directed us to request legislation to amend the present act.

Also, in the past years, the State Park System has become involved in the National Historic Preservation Act, which is a federal grant program to assist states financially in preserving historic sites. The Administrator of the State Park System has been designated the State Liaison Officer for this program.

The Department Attorney has indicated our present laws, through interpretation, permit us to participate in the National Historic Preservation Act, but it would be best to spell it out in NRS.

S.B. 66 amends NRS 407.205 to specifically provide for statewide historic site planning and acceptance of federal funds.

We would welcome an opportunity to appear before your committee to answer questions or explain the proposal in greater detail.

Sincerely,

Eric R. Cronkhite
Administrator

ERC:1b

a division of the Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Elmo J. DeRocco, Director

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF NEVADA

February 3, 1971

STATEMENT TO THE NEVADA STATE SENATE COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL, STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENTS
re - SJR 7, Proposal to Increase Debt Limit

I am Mrs. Janet MacEachern, representing the League of Woman Voters of Nevada. As you on this committee are well aware, the people voted down the amendment increasing the debt limit in November 1968. In the 1969 session we appeared before the Assembly Taxation Committee in support of AJR 39, which provided for state borrowing outside the debt limit.

Now you are again considering a resolution which duplicates the amendment proposed in '68. The League will again support the proposal as a compromise measure, if this is the best the Legislature can offer. We would have liked to see some of the recommendations made in 1969 incorporated at this time. We believe, also, that the Legislature should be given full responsibility in the framing of public debt in the best interests of the State. Toward that end we support removing constitutional debt limitations and making those limitations statutory. The Federal Constitution is the precedent for this, and some states have recognized the fallacy of a constitutional debt limitation. In actuality, the Legislature may NOW borrow ANY amount, at a price. The statute passed in 1969 to set up a Nevada Building Authority is an excellent example of how to circumvent the constitutional debt limitation. There are other states who have gone this route, who boast of "no public debt", when in fact they are obligated for millions of dollars via the authority, non-guaranteed revenue bonding, and lease-purchase agreement methods. All these circumventions are more costly than full-faith and credit debt, and the public remains blissfully ignorant of the true status of its state public debt. We postpone real solutions to our problems by setting up corporations for special purposes to permit non-guaranteed borrowing at higher rates.

Here in Nevada the Supreme Court declared the Nevada Authority invalid, and now we must again try to find a way to fund the capital improvements Nevada so desperately needs.

Restrictive covenants come about through popular distrust of legislators, thus constitutional restrictions on taxes or debts are easy to sell to the public. Our task, then, is to remind the voters of this State that they elected the legislators, that to deny fiscal responsibility to those legislators is to mistrust their own judgment.

If you in the Legislature sincerely believe that it is fiscally sound to raise the debt limit, you must get out and educate your constituents to that effect. Most candidates for office are peculiarly reluctant to take a public stand on this amendment during their campaigns. The LWV cannot fight your battle alone.

~~As the state chairman the past 4 years of a League study of Nevada's finances, I can tell you we have completed a study showing the need for a change in our public debt policy. We will furnish this committee with information we have gathered and some alternative suggestions for a sound public debt policy if it is interested. I am sorry this cannot be included in this statement as the files are in Boulder City and we first learned of this hearing Monday.~~ Suffice to say at this time that students of public debt and state fiscal policy maintain that a debt limitation, if there is to be one, is financially sound up to 10% of a state's valuation--certainly 3% is a conservative figure to use in Nevada.

A statement of our position on Nevada State Public Debt, reached in April 1968, is attached.

Thank you for the opportunity to appear before this committee.

POSITIONS AND PRIORITIES AS THEY RELATE TO THE 1971 LEGISLATURE

I. ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

- A. AIR Position: We believe that air pollution is becoming an ever increasing problem in Nevada and that existing statutes and control programs are inadequate. We believe that the State should adopt policies, standards, and statutes with the purpose of achieving and maintaining levels of air quality that will
- 1) protect human health and welfare
 - 2) protect plant and animal life
 - 3) protect physical property
 - 4) protect visibility requirements for safe air and ground transport
 - 5) promote economic and social development with emphasis on Nevada's tourist oriented economy
 - 6) maintain aesthetic values.

We support funding of a State air pollution control program that emphasizes both abatement and prevention and accept the philosophy that all are polluters and must bear some share of the cost.

