

MINUTES

WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE

NEVADA STATE LEGISLATURE - 59 SESSION

March 29, 1977

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Mello at 8:00 a.m.

PRESENT: Chairman Mello, Mr. Bremner, Mrs. Brookman, Mr. Glover, Mr. Hickey, Mr. Howard, Mr. Kosinski, Mr. Rhoads, Mr. Serpa, and Mr. Vergiels.

ALSO PRESENT: Judge Frank Gregory; Bob Gagnier, State of Nevada Employees Association; Frank Daykin, Legislative Counsel; Colonel Jim Lambert, Chief of the Nevada Highway Patrol; Mayor Harold Jacobsen of Carson City; Pete Rasner, Sheriff; Senator Gary Sheerin; Assemblyman Paul May; Assemblyman Bob Barengo; Jim Wittenburg, State Personnel Administrator; Howard Hill, Director of DMV; Gene Phelps, Business Manager, Highway Division; Henry Etchemandy, City Manager of Carson City; Bill Hancock, Public Works Board; John Hawkins, Carson City School Superintendent; Tom Susich, Deputy Public Defender; Jack Middleton, Administrator of Division of Mental Retardation; Dennis Hall, MR Division; Susan Haase representing the Association for Retarded Citizens; Ken Sharigan, Associate Administrator Mental Hygiene and Retardation; Ten Barrum of the Carson City Fire Department; John Dolan, Assembly Fiscal Analyst, and Bill Bible of the Budget Division.

Mr. Mello began the meeting by asking why Mr. Glover had introduced A.B. 405, and Mr. Glover explained that this bill is the result of a pressing need in Carson City for an additional district judge. He pointed out that court activities in Carson City are largely the result of actions of the State, not only due to the prison, but also the Industrial Commission, the Insurance Division, and many other state agencies. He said Judge Gregory's court has become overloaded and is too much for one judge to handle. He added that he guessed it was the opinion of Mr. Daykin that an additional district judge cannot come about until there is a vacancy on the court, so this bill would probably not go into effect until 1979.

Mr. Serpa asked if adding this new position would establish an undesirable precedent whereby other districts would decide their workload also justified the addition of another judge, and Judge Gregory commented that he didn't think this was the case because the state now pays all judicial salaries. Mr. Mello interjected that it was a precedent in that the state hadn't paid the other court costs before.

Mr. Howard commented that according to the wording of the bill, it only applies to the first judicial district for the payment of court costs, but this could easily be amended to include all of the judicial districts in the state since about all judicial districts in the state of Nevada handle some type of state trials at times. Judge Gregory agreed but added that the tremendous burden of cases involving state agencies occurs in Carson City. He said they had estimated that about 75% of their available time in his court is consumed by state matters. Yesterday, he said, he had to arraign eighteen defendants on murder charges out of the prison, and his courtroom looked like an armed camp. This would result in anywhere up to 36 individual trials, each of which would consume at least two weeks of court time. He added that they are simply not getting civil litigation to trial at all in this court.

Mr. Bremner asked Judge Gregory if Carson City would want another district judge if the state did not pay the expense, and he replied that he didn't know what Carson City would want, but certainly the court system would want it.

Mayor Jacobsen said the people of Carson City realize the need for an additional judge, especially due to the demands of state government for court time.

Mr. Kosinski asked if any studies had been done to show the workload on adjacent districts, the Ninth District, for example. He asked if Douglas and Lyon Counties had a reasonably adequate caseload, and Judge Gregory said the caseload is heavy, but not as heavy as Carson City. Mr. Kosinski asked if it would be possible for Judge Manoukian to offer Judge Gregory's district some assistance, and Judge Gregory said no. He did say that some judges from the smaller counties had been helping him; Judge Smart, Judge Young, Judge McDaniel, and Judge Beko, in particular. He added that he had received a great deal of help from Clark County from Judge Goldman, Judge Hayes, and Judge Guy. He said in effect, they are practically running two departments just to keep up with the work. Mr. Serpa asked what time Judge Gregory's court convenes and adjourns, and he said 9:30 a.m. and 6:00 p.m.

Mr. Mello said that as chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, he did not intend to take further action on this bill until the Judge could show the committee some data to support the request for an additional judge. Judge Gregory asked what particular information, and Mr. Mello said the caseload they have, the number of prisoners involved, and anything to back up reasons for passing this piece of legislation. Judge Gregory said he would gather this information.

S.B. 14

Mr. Mello asked Bill Bible if he had prepared the costs to accompany Bob Gagnier's amendments, and Mr. Bible said yes. He said when the committee heard the bill prior to today, Mr. Gagnier proposed amendments that would change both the in-state and the out-of-state per diem. The change in the in-state per diem would increase it from \$30 to \$32 per day in the second year of the biennium, and that would cost approximately \$73,000, of which \$45,000 would be general funds, \$15,000 would be highway funds, and the remainder would come from the other funds. The change in out-of-state that he suggested was to increase from \$15 to \$17, which would cost about \$20,000 each year of the biennium.

Mr. Gagnier said the important thing for the committee to understand is that the out-of-state \$17 proposal is discretionary with the State Board of Examiners. They do not have to allocate that much, so it might not cost the full \$20,000.

Mr. Kosinski made a motion to adopt S.B. 14 with the suggested amendments which would increase in-state and out-of-state per diem. The motion was seconded by Mr. Vergiels, and was approved. Mr. Kosinski then made a motion DO PASS as amended, seconded by Mr. Hickey. The motion was approved.

S.B. 256

Bill Bible said S.B. 256 appropriates \$29,108 for the settlement of a court claim against the state. The claim arose from a highway accident on Highway 95 near Winnemucca. The state was found liable and the court awarded a judgment of \$25,000 plus interest. Mr. Mello asked if the state had paid any interest thus far, and Mr. Bible said this will happen when the state pays the claim. It will be the difference between the \$25,000 and \$29,108. Interest was awarded back to 1974, which was the date of the original judgment.

A.B. 394

Mr. Gagnier said the intent of the bill is that when a state employee is on temporary, total disability under NIC, the state would continue to pay health insurance costs. When the employee is working, they pay the health insurance. This would provide when they are on temporary total disability, that state agency would continue to pay their health

insurance premium. That is the full intent of the bill. He said right now the problem that they have is when an individual is receiving temporary total disability under NIC, they must pay their own health insurance or have it lapse.

Mr. Mello commented that the cost of this according to the fiscal note would be approximately between \$20,000 to \$25,000 a year. Mr. Serpa asked if this was a common practice in private industry, and Mr. Gagnier said it is done in some cases, but is not a common practice. Mr. Howard asked if this would also apply to public employees in local governments, or just to state agencies. He said the fiscal note, as he read it, only applies to public agencies for the state of Nevada, not local public agencies. Mr. Gagnier said that was not the intent, if that were in fact the case. Public agency could be stricken from the new language, because it was intended to apply only to state employees. In fact, most of NRS 287 only applies to state employees.

Mr. Bremer wanted to know if this would apply to a situation where a man was temporarily and totally disabled for a portion of a month. Would the state have to pay half a month's insurance premium? Mr. Gagnier answered that in a case like that, the person would also be receiving sick leave. This is only intended to take care of those cases where the employee is gone long enough to have run out of sick leave, because if he is on sick leave, they are going to pay the health premium anyway. Mr. Bremner pointed out that the language really didn't say that, that it is not explicit. Mr. Gagnier again pointed out that this would only apply to those employees who were temporarily disabled long enough to have run out of sick leave, and Mr. Bremner asked how long was that? Mr. Gagnier said that depended on how much sick leave the employee has. The average accumulation of sick leave is 80 days.

Mr. Rhoads asked if the state would pay an individual's group insurance for the rest of his life if he were 21 or 22 years old and totally disabled, and Mr. Gagnier said no, because that would be a permanent disability. This applies only to temporary total. The permanently disabled do not come under the provisions of this bill. Mr. Serpa asked who determines the time limit here, and Mr. Gagnier said NIC.

