

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE
MINUTES OF MEETING
MARCH 1, 1977

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

Senator Floyd R. Lamb was in the chair.

PRESENT: Senator Floyd R. Lamb, Chairman
Senator James I. Gibson, Vice-Chairman
Senator Eugene V. Echols
Senator Norman D. Glaser
Senator Norman Ty Hilbrecht
Senator Thomas R. C. Wilson
Senator C. Clifton Young

OTHERS: Ron W. Sparks, Chief Deputy, Fiscal Analyst
Howard Barrett, Budget Director

Cy Ryan, UPI
Peggy Glover, Director, General Services
Don Bailey, State Printer
Gordon Harding, Administrator, Central Data Processing
Art Palmer, Legislative Counsel Bureau
Frank Daykin, Legislative Counsel Bureau
Tom Carter, Printing Office
A. A. Campos, Chief, Parole & Probation
Carl Hocker, Chairman Parole Board
Don Paff, General Administrator, Colorado River Commission
Neil Humphrey, Chancellor UNS

Senator Lamb asked Mrs. Glover to speak to SB 270, a bill which makes appropriation to state printing and records division of department of general services for purpose of establishing automated composition system.

Mrs. Glover opened her remarks on SB 270 by saying that the type-setting industry is going to a conversion from the hot metal system into cold type or the electronic composition. They felt this was the time for the state to move into the electronic system. She explained that it had reached a point where the print shop could no longer get hot metal or hot metal typesetters. They believed the system under consideration was a better system; it is faster, more economical and more flexible. She stressed that if the legislature chose to go into any type of bill drafting or statute retrieval, this type of equipment would be necessary. She wanted it understood by the Committee that the \$434,000 in the bill only covered the equipment for the printing office. This would be for electronic type setters and the equipment that will be needed for that shop.

Senator Lamb asked her if she was implying that this money would not be enough.

Mrs. Glover said it was sufficient for the needs in the print shop to buy their equipment. But in order for the legislature to go on to the system, their cost would be in addition to the amount specified in the bill under discussion. She asked Mr. Harding to give the Committee specific details on the operation of this equipment.

Mr. Harding said that in looking at the legislative data processing application, this is a computerized application which allows for the preparation of history, calendars, bill status, the drafting of bills, the retrieval of statute information utilizing a computer.

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This application is completely separate and distinct from the printing operation about which Mrs. Glover spoke. The only connection between the two is the output from the computer system effectively into the input to the state printing system. You have changes within the printing office from a hot lead linotype system to produce NRS, to produce copies of the bills which the legislature sees and a photo composition system which is an electronic system which in effect duplicates that which you have seen. He explained that the reason for going to this printing system was simply that it is no longer possible to get linotype or linotype operators. So, in effect, if the state wishes to continue to produce NRS as they now know it, to have copies of bills, journals and history, that material must be produced in cold type or photo composition procedure. These are two separate approaches - one for the printing office and one in the Legislature.

What there is now in the printing office is equipment that cannot continue to function. There is no linotype equipment made any more. Right now when there is a failure there is only one place to get parts and that is to pirate them from another piece of equipment some place if you can find that equipment, or handmake the parts. You can no longer go to a supply house and get the parts off the shelf.

Senator Gibson asked about lowering the staff with this new equipment. Mr. Harding said there would be no reductions in the first two years. After that it would be possible to eliminate by attrition, by retirement and by regenerating new procedures. Then the staff could be reduced by two people. He stated that when the next session comes in, it will not be necessary to add 7 people for the session because the equipment will carry that load.

Senator Wilson asked what the total cost to the Legislature would be if they go on this system.

Mr. Harding said in the legislative application, assuming that they start right away and effectively have an operational system four years down the road, the cost in the first year would be \$350,000; in the second year, \$450,000; in the third year, \$650,000; in the fourth year with a full session, about \$1. million; and in the 5th year, in an off session year, it would be down again to about \$650,000. That would be the approximate cost of the legislative data processing application. Senator Wilson asked if this would be the cost of the services to the Legislature on this system. Senator Lamb said that the Legislature was presently spending about \$350,000 or \$360,000 so that really this would not create any more expense. The additional cost is not for the legislature but for the \$434,000 in the bill to put it into the printing office. He asked Mr. Palmer to speak to the legislative costs.