Comment: Passage of a strong, effective air pollution statute is among our top priorities for the 1971 Session. Our State Environmental Quality Chairman, Mrs. Daisy Talvitie, has served as chairman of an Air Pollution Task Force working under the sponsorship of the Nevada Open Spaces Council; representatives of several community organizations and four members of the Legislature - Assemblymen Eileen Brookman, Ty Hilbrecht, and Frank Young and Senator Mel Close - met weekly from May through August to develop a new air pollution statute, using as a guide the Model Law recommended by the Council of State Governments. We hope that many of you will want to add your name to the list of those planning to cosponsor this bill in both Assembly and Senate.

- B. WATER Position: We support policies and procedures which promote comprehensive long-range planning for conservation and development of water resources and improvement of water quality.

Comment: League members throughout the U.S. aided greatly in the passage of the Clean Water Restoration Act of 1966 by the U.S. Congress and have since lobbied successfully for the past two years to get \$1 billion per year appropriated for sewage treatment facility construction grants to local governments. Both large urban communities in Clark and Washoe Counties and smaller Nevada communities such as Yerington, Zepher Cove, Beatty, and Austin are having great difficulty in coming up with the 67% of the cost now required when State assistance is not provided. We feel the State of Nevada should assume a share of the costs of these needed treatment facilities. Under the terms of the Federal program, if the State assumes 25% of the costs of all projects in the state, the Federal government will pay 55% of the costs, leaving only 20% to be met by the local government.

We strongly support citizen participation in water resource decisions, and have recently become aware of that portion of state water law which requires anyone filing a protest on a water application to pay a fee of \$10 for each protest of each application (NRS 533.435). We recommend repeal of that section of the law, feeling that any citizen or organization should have the right to question the application without have to pay a fee.

We also feel there is a need for clarification and revision of the water pollution laws, including a clear definition of "pollution," determination of the question of control over sewage effluent, and matters relating to the Vegas Wash problem.

C. SOLID WASTE Position: We support state programs and policies which seek to control and properly manage the disposal of solid wastes, including abandoned and junked automobiles.

Comment: We see the first step to be sufficient appropriation to allow a statewide survey of the problem. Federal funds are available to all states on a matching basis for development of state solid waste management plans. Once this is done, considerable federal financial assistance is available for its implementation. You may not be aware of the fact that local governments cannot receive federal funds to assist them in their solid waste programs unless a state-wide plan has been prepared. Clark County was told during the past year that it need not apply for local government funds until the state has taken the necessary beginning steps.

II. PREVENTION, TREATMENT, AND CONTROL OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

The League began this new study of "children in trouble" during 1970 and is now in the process of determining its position in this area. During the Session we will make recommendations concerning effective preventive programs that could be initiated or funded by the State, alternatives to traditional incarceration, policies regarding expungement of records, and statutes relating to the definition of "delinquent" and possession and sale of marijuana.

III. EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY Position: we believe the state government shares the responsibility to provide equality of opportunity in education, employment, and housing for all persons in Nevada.

Comment: We support open housing legislation if at least as strong as the Federal Fair Housing Law of 1968 and adequately funded to do the job. In any open housing law, speedy resolution should be ensured with mediation and legal redress readily available. Administrative procedures and responsibilities should be clearly defined and funding should be adequate to provide trained and competent staff for public education to inform citizens of the provisions of fair housing legislation, of their fair housing rights and of procedures to be followed in securing them. We are participating in the Nevada Coalition for Open Housing in the development of a bill encompassing these important points.

We support adequate budgets for the Equal Rights Commission and the Indian Affairs Commission.

We have actively worked toward integrated quality education in Nevada schools and support state financial assistance to urban school districts for these special needs beyond the basic formula for state aid to public schools.

We will closely follow any further look at the proposed California-Nevada Interstate Compact because of our concern for the rights of the Pyramid Lake Indians.

IV. VOTING AGE

Our members are presently determining their position regarding lowering the voting age in Nevada for local and state elections. We shall support or oppose accordingly when AJR#8 of the 1969 Session is brought back for consideration this session.