Mr. Wittenburg pointed out that this proposal was not included in the Executive Budget and the matter was considered in terms of the total SNEA proposal for employees.

A.B. 64

Assemblyman Paul May of Clark County spoke on behalf of the Southern Nevada Historical Society. Mr. Bremner asked if Mr. May were aware that the Nevada Historical Society now has a full time representative in Clark County, with an office established. Mr. May said he was not aware of this but was delighted to hear it. Mr. Kosinski asked if this new information would have any effect on his request, and he said no, because the Southern Historical Society has found it necessary to seek its own projects and develop its own source of revenue and resources. Mr. Mello asked if there are any matching federal funds if this bill is passed, and Mr. May said not to his knowledge.

Mr. Bremner said there was a delegation meeting in November at which time they were given a budget, and that this money supports a half-time position. Mr. Mello pointed out this would be an on-going expense, and Mr. May said he apologized for having forgotten about that.

A.B. 252

Assemblyman Bob Barengo explained that A.B. 252 was the result of an inquiry by the City of Reno and University due to the concern about putting curbs and gutters around the UNR Agricultural Farm. He said if they formed a general improvement district and put curbs and gutters

in this area, the sum of money that the University would be required to expend as their portion would be \$255,300. Mr. Glover pointed out that this would eventually be an expense anyway, and it seemed best to go ahead and avoid interest.

A.B. 404 (Page 390 Executive Budget)

Jack Middleton introduced Dennis Hall, Community Training Center Coordinator for the Division of Mental Retardation, and asked him to explain the bill.

Mr. Hall said the impetus for the variable funding came originally from a CTC Directors' meeting held last May. The idea behind the bill is to allow the division some flexibility in allocating funding to the centers according to the number of programs being offered and the number of people enrolled in those programs. This would be above and beyond the regular allocation as it is made now. It would offer incentive to smaller centers to increase the number of their programs and would increase variety and quality of program services.

Mr. Kosinski asked what impact this would have on Carson City's Training Center, and Mr. Middleton said at this point they are only talking about a small difference between the minimum of 400 and the maximum of 427.

Mr. Mello asked Bill Bible if his office had looked at A.B. 404, and he said yes, that they have some reservations because it appears to be open-ended. Current procedure is that the budget sets the amount of the grant and the statutes set the minimum amount of the grant, and this would in effect allow the division to set the amount of the grants. They could by anything so long as money was available in the fund. Mr. Mello asked him if he were referring to Section 4, and he said yes.

Mr. Hall said once the allocation had been made, the additional funds would be allocated to those centers according to the quality and quantity of the programs. Mr. Mello said it appeared to him that they could find themselves in need of money and have to come before Interim Finance to ask for a special appropriation. Mr. Hall said they do a projected budget at the beginning of each fiscal year to anticipate opening centers and allocating funds. They reserve funds for opening centers.

A.B. 449

Bob Gagnier first explained why this bill was introduced. He said it had been their intention to introduce a similar bill in the 1975 Session, however, the federal Congress preempted them by passing amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act that applied to state and local government and precluded compensatory time. So they withdrew the bill. Subsequently, the U.S. Supreme Court has declared the Fair Labor Standards Act, insofar as it applies to state and local government unconstitutional.

(SNEA)

They appeared before the Personnel Advisory Commission, which is the rule-making body in state government, and asked for a similar rule. While the Commission was sympathetic, they said they were precluded because of NRS 281-100 from taking any action on the rule proposal.

While A.B. 449 is somewhat lengthy, Mr. Gagnier said, the key provision is on page 1, lines 19, 20, and 21, which is the only substantial change in the law. The rest of the bill is to take SNEA out of NRS 281-100 which applies to all state and local government agencies. It takes state government out, leaves that law pertaining only to local government, and puts it into 284 which is the personnel act. Under law, a state agency can require an employee to work overtime and the agency determines whether they are going to pay them cash or give them time off in an equal amount of at the time and a half rate.

This is done at the agencies' convenience, and is wrong, said Mr. Gagnier. The employee suffers the inconvenience and has no say so about compensatory time. He pointed out that while there is a fiscal note, in theory, there can be no fiscal impact. If the agency requires the person to take time off, don't they have to fill that person's position with someone else? He used Nevada State Prison as an example. Every Session, Ways and Means hears testimony and passes a bill for supplemental appropriation to the prison, and the biggest item in there is to pay off all their accumulated overtime. He said hopefully, with the budgets being passed this Session, their staffing will come to the point where they won't have to work that much overtime. But if a guard works overtime, and they tell him to take time off, they have to replace him. And the thing goes on and on as long as there is a compensatory time factor.

He said employees generally prefer to receive cash rather than compensatory time. This should be an optional thing.

Mr. Kosinski asked if other than the Prison, did Mr. Gagnier think there were any other agencies that purposely plan to make up for a shortage of employees through overtime, and Mr. Gagnier said he didn't think other agencies did this.

Jim Wittenburg spoke in opposition to the bill, pointing out that about half of the overtime accrued in the state last year was paid under existing budgets and statutes. He pointed out that there are inevitable rush periods and slack periods in government agencies operations, and that to leave the option between cash and compensatory time up to the employee would create problems and unnecessary expense. He said this was a basic choice that should be made by the managers of those operations. Mrs. Brookman asked if new employees were informed that they were to receive compensatory time rather than cash, and Mr. Wittenburg said they were given an employee handbook, and that there was training offered to all new employees.

Colonel Lambert, Chief of the Nevada Highway Patrol spoke in opposition to the bill. He said dealing with overtime should be the prerogative of management, and that management has to be able to allocate its manpower properly since overtime generally involves an emergency situation. He said his department prefers to pay overtime rather than compensatory time which tends to generate more overtime. He said his employees are informed of this arrangement.

Howard Hill, Director of DMV said he would have the same type problems in his department if they had to grant compensatory time, especially in the drivers license and registration division since they often keep their doors open after 5 p.m. to accommodate the public. Mr. Hill said they have an orientation program also for new employees before they start their jobs.

Gene Phelps, Business Manager of the Highway Department said they are also opposed to the bill because of the optional features in it. They pay overtime rates during snow season and during the peak of the construction season to minimize traffic delay. He said they use comp time in some of the administrative areas, but the employee option could create very severe difficulties for them because they are short in their maintenance area in particular.

A.B. 481

Mr. Kosinski said this bill would restrict the number of permanent positions and agencies of the executive branch of state government unless the executive branch came to the Interim Finance Committee and got permission to increase the number. He said it is obvious that in executive agency budgets, about 80% of the costs are for personnel, so this is where the greatest expense to taxpayers lies. He said another obvious problem is that once you get an employee

on the payroll, it becomes very difficult to get him out of the budget. Mr. Kosinski said that as a member of the Ways and Means Subcommittee on Human Resources, they have the problem presently of considering the possibility of deleting the division of Child Care Services. He said there had been an avalanche of letters to keep this division going and the three people on the job. He said in his estimation, this is another legislative oversight piece of legislation in that it would give the Interim Finance Committee the opportunity to review any expansion in their budgets and programs by the executive branch of government.

Bill Bible said they speak about this bill every session. For the past two sessions, the bill has originated in the Assembly. He said they think they are very judicious in establishing positions that are normally established in the federal funds areas as a result of grant activity. He said he had supplied the Committee with a reconciliation of those positions. There are just a very few that are established.