Mr. Palmer gave the Committee a handout containing the Application of Computers to Bill Drafting also a chart showing the Completely Computerized Phototypesetter System. He said this gave the anticipated requests which the Legislature itself might have with relation to the printing office in which they are looking as far ahead as the 1981 session. He stated that it had taken some time to develop this program from the standpoint of the legislative needs. He asked Mr. Carter to analyze the technical aspects and Frank Daykin to speak on the professional necessities, as they visualized it, for the operation principally of the legal division

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of the Legislative Counsel Bureau during its session and in between sessions. Both Mr. Carter and Mr. Daykin spoke in detail to the memos and explained the benefits that would be realized under the new system.

Senator Wilson asked if it made any difference what kind of a system was introduced into the printing office. Mr. Bailey said any of the four under consideration would marry to the legislative program. They had decided to take a system that would have only one vendor and they had eliminated down to the four presently under consideration, all of which had only one vendor. He described details of their operation but did not give any comparative costs of the four systems under consideration.

Mrs. Glover said that because the printing equipment was out of date, they felt this was the year in which they had to do something, but she emphasized that with a new system as complex as this, all the entities involved had to work closely together and cooperate because it was a big project and expensive and without close cooperation there could be a great waste. Mr. Palmer said there was no disagreement that the equipment now being used in the printing office was obsolete.

Detailed discussion followed on the lessened work load that would result from the system when it was in full operation, the speed and increased accuracy it afforded and other details of the system. Mr. Palmer said that the Legislature should move at this session and not wait until they had to do something in a hurry as this would be disastrous. At the present time they are considering leasing until they can see better what is coming down the road.

Senator Lamb thanked them all for appearing.

SB 256: Appropriation for payment of tort judgment.

Mr. Barrett explained the background of this bill. Senator Gibson moved that the bill be approved; Senator Glaser seconded and the motion passed.

Senator Lamb asked Mr. Campos to discuss his budget first.

PAROLE AND PROBATION: The dual objectives of the Parole and Probation Department are to provide protection to the community and to provide services to rehabilitate the offender. The agency's client workload is received from three primary sources: The District Courts, the Parole Board, and from the movement of parolees and probationers from other states to Nevada.

About 85% of the workload of the division deals strictly with probation, about 15% with parolees. The figure is even less when referring to Nevada parolees. Now only about 8.5% of the people supervised in Las Vegas are Nevada Parolees. If you figure the work the agency does for the courts in conjunction with the parolees, it would be about 4% of the total workload in the Las Vegas area.

Senator Lamb asked him to talk about the new positions requested in the budget. He described the duties and responsibilities of these positions and the areas where needed. In discussing the work loads he referred the Committee to page 529 of the Executive

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Budget where the work units were broken down by category. Also the increases in total work units since 1973 to 1977.

Senator Echols asked for the total number of persons the Parole and Probation Division is involved with.

Mr. Campos said they had 2300 people under supervision and control. Two hundred and eighty were parolees from Nevada State Prison. The balance are probationers or people here from other states. He listed the breakdowns of the people who came under their supervision and said that probably during a year they have a contact with 4,000 persons.

Senator Echols asked how many were permanent Nevada residents. Mr. Campos said the majority are permanent who stay here. For example of all persons released on parole from Nevada State Prison last year, 27% of those left the State of Nevada to go back home. The ones remaining were primarily Nevada residents. There are some transients who stay and they are sometimes the hardest core, because they are the ones who do not have a home.

Senator Wilson asked about the in-state travel. Mr. Campos said that an automobile costs them about \$1890 a year per person, and that is for minimum mileage, with 13¢ a mile over and above that. They have a total of 44 automobiles and they are asking for 8 more. He said an automobile is the primary tool of a parole and probation officer. This is not a desk job nor a desk function.