V. STATE PUBLIC DEBT Position: We support public borrowing by the State for capital improvements, defined emergencies or disasters. However, we believe the State Legislature should be made fully responsible for structuring state public debt in the best interest of the State, issuing of full faith and credit or revenue bonds as best serves the purpose, controlling borrowing by statutes designating the amount, purpose, and means for repayment. In order to accomplish this, the LHV recommends the following constitutional amendments:

- a) Remove constitutional debt limitations, and make debt limitation statutory.
- b) Remove constitutional specific tax requirement for funding debt repayment and authorize legislature to name the sources for repayment of debt.
- c) Change the constitutional requirement for repayment of public debt in 20 years from passage of law to a more liberal period.
- d) Add a statement denying the State the power to repudiate any legitimate debt.

The League will support selected interim steps toward the above goals.

Comment: We urge introduction of a bill which will begin the process of amending the Constitution regarding public debt limitation. As you can see from our position above, we would favor repealing any constitutional limitation, but will support interim steps toward this goal. Since the last Session, as you know, the Building Authority created by the 1969 Legislature has been declared unconstitutional, further emphasizing the need for revision of the State Constitution if capital improvement needs are to be met.

VI. NEVADA STATE PARK SYSTEM Position: We support a well-rounded State Park System of high quality, adequately financed, coordinated with the other land agencies operating in this field.

Comment: We were actively involved in working for passage of Question #9 on November 3 and pleased to find Nevadans favoring issuance of \$5 million in general obligation bonds for acquisition of new state parklands. With increased funding this last biennium, the State Parks System has been able to make substantial improvements in existing parks, such as Valley of Fire and Lake Tahoe State Park. Even more must be done to keep pace with the recreation needs of Nevadans as well as our growing number of visitors. Expansion of tourism, particularly family recreation opportunities, will be greatly enhanced through continuing development of our State Parks.

VII. NEVADA STATE LEGISLATURE Position: We support modernizing measures which will:

- a) Maintain its apportionment on a current population basis
- b) Streamline its internal legislative processes
- c) Reduce its concern over purely local matters

Specifically, we support some form of automatic apportionment, sub-districting large population areas, annual sessions.

Comment: In spite of the defeat of Question #5 on November 3, we still feel strongly that annual sessions are badly needed in this fast-growing state. We would support a bill which would again begin the process of amending the Constitution to allow for annual sessions, but recommend that it be coupled with a continuing citizen education program to properly tell the reasons why this action would enable the Legislature to be more effective in responding to the needs of the people.

We will carefully follow all bills relating to reapportionment of the Legislature and support a further sub-districting of large population areas.

We urge that the Report on Legislative Techniques prepared for the 1969 Legislative Commission be carefully studied and any of its recommendations for streamlining procedures be implemented.

VIII. PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY Position: We support a Presidential Primary Law which meets the following criteria: ⁴ 2-39

- a) Closed primary
- b) Preferential-type primary
- c) All major candidates should appear on the ballot and provisions should be made for eliminating false candidates.
- d) The Presidential Primary should be a proportional-representative type of primary. That is, delegates should be awarded to candidates on a percentage basis of popular votes received.
- e) Provisions should be made for a flexible procedure for binding delegates at convention.

Comment: We would support a bill which most closely contains the provisions listed above.

IX. ELECTION LAWS Position: We support waiving residence requirements in voting for President and Vice-President provided that adequate safeguards are established. We support extending absentee voting for President and Vice President to qualified voters who have moved from Nevada until they have met the residence requirements in another state.

Comment: We were pleased to see the voters approve Question I on the November ballot which now allows the Legislature to make provision by law enabling U.S. citizens who are not qualified as electors in another state and who do not meet the residence requirements for election in Nevada to vote for President and Vice-President of the U.S. Since the Supreme Court in December 1970 declared constitutional the law passed by Congress abolishing residence requirements of more than 30 days in Presidential elections, we suggest a state law conforming with this Congressional Act.

X. CODIFICATION Position: We support requirements that county and city governments codify, compile or satisfactorily arrange their existing local legislation within a stipulated time with a penalty for noncompliance.

Comment: We would support a bill providing for the above.

The League of Women Voters is a non-partisan organization dedicated to the development of citizen interest and active participation in government. Our offices are located at:

227 Hill St., Reno, Nevada 89503
First Western Savings, 953 E. Sahara, Las Vegas 89105

State President: Mrs. Jean Ford
3511 Pueblo Way, Las Vegas 89109



Nevada Nurses' Association

5936 SOUTH TOPAZ ROAD
LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89109
(702) 736-1323

March 4, 1971

Assemblyman Hal Smith, Chairman
Assembly Government Affairs Committee
Legislative Building
Carson City, Nevada 89701

Dear Mr. Smith:

Thank you for the opportunity to speak yesterday before your committee re AB No. 178 - amendments to the Local Government Employee-Management Relations Act. This letter is to confirm in writing the points I attempted to bring before the committee.