Mr. Mello said this was true, but the problem is that every time federal funds run out, they still have positions in there they are requesting. Mr. Bible said that does tend to happen, and he added that the problem he sees with the bill is a definition of permanent positions. He said he didn't know if this would apply to things like overlaps, putting an employee on for training purposes, putting an employee on for another on extended sick leave, and so forth. He said he didn't know what particular definition Mr. Kosinski had in mind. Would this bill also include overlaps and the other things he just mentioned? Mr. Kosinski asked what he meant by putting a person on for training purposes, and Mr. Bible said normally, if a person is leaving state government, the agency is allowed to hire the replacement in advance of that employee's termination so that he can become familiar with the job. Mr. Kosinski said he wouldn't expect those to be covered in the bill.

A motion was made by Mr. Howard DO PASS A.B. 481, seconded by Mr. Kosinski. The motion was approved, with Mrs. Brookman voting NO.

A.B. 513 (Page 780 Executive Budget)

Bill Hancock said this bill would provide \$8,522,400 to rehabilitate the existing maximum security prison and construct new facilities which would result in being able to house 300 male inmates. It would include a master rehabilitation plan, the demolition of certain obsolete buildings, remodeling, expansion of certain structures, enlargement of exterior yards, construction of additional shop and industrial building, construction of two additional housing units, each housing 100 male inmates, and rehabilitation of utilities systems, security, recreation, site improvements and administrative visiting building.

Mr. Glover said the capital improvements subcommittee had taken a look at this project, and it is one of those they have already approved. There was some discussion earlier about perhaps relocating the state prison in White Pine County, but after they went out and looked at the facilities, they realized that there already exists a \$6 million investment in usable building, and it would not be practical to relocate. Mr. Mello asked if another judge would have to be added, and Mr. Glover said if there are more inmates, this will increase the workload in Carson City.

S.B. 52

Bill Bible said S.B. moves the cost of drug tests on individuals on probation charged against the statutory contingency fund would be charged against the budget of Parole and Probation where the tests are paid for parolees. Mr. Mello said this is on page 526 of the Executive Budget.

S.B. 99

Dr. Ken Sharigan said this bill provides a procedure for the Division of Mental Hygiene and Mental Retardation to submit one or more grants to the Fleischmann Foundation for money to build program facilities and in some cases for money to purchase land on which to build the facilities. Section 2 indicates that prior to submission of any of these grants, the proposals must be reviewed and approved by the Legislature if it is in session, or the Interim Finance Committee otherwise. The major reason for the bill is that it is a result of the Rand Corporation study which was financed by the Fleischmann Foundation. The Division is in the process of developing a substantial grant proposal to Fleischmann.

Mrs. Brookman asked if they could use any grants for buying land, or do they have to get that authority, and Dr. Sharigan said they don't have that authority in statute presently, but they need it. Mr. Serpa wanted to know if this tied in with the capital improvement program the Ways and Means Subcommittee has been working on; are they going to use money appropriated by S.B. 99 for a different project altogether or will they tie it in with the state project. Dr. Sharigan explained that the Fleischmann proposal includes different projects than the CIP's for this year. Mr. Serpa then expressed concern that this would mean the Legislature would have little or no control over this money, and Dr. Sharigan said no, they would still have control because a proposal would be drafted for the Interim Finance Committee or the Legislature if it is in session, and the proposal would have to be reviewed and approved before it was submitted.

Mr. Kosinski asked if their proposal would identify a particular piece of real property, and would it identify the particular facility they wanted to build there. Dr. Sharigan said it would identify the type of facility and probably would identify the type of real property, but not a particular parcel. For example, the 1975 Legislature approved a capital improvement project for the Desert Developmental Center, Mental Retardation program in Las Vegas. The money was for purchasing property in Las Vegas for a community home, but they did not identify what parcel they would be choosing. Mr. Kosinski asked if this would in any way differ from current procedures by permitting the division to commit or obligate the state to projects. Bill Bible answered that he thought under existing procedures, they probably could not buy real property. In the case of constructing a building, the funds would have to come through the Public Works Board, and the Public Works Board would have to come before Interim Finance Committee for their approval. He said the difference in this particular bill is the acquisition of real property, and that this procedure is not usually the case.

S.B. 158 (Page 115 Executive Budget)

Tom Susich reminded the Committee that at a previous hearing, Mr. Goth had distributed a memo showing revisions of their County Contributions Schedule. He said Mr. Goth had been told to contact the counties to determine whether or not they were willing to go along with the schedule in the revised budget.

Mr. Susich explained that the Governor's recommendation for in-state travel was \$17,500, and that they originally requested that it be cut to \$13,000. But upon review, they feel that the most they can cut it is to \$15,000. That additional \$2,000 would have to be made part of the Schedule and the counties and the state, he said, should be taxed with a proportionate amount of the \$2,000. He added that the reason they wanted the in-state travel increased is that this current year they are right at about \$13,000 and believe that in the next two years the \$15,000 is going to be a minimum figure for in-state travel. Mr. Serpa went on to point out that they are going to lose some counties yet they want more in-state travel, and Mr. Susich said he didn't believe they were going to lose any counties. He said he had talked

to Henry Etchemandy who had advised him that Carson City is willing to go along with the proposed revised budget amount, which would be about \$30,000 for that county. Churchill County has been contacted by letter. They have not received a response but have set April 5 as a meeting date; it is believed that Churchill County will not object to the amount requested. Douglas County has agreed to remain with the program. Elko County also goes along with the revised budget. Esmeralda County is considering remaining with the program, and no response has been received from Eureka County. Humboldt County has agreed to remain, as well as Nye County and White Pine County. Still no response from Lander, Lincoln, Lyon, Mineral, Pershing and Storey Counties. Mr. Susich said he believed that all the major counties have indicated they will stay with the program, therefore the smaller counties will probably follow suit.

Mr. Susich stressed again that they would have to have some funding source for the \$2,000, and John Dolan asked if they wanted to prorate this among all the counties or put it in the general fund, and Mr. Susich said they would prefer to put it in general fund, but didn't know if the state would go along with it. Mr. Serpa asked, if it were prorated among the counties, is this the figure that was given to the counties, do they know this is being done, and Mr. Susich said no, but he thought the effect would be minimal. All of them have agreed to make payments in the general amount of the proposal, so an additional couple of hundred dollars would probably not be objectionable.

A.B. 480 (Page 771 Executive Budget)

Alan Glover pointed out that this is probably the most important piece of legislation Carson City will have before the Legislature because without money, running the city for the next couple of years is going to be difficult. He said there has even been some question raised as to why the city should even have to pay in lieu of taxes since the state business is a good clean business and generates revenue for the city. He said he thought it might be helpful to explain the in-lieu-of tax formula and its creation to some of the new members of the Ways and Means Committee.

Mayor Harold Jacobsen of Carson City reported to the Committee that the community has doubled in size in the last six years and is faced with budget problems as a result. He said that the formula for in lieu tax, where it said that state property in excess of 17% would be counted as property that could be counted in the in-lieu formula has changed because of the growing number of citizens, and the investment here has grown faster than the state investment. Therefore, the 17% formula will put Carson City in a spot where much much less will be received now than in the past.

Mr. Mello asked Bill Bible to comment and Mr. Bible said that his office has reviewed and revised their recommendations. They favor retention of the 17% formula, but since for the first year of 1977-78, the formula would only produce about \$40,000 in taxes from the state for Carson City, they would favor or endorse language on the General Appropriations Act that would allow the state to pay \$153,431, the same amount for each year of the biennium.

Senator Sheerin spoke in opposition to the 17% formula. He stressed that the formula does not work, and that is why they only had the \$40,000 appropriation this year. He said according to the present formula, you take all of the state owned land in Carson City, or any other county for that matter, and take all the property in Carson City and when you get above 17% of the state owned land, then the land can be taxed. He pointed out that land is appraised every five years, so as the value of Carson City's other land goes up and up during this period of time, the value of the state land stays constant, which is of course going to produce less money each year. This is why the formula does not work and should be changed. Carson City needs something it can budget to, a constant figure every year, and the

proposed formula is in A.B. 480. If 10% or more of the county's land is owned by the state, you would take the 35% figure, which is an arbitrary one, in order to produce \$250,000 a year. If we maintain the 35% figure and the state property valuation goes up as it is reappraised, it would produce approximately \$350,000 next year which admittedly could potentially be too much money. What they want is to use the 35% to produce the \$250,000 recommended by the Governor's budget, and then for the next year of the biennium, cut that 35% to 25% which should again produce about \$250,000. This would give Carson City a fixed amount to budget for rather than a fluctuating situation.

Mr. Kosinski pointed out that as the proportionate amount of state owned land decreases in Carson, it would seem that the state would be less obligated to assist local government. Senator Sheerin said that Carson City has a significant amount of state owned land, which produces a particular impact and that the question really amounts to how many dollars they should get. He said the formula could be done away with in lieu of some kind of amount in the future.

Mr. Kosinski went on to say that if the proposed formula were used, it would only be equitable if Clark County were given tax dollars as well, and that perhaps a better idea would be to cut out the 10% entirely and just say every county. Senator Sheerin said that would be possible because the important thing is the dollar impact, and what kind of impact each city or county can demonstrate. From Carson City's standpoint, the total impact is in the vicinity of \$177,000 a year, and that is just the city, not the schools. From this formula Carson City would be getting approximately \$135,000. Mr. Glover added that it is important to remember that the 17% is a contrived figure, and that the amount of money generated has not been adequate.

Mr. Bremner asked Senator Sheerin if when they developed this impact, did they also develop for the impact, after having state government in Carson as far as other revenues that are generated for the city, additional sales tax on additional incomes that come to Carson City because the Capitol is there. Senator Sheerin said he didn't have the figures at hand, but he thought either the Mayor or Mr. Etchemandy should go through the report prepared for the committee to indicate what the impact really is.

Henry Etchemandy pointed out that the "Carson City Support Services Analysis" packet delivered to the committee does not include the school district. Additionally, they have developed for the committee members a two page document with the proposed formula and its impact to the state both in 1977-78 and 1978-79, including a comparison of this with the present formula. The first page of the packet is a summary of those departments that are impacted by state government or that provide services to state government directly. They have developed actual budgets for each of those departments for 1976-77, the actual cost required for the services they perform for the state as well as the percentage in the total budget for building space that is provided by that department and what that percentage of the allocation would be to the state. This would amount to about \$178,000 per year in direct services that city departments perform for the state due to the Capitol.

John Hawkins, Carson City School Superintendent said that in a recent survey, they have indications that they have 1,715 state connected students attending Carson City schools. That is approximately 31% of the total school population. In making an estimate of the amount of money that would be derived if the state property were placed on the tax rolls as private property would be placed, the school district would receive an additional \$245,000 in revenue. Carson City School District is operating with the least amount of money on a per pupil basis of any school district in the state. He said they had a suggestion in the financial formula that would indicate that if they received the weighted average of Clark and Washoe Counties on a per pupil basis of total resources, they would receive an additional \$240,000.

Mr. Hickey asked if Carson City has adequate equipment to handle a fire in state buildings and the fire rating of the department. Ted Barrum of the Carson City Fire Department said Carson City is a class 5 as far as the fire insurance rating is concerned, and does have adequate equipment. They would have to call for outside help in case of a large fire.

Mr. Howard asked why they put Carson City schools in the valuation when this should mean every county the state would be entitled to "in lieu" taxes if they included their schools. He pointed out the state doesn't own these schools, so what is the reason for putting the value of the schools in each year and computing it out.

Mr. Etchemandy answered that back in 1969 when the entire "in lieu" tax formula went into law as far as Carson City was concerned, they spoke to the Legislature about the needs of the school district and Carson City because of the impact of tax exempt property. It is because of the impact of the schools not only because of state connected students, but also because they can't collect taxes from that exempt property. He said the "in lieu of" tax law was actually in there before they ever got involved in it in 1969 and that subparagraph 5 of the law says: "Monies received pursuant to this section shall be apportioned each year to the counties, school districts, and cities wherein each such parcel of real estate is located and the proportionate tax rate of each such political subdivision bears to the total combined tax rate in effect for each year." The law mandates that a portion of that go to the school district. And it's because of the impact of the tax exempt property and the services provided by the schools for state connected children.

Mr. Hawkins said that prior to this law there was and still is a law which would permit the Carson City School District to apply for funds for construction purposes from the state. They did exercise that over a number of years. The high school was partially constructed through state funds. The last grant was \$258,000 for the new high school. When this act came in, they indicated to the Senate Finance Committee that they would forego any requests under that act to make provisions for funding from the state rather than to come back every two or four years and show their ratio of state connected students and so forth.

Mr. Mello said he would later schedule a brief hearing on this.

A.B. 169

Mr. Kosinski said he had talked to Frank Daykin concerning this bill and that apparently he is the only one who understood why the bill was drafted in the manner it was. Evidently there are some other provisions in NRS relating to open meetings, on the one hand, county commission meetings, and boards of school trustees, so the amendment was made to insure that those meetings could be closed for negotiations. Mr. Kosinski added that he believed that the bill, as amended, at least indicates the legislative intent at this time, although he personally doesn't feel it is proper for the Committee to get into the question of open meeting laws.

Mrs. Brookman made a motion DO PASS on A.B. 169. The motion was seconded by Mr. Hickey and was approved.

A.B. 256

Mr. Bremner made a motion DO PASS on A.B. 256. The motion was seconded by Mr. Rhoads, and was approved.

A.B. 394

Mr. Howard made a motion for an indefinite postponement on A.B. 394. The motion was seconded by Mr. Serpa and was approved. Voting NO were Mr. Mello, Mr. Vergiels, and Mrs. Brookman.

A.B. 252

Mr. Glover made a motion DO PASS on A.B. 252. The motion was seconded by Mrs. Brookman and was approved.

A.B. 449

Mr. Howard made a motion for indefinite postponement of A.B. 449. The motion was seconded by Mr. Serpa. Voting NO were Mr. Bremner, Mrs. Brookman, Mr. Hickey, Mr. Kosinski, Mr. Vergiels, and Mr. Mello. Voting YES were Mr. Glover, Mr. Howard, Mr. Rhoads, and Mr. Serpa.

Mr. Bremner proposed amending A.B. 449 on line 19 to read after the bracket that employees are entitled to receive overtime pay, or if mutually agreeable between the employee and the agency, compensatory vacation time in the amount of the credit of their overtime work.

After much discussion, Mr. Mello asked if the committee would object to his holding the bill for further study. They did not object.

A.B. 513

Mr. Glover made a motion DO PASS on A.B. 513. The motion was seconded by Mrs. Brookman. The motion was approved.

S.B. 52

Mr. Bremner made a motion DO PASS on S.B. 52. The motion was seconded by Mr. Hickey. The motion was approved.

S.B. 99

Mr. Bremner made a motion DO PASS on S.B. 99. The motion was seconded by Mr. Rhoads. The motion was approved.

S.B. 158

Mr. Serpa asked if the committee could act on the bill when there are still nine undecided counties. Mr. Bremner added that he thought the nine undecided counties would have no choice but to go along with the program.

Chairman Mello read the following amendments to the bill: (the first figure is for the first year of the biennium; the second for the second year.)

Carson City	\$30,592	\$30,455
Churchill	\$10,853	\$10,821
Douglas	\$24,197	\$24,085
Elko	\$16,088	\$16,036
Esmeralda	\$ 4,119	\$ 4,119
Eureka	\$ 4,004	\$ 4,001
Humboldt	\$10,447	\$10,422
Lander	\$ 6,827	\$ 6,813
Lincoln	\$ 7,500	\$ 7,493
Lyon	\$13,644	\$13,608
Mineral	\$13,276	\$13,238
Nye	\$10,044	\$10,018
Pershing	\$10,810	\$10,799
Storey	\$ 4,004	\$ 4,001
White Pine	\$ 9,213	\$ 9,214

TOTALS for the first year \$175,618; for the second year \$175,113.