I have enclosed a copy of the resolution adopted before the delegates of the Nevada Nurses' Association Annual Meeting in Fallon, November 5, 6, and 7 1970. We are deeply concerned that state public employees are not covered in the present act. I am aware of all of the reasons why the State of Nevada Employees Association oppose the amendments. I do take exception to their statement that there is no current demand for collective bargaining by state employees. The Nevada Nurses' Association attempted to represent the staff nurses from the State Division of Health in January 1970 and at that time the Attorney General wrote that this was not possible under the present law (Opinion No 640).

We also take exception to their statement that the amendments would tend to fractionalize state government and lead to a proliferation of bargaining units. The original act gives employees the right to join or refrain from joining any employees organization of his choice and the amendments express this basic right even more explicitly; Sec. 11; 228.140. To prevent the proliferation Sec. 14; 228.170 seems adequate. At the hearing yesterday I heard no-one express this fear even though many had had experience with using the present act.

I would like to point out that at the last session of the legislature there was a resolution introduced and passed that the the State of Nevada Employees Association be recognized as the representative of its members; (Assembly Resolution No. 29). The intent of this resolution was not to exclude the



241

Nevada Nurses' Association

5936 SOUTH TOPAZ ROAD
LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89109
(702) 736-1323

recognition of other employee organizations and the amendments reinforce this privilege. On the other hand neither the original act or the amendments make it obligatory that the act be used and the State of Nevada Employees Association can continue to function without the benefit of the act. It seems incongruous that the State of Nevada Employees Association would oppose the amendments.

The binding arbitration provided in the amendments would seem to meet the need of nurses at this time.

As you can see our biggest concern right now is the inclusion of state employees in the amendments. If this is not feasible we would like to suggest that special provision be made for professional nurses employed by the state. This approach would satisfy both NSEA and the Nevada Nurses' Association.

I would like to point out the the Nevada Nurses' Association has adopted a no-strike policy and we would not consider representing any unit without this commitment from the unit.

If I can be of further assistance please do not hesitate to call me. And I would be most interested to hear the outcome of the amendments.

Sincerely,

Jean K. Rambo

(Mrs.) Jean K. Rambo, R.N., B.A.
Executive Director

cc members of the Assembly Government Affairs Committee
Marjorie da Costa, Chairman, Governor's Commission on the
Status of Women 1967-70
Mary Frazzini, Assemblywoman
Dorothy Button, Chairman, Committee on Legislation, NNA

encl.

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, ONE OF THE PURPOSES OF THE NEVADA NURSES ASSOCIATION is to promote the welfare of nurses to the end that all people may have better nursing care, and

WHEREAS, THE PLATFORM FOR 1971 APPROVED BY THE 39TH ANNUAL Convention of the Nevada Nurses Association includes the pledge to "strengthen the economic security program to assist nursing personnel in improving employment conditions, and

WHEREAS, MANY NURSES IN NEVADA ARE EMPLOYED UNDER CONDITIONS affected ty the Dodge Act, and

WHEREAS, THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OPINION OF JANUARY 1970 ON THE Dodge Act pointed out the discrimination in this act against all State employees, and

WHEREAS, SOME NURSES IN NEVADA ARE SUBJECT TO SUCH DISCRIMINATION as State employees; therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the Nevada Nurses Association urge the State Administration to promote correction of this legislation so that it will serve the needs of all public employees; and

RESOLVED, that the Nevada Nurses Association be recognized as the official representative of all professional registered nurses in Nevada.



2-43

Nevada Nurses' Association

5936 SOUTH TOPAZ ROAD
LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89109
(702) 736-1323

March 4, 1971

The Honorable Hal Smith, Chairman
Assembly Government Affairs Committee
State Legislative Building
Carson City, Nevada 89701

Dear Assemblyman Smith:

Enclosed are copies of Attorney General's Opinion No. 640 and of Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 29. I believe that both of these are very germane to the deliberations of your Committee on AB 178.

On February 3, 1971 every member of the Nevada Assembly and Senate was sent a copy of our resolution to promote the welfare of nurses. Because these have apparently been mislaid, I am also attaching another copy to this letter.