A motion was made by Mr. Howard to amend S.B. 158 in accordance with the above figures. The motion was seconded by Mr. Bremner and was approved. A motion was made DO PASS as amended by Mr. Howard and was seconded by Mr. Bremner. Motion approved.

A.B. 404

Mr. Kosinski asked that this bill be held for a few days and said he would report to the committee by the end of the week.

The meeting was adjourned at 11:30 a.m.

Nevada Association for Retarded Citizens

1450 E. Second St.
Reno, Nevada 89502
(702) 322-7255

N.A.R.C.

SUSAN M. HAASE
Executive Director



To: Assembly Ways and Means Committee

Date: February 11, 1977

Subject: COMMUNITY TRAINING CENTER BUDGET, p. 390-391.

The Community Training Centers are asking today that you consider funding their programs at a rate of \$600/client/quarter as opposed to the Governor's request for \$422/client/quarter. This request is based on the Community Training Centers' increased role in serving the retarded citizens of Nevada.

Nevada is now in the process of "deinstitutionalization," a federally-coined phrase (as is easily seen by its length) which refers to releasing residents of institutions and returning them to their home counties, and, also, to preventing future admissions through a reliance on alternative community services. Its goal is normalization and it depends upon the Community Training Centers.

The Centers will be expected to provide more than just vocational training because a person's ability as a meat packer or laboratory aide will do him little good if he can't survive in the off-the-job living situation. He must also know how to shop for groceries, handle his finances, spend his leisure time, and communicate effectively with all those providing the community services he needs.

In other words, he needs Life Skills which most of us take for granted. This is a tremendous task, and it belongs to the Community Training Centers.

Where are these centers? There are currently fourteen centers in Nevada. Four are in Reno, three are in Las Vegas, and the others are in Babbitt, Carson City, Elko, Ely, Fallon, Panaca, and Yerington. Some are quite sophisticated with several physical plants, and others are located in poorly-lit basements of old buildings. But regardless of size, they are all concerned about the effect of "deinstitutionalization" on Nevada's retarded citizens.

They're worried that the name may be as empty as it is long. That it may mean an end to training services for the retarded unless viable community services are developed at the same time. Their fears seem substantiated when instead of "developmental" funding, a 5.5% increase is suggested. This figure, insufficient to cover cost-of-living and merit increases for staff, will not even sustain present program levels. Nevada's retarded citizens will not have the community services they're being promised, and "deinstitutionalization" will mean nothing more than changing a lot of addresses.

We hope you will help prevent this from happening by approving the \$600/client/quarter which the Community Training Center directors requested of the Division of Mental Hygiene and Mental Retardation last year.

Thank you.

CARSON CITY
SUPPORT SERVICE ANALYSIS
FOR
IN LIEU TAX

CARSON CITY

NEVADA STATE IN LIEU
ANALYSISSUMMARY - CARSON CITY DIRECT SERVICES

DEPARTMENT	1976-77 BUDGET	ANNUAL COST OF BLDG. SPACE	(Based on 1976-77 cos ANNUAL COST OF SERVICES CITY PROVIDES
Clerk & Treasurer	206,020	11,370	20,781
Recorder-Auditor	79,090	N/A	-----
Assessor	227,850	N/A	-----
District Attorney	154,400	11,000	22,875
City Manager	61,500	22,800	1,630
Sheriff	794,330	N/A	16,918
Fire Dept.	623,970	N/A	19,153
Streets & Roads	544,940	9,846	17,588
Communications & Signals	40,680	6,000	805
Engineering & Building	274,510	19,200	2,798
Planning	77,960	N/A	-----
Building Maintenance	50,610	N/A	992
District Court	59,200	17,784	60,387
Juvenile Probation	95,990	3,612	4,454
Justice Court	62,810	2,604	1,784
Park Dept.	175,910	N/A	-----
Swimming Pool	52,400	N/A	-----
Community Center	31,010	N/A	-----
Recreation	78,130	N/A	-----
Golf Course	134,930	N/A	-----
Public Health Nurse	12,920	12,000	1,721
Library	192,210	7,938 (Auditorium)	277
Welfare	82,170	N/A	-----
Health Dept.	42,650	6,000	478
Dog Control	69,410	2,500	115
Airport	76,400	N/A	-----

DEBT SERVICE

Jail 65	53,390	1,303
Jail 66	14,470	353
Hospital	103,700	2,074
Fire Stations	41,540	1,383
Auditorium	47,570	-----
Recreation Complex	91,950	-----
TOTAL	<u>\$4,654,620</u>	<u>\$177,869</u>

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CARSON CITY
NEVADA STATE IN LIEU ANALYSIS
1976-77 BUDGET

DEPARTMENT	TOTAL LABOR BUDGET	COST LABOR FOR STATE FACILITY	PERCENT BUDGET	OPERATING BUDGET	(1) COST STATE	COST FACILITIES FOR STATE SERV. TOTAL SQ. FT.	TOTAL COST FOR STATE FACILITIES
Clerk & Treasurer	140,040	18,000	12.85	10,340	1,329	(1895) 1,452	20,781
Recorder - Auditor	70,130	-----		3,950	-----	-----	-----
Assessor	197,630	-----		8,800	-----	-----	-----
District Attorney	125,450	18,817	15.	11,000	1,650	(3120) 2,808	22,875
City Manager	54,960	1,100	2.	3,700	74	(3800) 456	1,630
Sheriff	622,030	15,185	2.44	71,000	1,733	Use Bond Retirement	16,918
Fire Dept.	533,480	17,740	3.33	42,450	1,413	" " "	19,153
Streets & Roads	308,940	Included in total		83,150	Incl. in total	(1641) 431	17,588
Communications & Signals	27,280	545	2.	7,000	140	(1000) 120	805
Engineering Building	244,480	2,445	1.	16,100	161	(3200) 192	2,798
Planning	65,380	-----		10,550	-----	-----	-----
Building Maintenance	43,310	866	2.	3,300	66	(500) 60	992
District Court	36,900	29,520	80.	20,800	16,640	(2964) 14,227	60,387
Juvenile Probation	87,650	3,956	4.51	7,450	336	(602) 162	4,454
Justice Court	39,120	1,020	2.60	26,710	696	(434) 68	1,784
Park Dept.	120,000	-----		30,430	-----	-----	-----
Swimming Pool	33,700	-----		3,400	-----	-----	-----
Community Center	10,630	-----		1,400	-----	-----	-----

Recreation Dept.	62,280	-----			13,150	-----		-----
Public Health Nurse	12,920	893	6.9				(2000)	828
Library	119,280				16,600		(1323)	277
Welfare	-----	-----			-----	-----		-----
Health Dept.	38,370	384	1.		3,370	34	(1000)	60
Dog Control	52,800	420	less than 1		9,110	90		25
Hospital	-----	-----			-----	-----		-----

DEBT SERVICE

Jail 65	53,390		2.44					1,303
Jail 66	14,470		2.44					353
Hospital	103,700		2.					2,074
Fire Stations	41,540		3.33					1,383
Auditorium	47,570							
Recreation Complex	91,950							

TOTAL \$177,869.

1. (1) Includes:
 - Telephone
 - Office Supply & Expense
 - Automotive Gas, Oil & Repairs
 - Equipment Rental
 - Operating Supplies & Expense
 - Training
 - Court Reporter Fees
 - Autopsies
 - Inquests

2. Cost of Facilities:

Percentage of labor participation was applied to square footage of each department. Then \$0.50/sq. ft. cost was applied to that square footage.

3. Sheriff & Fire Departments:

Did not charge rental - used bond retirement as facilities cost.

4. Assumed percentage administrative support by Manager, Engineer, Communications and Maintenance.



VAUGHN SMITH

CARSON CITY CLERK
EX OFFICIO TREASURER AND EX OFFICIO CLERK
FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT
COURT OF CARSON CITY



MEMORANDUM

January 24, 1977

TO: Paul Lumos, Director of Public Works
FROM: Vaughn Smith, Clerk-Treasurer
RE: Cost of Services to State Agencies.

Much of the cost of operating the Clerk's Office is due to the ever-increasing number of court cases coming from prisoners at the state facilities. It is impossible to determine the exact cost to the city, but I believe a fair estimate would be \$18,000 per year. As conditions change, so will this estimate. (This is time only. A small amount should be added for supplies.)

\$18,000	=	Labor
<u>500</u>	=	Supplies
\$18,500	=	Total

Respectfully,

Vaughn L. Smith
Vaughn L. Smith, Clerk-Treasurer

VLS/hw

Per Mike Fondi

January 24, 1977

Post Conviction Hearings

Since State Government is here - prosecute enforcement of State Laws with
misdemeanor.

State generated cases - 15% of total workload.

January 21, 1977

TO: Carson City Board of Supervisors
FROM: Pete Rasner
Sheriff

The following is the number of hours we gave the State Agencies in assistance for 1976:

Prison Riots	576 hours
Investigation of crimes within the NSP	521
Investigations for Attorney General's Office	84
Security for trial of 19 inmates from NSP	320
Rural Clinics	150
NIC Hearings - security	40
Welfare problems	280
Bomb calls to State Buildings	31
Room and Board (housing) of NSP prisoners at no cost to State	150 days
Classes given to State Agencies	200 hours
Assist NHP on a day-to-day basis	300 plus
Traffic control and assistance to Nevada Division of Forestry on fires.	
Alarms - Governor's Office, State Treasury	
Nevada State Childrens Home - over 150 arrests in 1976	

If there is any further way I can be of help, please just call.



Pete Rasner
Sheriff

Carson City Fire Department

(WARREN ENGINE Co. No. 1)

111 N. CURRY STREET CARSON CITY, NEVADA 89701
TELEPHONE 702-882-1663



LESTER H. GROTH
Chief
BERNARD L. SEASE
Deputy Chief

MEMO

TO: CITY MANAGER
FROM: FIRE CHIEF
RE: IN LIEU TAXES

In 1976 this department answered 49 calls on state property which required 25 hours and 28 minutes.

Out of the 49 calls 23 were general alarms, meaning that two stations with a total of three engine companies and one truck company responded with an average of ten off-duty paid personnel, eight volunteers and two Chief officers.

Sixteen of the general alarms turned out to be false which was not determined until arrival of a Chief officer and/or the first due engine company. In some instances, part of the assignment may be cancelled enroute or prior to leaving the station, but off-duty firemen responding still must be paid a minimum of one hour of overtime.

There are 14 state buildings on the notifier system which are supervised 8760 hours per year. Testing of state alarm systems is a requirement that takes 16 hours per month for a total of 192 hours per year.

The Fire Prevention Bureau checks all plans for new state buildings and re-modeling of existing buildings with numerous hours added to inspection of these buildings. Working with the State Fire Marshal in reviewing plans in addition to other problems regarding state buildings is also indicated in the cost analysis below. The times and costs indicated below do not include the salaries of two Chief officers at each general alarm. Ten of the 23 general alarms were after 5:00 p.m. and before 8:00 a.m. which required the attendance of a minimum of two Chief officers.

The breakdown of supervision of the alarm system was arbitrarily made at one-third the annual hours. If the state was in a position where this system had to be supervised with their personnel it would probably require a total of four full time employees in order to maintain the same efficiency that the state is receiving from our operation.

23 General Alarms-Aver. 10 men = 230 hrs. @ \$6.36	\$1,462.80
Supervising Alarms-365 days 1/3 of total (2628 hrs.) @ \$5.52 hr.	14,506.56
Testing Systems - 192 hrs. per year @ \$5.52	1,059.84
Inspections - 39½ hrs. @ \$7.00	276.50
Correspondence - 30 hrs. @ \$7.00	210.00
Plan Check - 20 hrs. @ \$7.00	140.00
Preview-State Fire Marshal - 12 hrs. @ \$7.00	84.00
	<hr/>
	\$17,739.70

In addition to above, all shifts are required to make pre-plan and familiarization inspections of all state buildings at least once each year. Fire protection of all state property is accomplished on a 24 hour per day basis.



CHIEF LES GROTH

LHG:sb
1/18/77

January 19, 1977

COST OF CITY SERVICES TO STATE FACILITIES & CAPITOL COMPLEX

Cost estimates made by Public Works Department based on functional budgeting.

Street tree care 80 trees

Spraying @ \$2.00 per tree	\$160.	
Trimming @ \$15.00 per tree	<u>1200.</u>	
		\$1360.

Street lights

50 lights @ \$71.00 per year each		3566.
-----------------------------------	--	-------

Street sweeping

2.78 curb miles within complex) swept every 10 days		
12.72 curb miles of state highway)		
3.00 curb miles of state highway (Carson St.) swept 3 times per week		
<u>1360 curb miles per year</u>	= 54 sweeper days per year @ \$149.45	
25 curb miles per day	per sweeper day	8130.

Street repair & patching 1 mile

Overlay	465.	
Seal	370.	
Patch	200.	
		1035.

Storm drain maintenance

3600 feet of lines @ \$.20 per foot	\$720.	
11 catch basins @ \$16. each	176.	
		896.

Street signs

34 signs @ \$10. per year	\$340.	
Paint	100.	
		440.

Leaf cleanup 160.

Snow & ice control 1 mile @ \$220.		220.
------------------------------------	--	------

On street parking (Judges) 9 spaces

Estimated meter income \$150. each per year		1350.
---	--	-------

Total annually \$17157.

First Judicial District Court

Carson City and Storey County

State of Nevada

January 21, 1977

Post Office Box 630
Carson City, Nevada 89701

IN CHAMBERS
FRANK B. GREGORY
DISTRICT JUDGE

Memorandum

To: City Manager's Office

From: Frank B. Gregory - District Judge

Re: In Lieu Tax

We estimate that 80% of our court time is spent for criminal cases. It is estimated that 75% of that is spent for State criminal affairs from the Nevada State Prison; crimes, or habeas, or post-conviction writs equals 60% of all time for state criminal matters.

We estimate that 20% of all other available time is spent for other State cases which include: Public Service Commission, Nevada Industrial Commission; Employment Security; Highway Dept., and various other state agencies. This leaves 20% for the local criminal cases (felonies and gross misdemeanors) and for the civil cases.

First Judicial District Court

JUVENILE DIVISION
CARSON CITY and STOREY COUNTY

PROBATION SERVICE
ROOM 205, COURT HOUSE
198 N. CARSON ST.
CARSON CITY, NEVADA 89701
882-2736

DETENTION FACILITY
901 E. MUSSER ST.
882-2353

JUVENILE PROBATION OFFICERS
WILLIAM R. LEWIS, JR., CHIEF
TERRY ANN TERHUNE
MARIANO SANCHEZ
LARRY C. CARTER
NANCY LEE ROGERS

DISTRICT JUDGE
FRANK B. GREGORY

SPECIAL MASTER
JOHN W. RAY

January 21, 1977

Henry Etchemendy
City Manager
Carson City, Nevada

RE: IN LIEU TAX

Dear Mr. Etchemendy:

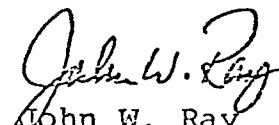
As per your memo dated January 17, 1977, the following is the information you requested.

- A. 21% of our Formal Probationers have one or both of their parents employed by the State. Therefore, approximately one-fifth of our total caseload and time is State related.
- B. 8% of our Formal caseload is from the Northern Nevada Childrens Home.
- C. 29% of our time, therefore, is taken up by State related referrals. Note: 25% of our Budget is from the State.