The Nevada Nurses' Association is appalled that Mr. Bob Gagnier, Executive Secretary of the State of Nevada Employee's Association, or someone has succeeded in convincing your Committee that this legislation does not need to apply to State Employees.

Your attention is specifically called to paragraph 2 on page two of the Attorney General's Opinion which says,

"The law raises the questions of improper class legislation and invidious discrimination, which cast doubt on the constitutional validity of the act. A state employee is a public employee and should be accorded the same privileges."

I trust that your Committee will be able to remedy this situation in some way during the current session of the Legislature.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy J. Button, R.N.
Dorothy J. Button, R.N., Chairman
NNA Committee on Legislation



STATE OF NEVADA
DEPARTMENT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL
CARSON CITY, NEVADA 89701

2-44
HARVEY DICKERSON
ATTORNEY GENERAL

January 19, 1970

OPINION NO. 640

State Employees; Collective Bargaining -
State employees cannot engage in collective bargaining under the present status of Nevada law.

Walter E. Ward, M.D.
State Health Officer
Division of Health
Carson City, Nevada 89701

Dear Dr. Ward:

Statement of Facts

Staff nurses of the Nevada Division of Health have joined the Nevada Nurses Association and have requested the Association to represent them as their exclusive negotiating representative with the Nevada Board of Health. Pursuant to this request, the Nurses Association has submitted a copy of its constitution and bylaws, a roster of its officers, and a no-strike pledge to the State Board of Health, and requested recognition under Chapter 650 of the 1969 Statutes of Nevada, the "Local Government Employee-Management Relations Act." The nurses in question are state employees, as distinguished from employees of local governmental units.

Question

May state employees engage in collective bargaining with state boards and agencies under present Nevada law?

Analysis

The answer is negative. The 1969 Legislature simply and clearly passed a law that allows employees of local governmental units to engage in collective bargaining, but which discriminated against approximately 5,600 state employees by not according the same right to public employees at a state level. Teachers, police, firemen and other local public employees can join unions and engage in collective bargaining, but a nurse, typist, clerk, or any other employee of the State of Nevada may not.

Prior to 1969, no public employee on a local or state level could engage in collective bargaining. See Attorney General's Opinion No. 233

Walter E. Ward, M.D.
January 19, 1970
Page Two

dated June 1, 1965, and Attorney General's Opinion No. 494 dated March 4, 1968. Such activity was illegal until specifically authorized by the legislature. Prior to and during the 1969 session of the legislature, local public employee groups exerted pressure for the passage of a law that would allow collective bargaining. State employees, however, had not threatened government with strikes and demands, as had local employees. The legislature reacted only to the pressure of the local groups and passed what it termed the "Local Government Employee-Management Relations Act." This act only allows employees of local governmental units such as counties, cities, and school districts to engage in collective bargaining with a "local government employer." The only place this law recognizes a state employee is to provide that a state employee may be fined, imprisoned and dismissed from public service if he organizes or engages in a strike.

The law raises the questions of improper class legislation and invidious discrimination, which cast doubt on the constitutional validity of the act. A state employee is a public employee and should be accorded the same privileges. The last legislature failed to recognize this principle. For example, a college graduate in such areas as economics, social work and accounting commences state employment at \$7100 per year for 12 months work and does not have the right to bargain collectively with the state concerning his wages, hours or working conditions. A beginning teacher on a local level commences public service at \$7200 for 9 months work, and does have the right to bargain collectively.

Regardless of the validity of the act and the problems it has created, state employees cannot bargain collectively with their state employer under the present status of the law. There is nothing, however, that would preclude this Association, or any association or individual, from taking the matter up with members of the legislature.

Conclusion

State employees cannot engage in collective bargaining under the present status of Nevada law.

Respectfully submitted,

HARVEY DICKERSON
Attorney General

By *Daniel R. Walsh*
Daniel R. Walsh
Chief Deputy Attorney General

2-46

NEVADA NURSES' ASSOCIATION
5936 South Topaz Road
Las Vegas, Nevada 89109
Telephone (702) 736-1323

May 23, 1970

To: Staff Nurses, Public Health Nursing Section, Division of Health
Board of Directors, N.N.A.
District Presidents, N.N.A.
Nevada State Board of Nursing
Chairman of Legislation Committee, N.N.A.