The above information does not include approximately 120 referrals per year from the Childrens Home where approximately forty-five minutes per contact is necessary for the Probation Officer to arrive at a decision, but are not referred into Formal Court.

If any additional information is needed, please do not hesitate to contact this office.

Sincerely,


John W. Ray
Juvenile Master



The Justice Court of Carson Township

Court House

THOMAS R. DAVIS
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
MUNICIPAL JUDGE
CARSON CITY CORONER

CARSON CITY, NEVADA 89701
(702) 882-1898

MRS. JUDY BRUCE
CHIEF CLERK
MRS. JOAN FETTIC
DEPUTY

January 20, 1977

Honorable Thelma Calhoun
Carson City Supervisor

Dear Thelma,

With reference to Carson Justice Court activity with inmates at Nevada State Prison, these figures represent the following:

58 defendants were named in criminal actions filed during 1976 and processed for a judication by the Chief Clerk. These defendants were then arraigned by the Court at which time a date was set for preliminary hearing. Of this number 55 hearings were set and heard by the Court, one of which is still in progress. Although some of the hearings involved multiple defendants, the time factor remains the same so far as time demanded on the Court itself.

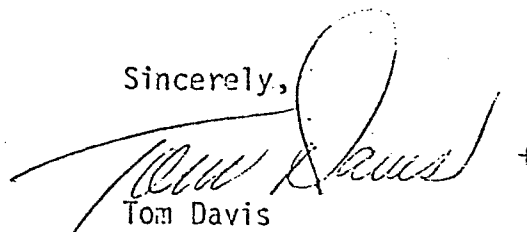
Seventeen small claims actions were filed and heard during 1976. These are cases in which the inmates are suing the prison for recovery of a personal loss.

Eight deaths were handled by this office in the capacity of Coroner.

To summarize the total involvement because of Nevada State Prison, this office on a time or "man hour" consideration spent over 200 hours fulfilling the Justice Court needs of the Nevada State Prison.

If there is a need for formal documentation of any of my comments I'll be happy to appear before a committee.

Sincerely,



Tom Davis
Justice of the Peace

5.10

TD/kk

1-118

MEMO TO: All Department Heads
FROM: City Manager's Office
DATE: January 17, 1977
RE: In Lieu Tax

As you know additional revenues to the City are very important to each of our departments to maintain the level of services we presently provide.

One source of revenue the Board is pursuing vigorously with our Legislators is an increase in the "in lieu" State revenues.

In order to justify this we must be able to show what the cost to the City is to provide services to the State agencies and facilities.

The State facilities include all Capitol Complex buildings, Childrens' Home, both Prisons, National Guard buildings, etc.

Examples of services we provide are:

1. Fire Protection
2. Police Protection
3. Court Facilities
4. Street Maintenance
5. Welfare

I know I have not covered even a portion of the services provided and know that each department head knows this better than anyone. So, each department head is hereby requested to tabulate the services and associated costs of those services for State facilities and agencies.

Please have this to the City Manager's Office by 3:00 p.m., Friday, January 21, 1977.

If you have any questions call Paul Lumos at 883-1800.

PL/sw

Recreation - We have a joint agreement with use of the Pool and our use of the Children Home Gym for no charge to either entity. The Childrens Home kids use our facilities for activities - dances, they pay, programs and they also pay. The one thing is the use of the open gym for bask. - etc. - this is hard to itemize.

Dennis Sullivan

TO: City Manager

FROM: Health Department

DATE: January 20, 1977

SUBJECT: Data on Support to State Agencies

Sanitarian Support Provided to State Agencies

This department provides services to the State Welfare office in the form of investigation of proposed foster homes. In recent months, this has amounted to an average of two per month. We take samples of the water (if from a well) for both bacteriological analysis and chemical composition. We also check the sewage system and in general look for possible health hazards. A report is submitted to the Welfare office covering each investigation. At the current rate, this would total approximately thirty dollars (\$30.00) per month.

We also review plans for new construction of State facilities within Carson City. This would average out to approximately two dollars (\$2.00) per month.

Public Health Nurse Support Provided to State Agencies

Services provided to patients referred by State Welfare Office:

- a. Complete health profiles for 12 patients per month ... \$186./mo.
- b. Family Planning services for 120 patients per month .. 698./mo.
- c. Immunizations & Well-Baby Clinic - 2 clinics per week.. 210./mo.
- d. Pre-school health screening for child care center placement for welfare recipients 116./mo.
- e. Communicable disease screening & treatment (V.D.) 93./mo.
- f. WIC Program (Women, Infant, & Children food supplement program 67./mo.

Field Services provided to Stewart Indian School \$ 19./mo
Services provided to Northern Nevada Children's Home
a. Family Planning and consultation 186./mo

TOTAL FOR MONTH

\$1,607.00

Roscoe Murray, Jr.
Roscoe Murray, Jr.
Director

Cathy Butler, RN
Cathy Butler, RN
Public Health Nurse

RM:cb:ms

MEMO TO: City Manager's Office

FROM: Virginia Rule, Library Director *VR*

DATE: January 21, 1977

RE: In Lieu Tax

The library provides reference service to all State agencies. This service is primarily used when information from the Nevada State Library is unavailable.

In addition to books, material such as art prints, cassettes, records and equipment is available for State agencies.

Many agencies have made use of these, especially the equipment - 16 mm projector in particular.

Use of the multi-purpose room by State agencies this past year was 105 hours.

Library personnel must set up and arrange furniture, equipment and special material for this use. In addition, some groups request coffee or other special arrangements which require additional staff time, estimated at $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 hour per use.

TO: HENRY ETCHEMENDY

FROM:

Richard McIlroy
RICHARD McILROY

SUBJECT: IN LIEU TAX

Per your memo, the following information is provided:
I have requested from the Northern Nevada Correctional Facility the number of persons presently serving sentences within the Northern Nevada State Prison System who have families residing in Carson City.

To date, this office has spent 12 hours of office time and \$52.50 in General Assistance funds to six known wives of NSP inmates. It is probable, there have been others, but these are the only ones I have recorded. Other assistance is as follows:

	Time	Financial Assistance (FY76-77)
Indian Assistance	14 hours	\$345.00
Northern Nev. Childrens Home	3 hrs/mo.	1,301.97
Foster Homes	3 hrs/mo.	4,220.82
Welfare (Medical)	473 hrs	10,724.10
Prescriptions	20 hrs	81.75
Food	200 hrs	2,043.00

RM/sr

DOG CONTROL

3 calls/month
10 calls/month

13 calls/month @ 1/2 hour

Childrens' Home
State Property

7 hour/month = \$35.00/month x 12 months =
\$420.00/year

te Transmitted March 29, 1977

S T A T E A G E N C Y E S T I M A T E S

Date Prepared March 28, 1977

Agency Submitting Department of Taxation

Revenue and/or Expense Items	Fiscal Note 1976-77	Fiscal Note 1977-78	Fiscal Note 1978-79	Continuing
Carson City		\$ 255,521	\$ 331,096	YES
Lincoln County		\$ 23,144	\$ 25,458	
Executive Budget		\$ <249,206>	\$ <153,431>	
Total Additional Amt Required		\$ 29,459	\$ 203,123	

Explanation (Use Continuation Sheets If Required)

Assessed Valuations	1977-78	1978-79
Carson City (Exc. State)	\$96,961,930	\$106,658,123
State	16,759,360	21,625,358
Lincoln County (Exc. State)	\$ 9,105,133	\$ 10,015,646
State	1,498,528	1,648,381

Second year valuations are based on entity projections due to reappraisal.

Local Government Impact YES NO
(Attach Explanation)

Signature James C. Lien
Title Deputy Executive Director

DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION COMMENTS

Date _____

Signature _____

Title _____

LOCAL GOVERNMENT FISCAL IMPACT
(Legislative Counsel Bureau Use Only)

Date March 29, 1977

The Executive Budget page 771 provides for payments to Carson City only. Under this measure Lincoln County will become eligible. The figures above for fiscal year 1977-78 are based on actual assessments. The figures for fiscal year 1978-79 are projections assuming reassessments the second year.

	FY 1977-78	FY 1978-79
Carson City	\$ 6,315	\$177,665
Lincoln County	23,144	25,458
	\$ 29,459	\$203,123

118

Signature E. A. Schen
Title Deputy Fiscal Analyst

March 29, 1977

TO: ASSEMBLYMAN DON MELLO AND
ASSEMBLY WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE

FROM: *Henry Etchemendy*
HENRY ETCHEMENDY, CARSON CITY MANAGER

SUBJECT: IN LIEU OF TAX LEGISLATION

I. Computation of In lieu of Taxes to Carson City and Carson City School District based upon AB 480 which specifies that when the valuation of state owned real estate equals or exceeds 10% of the valuation of non-state owned real estate, the state would pay 35% of the amount derived by applying the appropriate tax rates to the whole of the state owned real estate.

BUDGET YEAR 1977-78

<u>LOCAL ASSESSED VALUATIONS</u>	<u>10%</u>	<u>STATE OWNED VALUATIONS</u>
Urban \$54,961,890	\$5,496,189	\$10,647,530
Ormsby 40,711,232	4,071,123	6,111,830
Carson City 95,673,122	9,567,312	16,759,360
<u>IN LIEU OBLIGATION</u>		<u>@ 35%</u>
Urban 10,647,530 @ \$2.77 per C =	\$294,937	\$203,228
Ormsby 6,111,830 @ 1.64 per C =	100,234	35,082
	<u>\$395,171</u>	<u>\$138,310</u>
Carson City Schools 16,759,360 @ 1.97 per C =	\$330,159	\$115,556
Total		<u>\$253,866</u>

BUDGET YEAR 1978-79

<u>LOCAL ASSESSED VALUATIONS</u>	<u>10%</u>	<u>STATE OWNED VALUATIONS</u>
Urban \$66,500,000	\$6,650,000	\$14,775,165
Ormsby 47,250,000	4,725,000	8,339,375
Carson City 113,750,000	11,375,000	23,114,540
<u>IN LIEU OBLIGATION</u>		<u>@ 35%</u>
Urban 14,775,165 @ \$2.77 per C =	\$409,272	\$ 143,245
Ormsby 8,339,375 @ 1.64 per C =	136,766	47,868
CC Total	<u>\$546,038</u>	<u>\$ 191,113</u>
Carson City Schools 23,114,540 @ 1.97 per C =	\$455,356	\$ 159,375
Total		<u>\$ 350,488</u>

IN LIEU OF TAX LEGISLATION
MARCH 29, 1977
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II. As a comparison, based on the current formula, the amounts would be as follows:

17% Urban	\$9,343,521		\$11,305,000
State Urban	10,647,530		14,775,165
	<hr/>		
Diff. @ 2.77	1,304,009	= \$36,121	3,470,165 = \$96,124
17% Ormsby	6,920,909		8,032,500
State Urban	6,111,830		8,339,375
	<hr/>		
Diff. @ 1.64	none		306,875 = \$ 5,033
Sub Total Carson City		\$36,121	\$101,157
17% Carson City			19,337,500
State Carson City			23,114,540
	<hr/>		
*Diff. @ 1.97	1,304,009	= 25,689	\$ 3,777,040 = \$74,408
Total		\$ 61,810	\$175,565
	<hr/>		

* Since only property within the Urban District qualifies, the School District rate can be applied only to the state owned valuation difference in the Urban District.

** Valuations of state owned and non-state for 1978-79 are rough estimates made by the Assessor's Office.

HE/sr

School District	Tax Rate	* Enrollment 1st Mo. 76-77	% of Dist. Enrollment	% of Total Enrollment	Gain (+) or Loss (-)	Share of 50% of 75-76 DSF Balance	Estimated Closing Balance 1976-77	Closing Balance 1975-76	** Average P/T Ratio - K-12 1st Mo. 76-77	** Average P/T Ratio - Sec. & Vocational 1st Mo. 76-77	Comments
		15 Mo. 76-77	Enrollment	Enrollment	Enrollment	Loss (-)	Balance	Balance	15 Mo. 76-77	15 Mo. 76-77	
Carson City	1.50	5,754	4.06	4.05	(+)	83,505 -	39,828 -	112,164 -	24/1	26/1	Space
Churchill	1.50	2,788	1.97	2.04	(-)	40,518 -	-	-	25/1	21/1	Declining & Match
Clark	1.50	83,032	58.56	58.38	(+)	1,204,448 -	1,613,504 -	2,991,954 -	26.6/1	27/1	Space
Douglas	1.50	2,827	1.99	1.97	(+)	10,930 -	-	107,675 -	24/1	20.5/1	Space & Match
Elko	1.50	3,805	2.68	2.77	(-)	55,122 -	-	119,056 -	19/1	17/1	Declining & Match
Emeralda	1.50	121	.09	.08	(+)	1,821 -	16,742 -	26,771 -	18.5/1	-	Logistics & Share
Eureka	1.50	204	.14	.18	(-)	2,974 -	40,000 -	191,839 -	14/1	10/1	Declining & Share
Humboldt	1.50	1,739	1.23	1.26	(-)	25,213 -	-	55,039 -	18.6/1	19/1	Declining & Match
Lander	1.50	891	.63	.61	(+)	12,758 -	36,400 -	195,305 -	22/1	16/1	Space
Lincoln	1.50	794	.56	.58	(-)	11,518 -	75,664 -	195,684 -	23/1	11.5/1	Declining
Lyon	1.50	2,425	1.71	1.76	(-)	35,171 -	-	32,455 -	23/1	19/1	Declining & Match
Mineral	1.50	1,467	1.03	1.07	(-)	21,135 -	84,325 -	138,421 -	22/1	20/1	Declining
Nye	1.50	1,386	.98	1.04	(-)	20,156 -	139,985 -	149,224 -	18/1	16/1	Declining
Perkins	1.45	701	.49	.51	(-)	10,078 -	48,080 -	157,000 -	20.5/1	19/1	Declining
Storey	1.25	155	.11	.10	(+)	2,262 -	20,648 -	86,545 -	22/1	14/1	Space & Share
Washoe	1.50	31,717	22.37	21.99	(+)	469,101 -	600,000 -	1,383,081 -	21/1	27/1	Space
White Pine	1.50	1,985	1.40	1.53	(-)	28,745 -	-	44 -	20/1	19/1	Declining & Match
Total		141,791	100.00	99.92	7 (+) 10 (-)	2,056,775 -	2,715,181 -	5,442,282 -	24.4/1	25.5/1	State Ave. State Ave

* Includes Special Education

NOTES:

- 1) The objective to reduce pupil-teacher ratio is one all educators can support.
- 2) The incentive grant idea is novel & innovative.
- 3) Need to clarify some points on administration of program:
 - a) Timing - May 1 is near end of year but after budgets finalized & before closing balance is known. Difficult to know matching available.
 - b) Enrollments - District with declining enrollments still eligible?
 - c) Local Effort - District not using all of local tax rate still eligible?
 - d) Loss of Revenue - What happens to district experiencing loss of revenue during year of a grant & not being able to make the match?
 - e) Plan - Will construction, lease or purchase of temporary structures be acceptable?
 - f) Teacher - Definition needed. Do sponsors mean pupil-adult ratio in classroom?

** Excluding Special Education which state average is about 10/1. Also excluding Librarians, Nurses, Counselors, Principals, Asst. Principals, Supervisors & Superintendents. (903)