From: Jean K. Rambo, R.N., Executive Director

This communication is to inform you of correspondence I have received from Mr. Louis Margullis, Executive Director of Nevada State Employees Association and a subsequent conversation I had with Mrs. Mary Frazzini.

If you remember in my communication of March 20, 1970 I had not yet obtained a copy of the resolution passed by the last legislature which gave the Nevada State Employees Association the right to be the spokesman for state employees. I wrote again to Mr. Margullis and asked specifically for a copy of this. I have reproduced it for your information.

ASSEMBLY CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 29
Mrs. Frazzini

March 3, 1969

WHEREAS, A substantial number of state employees are members of the Nevada State Employees' Association; and
WHEREAS, The Nevada State Employees' Association should be recognized as representative of its members for purposes of preserving and advancing their interests as state employees; now, therefore be it
RESOLVED BY THE ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, THE SENATE CONCURRING,
That the legislature of the State of Nevada express its sense that the personnel division of the department of administration should recognize the Nevada State Employees' Association as representative of its members for discussion of condition of employment, hours and wages, while at the same time preserving the right of state employees who are not members of such association to speak for themselves.

On April 24th I spoke with Mrs. Frazzini in Las Vegas. I asked her if it was her intent that this resolution would preclude another organization speaking for state employees. She assured me that this was not the intent of the resolution. She did encourage us to either initiate or support labor legislation in the next session of the legislature which would strengthen rights of public employees in determining working conditions.

Sorry to be so long in getting this information to you but with the Miami Beach Convention I'm about three weeks behind.

288.150 - Reference Section 12-AB 178

- (f) to take whatever actions may be necessary to carry out its responsibilities in situations of emergency, i.e., including without limitation riots, military actions, natural disasters, or civil disorders which may include the suspension of any collective bargaining agreement for the duration of the emergency situation.
- (g) to contract and sub-contract functions and services.

New definitions to be added to NRS 288

- A. Administrative Employee. Any employee whose primary duties consist of work directly related to management policies; who customarily exercises discretion and independent judgment and regularly assists an executive. In addition, it includes the Chief Administrative Officer, his deputy and immediate assistants, department heads, their deputies and immediate assistants, attorneys, appointed officials and others who are primarily responsible for formulating and administering management policy and programs.
- B. "Supervisory employee" means any individual having authority in the interest of the employer, to hire, transfer, suspend, layoff, recall, promote, discharge, assign, reward, or discipline other employees, or the responsibility to assign work to and direct them, or to adjust their grievances, or effectively to recommend such action, if, in connection with the foregoing, the exercise of such authority is not of a merely routine or clerical nature, but requires the use of independent judgment.
- C. Confidential employee. Means an employee who is privy to decisions of management affecting employee relations, including all employees of the Personnel Department.

"PROFESSIONAL EMPLOYEE"

"Professional employee" includes:

(A) any employee engaged in work

(i) predominantly intellectual and varied in character as opposed to routine mental, manual, mechanical, or physical work.

(ii) involving the consistent exercise of discretion and judgment in its performance.

(iii) of such a character that the output produced or the result accomplished cannot be standardized in relation to a given period of time.

(iv) requiring knowledge of an advanced type in a field of science or learning customarily acquired by a prolonged course of specialized intellectual instruction and study in an institution of higher learning or a hospital, as distinguished from a general academic education or from an apprenticeship or from training in the performance of routine mental, manual, or physical processes; or

(B) any employee, who:

(i) has completed the courses of specialized intellectual instruction and study described in clause (A) (iv) and (ii) is performing related work under the supervision of a professional employee as defined in (A).

This would then cover the nurses by substituting the phrase "professional employee's in the state and local governments" for the phrase "the State of Nevada" (line 5 P.2)

Adopted at the Annual NNA Convention 1971 PLATFORM

The Nevada Nurses Association, as the professional association of registered nurses, works for the improvement of nurses and nursing. Seeking to establish high standards in practice and educational preparation, it proposes to improve the delivery of optimum health care as the basic right of all people. The Association will:

1. Implement the standards of care in all clinical areas through the use of guidelines of A.N.A. and involvement of the individuals in the acceptance of this responsibility.
2. Actively participate in career recruitment, promote basic nurse education and graduate preparation within the universities and community colleges.
3. Promote continuing education so that nursing will fulfill its expanding role to meet community health needs.
4. Establish a dialogue with allied healing members for effective functioning of the health team.
5. Strengthen the economic security program to assist nursing personnel in improving employment conditions.
6. Support legislation reflecting the needs of professional nurses as well as that required to improve the quality of health of all people.
7. Assist in resolving social issues by personal and professional commitment.

Resolutions

TO SUPPORT LOWERING THE VOTING AGE

WHEREAS, The lives of 18-year-old citizens are more directly and deeply affected by governmental decisions than ever before, and

WHEREAS, certain states have already given the right to vote to citizens under 21, and

WHEREAS, Nurses are eligible for licensure as registered nurses at age 18 and are expected to make life and death decisions; and are simultaneously eligible for full membership in the professional nursing association; and have expressed their desire to have the voting age lowered to age 18 through the National Student Nurses' Association; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that Nevada Nurses' Association support legislation to lower Nevada's voting age to 18 years.

SUPPORT FOR HEALTH SERVICES IN NEVADA

WHEREAS, nursing care is an essential component of health care, and
WHEREAS, the Nevada Nurses' Association recognizes health care as a right of all Nevadans, and

WHEREAS, the Nevada Legislature seems to assign low priority to financial support for Nevada's health services; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, the Nevada Nurses Association urges the forthcoming Nevada Legislature to provide greater financial support for health services within the state.

TO SUPPORT HEALTH EDUCATION IN THE SCHOOLS

WHEREAS, studies have shown that only one-quarter of the students have received health education including significant sex information from their parents; and

WHEREAS, there still remains a great deal of sexual misinformation among students; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that students should have knowledge concerning the function of their bodies.

RESOLVED, that students should have information which will assist them to make the most sensible decisions involving their behavior.

RESOLVED, that Nevada Nurses' Association support the efforts of the Nevada State and County Departments of Education to establish a meaningful health education program including significant sex information as a part of the school curriculum.

ON EXPANDED ROLE OF THE NURSE

WHEREAS, the traditional roles of the nurses have become blurred and less circumscribed as the demands of people for a multiplicity of health care services have burgeoned, and

WHEREAS, the shortage of health professionals will continue, and

WHEREAS, a variety of health careers, supportive to nursing, continue to evolve in response to health manpower needs, and

WHEREAS, the appropriate roles and functions of these emerging health careerists are ill-defined and tend to infringe upon the practice of nursing; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the Nevada Nurses' Association examine the respective roles of nurses and those of supportive health careerists in order to utilize all health personnel more safely, effectively, productively and economically in meeting the total health needs of Nevadans.

RESOLVED, that the Nevada Nurses' Association designate one of its committees as the channel through which to initiate dialogue with the Nevada State Medical Association and other organizations & individual citizens to resolve differences and effect compromises.

MODIFICATION OF NEVADA'S ABORTION LAW

WHEREAS, new diagnostic techniques make it possible to determine the needs of society in reducing the number of illegal abortions, and

WHEREAS, the birth of an unwanted child has proved to be detrimental to the mental health of the unwanted child, his parents and siblings, and the presence of certain fetal abnormalities early in pregnancy; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the Nevada Nurses' Association support repeal of Nevada's present criminal abortion law.

RESOLVED, that the Nevada Nurses' Association supports legislation which leaves the matter of abortion a decision between a physician and his patient.

PROMOTE WELFARE OF NURSES

WHEREAS, ONE OF THE PURPOSES OF THE NEVADA NURSES ASSOCIATION is to promote the welfare of nurses to the end that all people may have better nursing care and

WHEREAS, THE PLATFORM FOR 1971 APPROVED BY THE 39TH ANNUAL Convention of the Nevada Nurses Association includes the pledge to "strengthen the economic security program to assist nursing personnel in improving employment conditions, and

WHEREAS, MANY NURSES IN NEVADA ARE EMPLOYED UNDER CONDITIONS affected by the Dodge Act, and

WHEREAS, THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OPINION OF JANUARY 1970 ON THE Dodge Act pointed out the discrimination in this act against all State employees, and

WHEREAS, SOME NURSES IN NEVADA ARE SUBJECT TO SUCH DISCRIMINATION as State employees; therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the Nevada Nurses Association urge the State Administration to promote correction of this legislation so that it will serve the needs of all public employees; and

RESOLVED, that the Nevada Nurses Association be recognized as the official representative of all professional registered nurses in Nevada.