Senator Glaser asked him to give more information on loans to parolees. Mr. Campos said the recovery rate on the loans is about 47%. He said they did not loan money if the parolee had any other means of obtaining money, but some have no other recourse and they have to give them some to start out.

SB 52: Provides for department of parole and probation to pay for tests imposed upon probationers to determine use of controlled substances. Senator Gibson moved that the Committee do pass; Senator Hilbrecht seconded and the motion passed.

Senator Lamb said that the money for this bill was in the budget and Mr. Campos explained the background of the bill and why the fund was being handled by a bill in this session.

PAROLE & PROBATION - CRIME COMMISSION GRANTS: This account was established as a receiving account for Crime Commission grants to the Department of Parole and Probation. The Department has received the following federal grants:

1. Volunteers in Probation - This grant funds two unit supervisors and a principal clerk typist. The Program's main objective is to recruit, screen, train, and certify volunteers from the community to work in a one-to-one relationship with clients in an effort to provide better and closer client/supervisor relationships that ultimately result in fewer parole and probation failures. The Governor's recommendation calls for continuation of the program on available federal funding.
2. Training Coordinator - The grant funds a senior adult parole and probation officer who serves as the Department's training coordinator. Prior to funding of this grant, the only training available to new departmental personnel consisted of on-the-job

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training and basic Peace Officers Standards and Training courses. The training coordinator is to design and have functional an ongoing staff training program and to design and have functional a training core geared to new personnel that will reduce the amount of time necessary for the new officer to become functional and contributing. It is recommended this program be continued on available federal dollars for the 1977-79 biennium.

Mr. Campos explained in more detail the work of the Volunteers in Probation and he was very high in the praise of the work these people did and the results they accomplished.

FULL TIME PAROLE BOARD: Carl Hocker introduced himself as the Executive Secretary of the existing Board of Parole Commissioners. Senator Lamb asked him to tell them of the need of a full time Parole Board.

Mr. Hocker said that prior to last July the Board was meeting every two months and they were hearing from 150 to 180 cases in two days, which is a brutal workload. In July they started meeting once a month and the work load has continued to increase to the point where a part time Board cannot continue to meet the work load. He said they were presently meeting two days every month. Mr. Campos said that the biggest problem that exists, which led to the request for the full time board, is the lack of time. He said they did not have the time to do the things that should be done by a Board of Parole Commissioners. He listed states that have about the same prison population as Nevada and cited that most of them have full time members working on the Parole Board. He stated that the Parole Board should be able to fully advise inmates in person of the decisions and the reasons for those decisions.

The Board should be able to develop expertise in the Parole Board interview sessions. He said the members were intelligent people but for the rest of each month they are back at their own jobs and they do not have an opportunity to develop interviewing skills during the two days they are in session. They need to develop skills for meaningful interviews in the Parole Board setting.

Senator Wilson asked for details on the format of the Parole Board Hearings. How much did the staff participate in them? Mr. Campos said the staff did not carry the interrogation burden. He said the prison submits a report in each case and contained in that report is a specific recommendation for or against parole. He said that he felt the Board should be able to act more independently of outside recommendations. They should have the time to pick up the file, which has a ton of information in it, and go through the file from beginning to end and have the expertise to absorb that material, evaluate it and make a decision based on all facts and not on a brief report submitted by someone who has been close to the inmate and perhaps has been influenced by it, positively or negatively, either way. Senator Wilson asked how much time they had to spend going over the reports prior to the Parole Board Hearing.

Mr. Campos said this was an individual thing; they receive the reports about two weeks prior to each hearing. It is just a summary of the person's history and institutional activities. Occasionally a Board member may ask to see the file, but these

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are exceptions, rather than the rule. Again because of the time factor. Some of the files would take 2 hours to go through.

Senator Wilson asked how many cases he felt the Board should be asked to consider at one meeting.

Mr. Hocker described how the Board is split up into panels in order to expedite the number of cases they have to review in one day. He said that each member would review about 60 cases at each meeting. Senator Wilson asked how many were viable cases.

Mr. Campos said they were running about 50% as an average of being paroled. He recommended that the Board should review no more than 15 cases a day and in the event of serious cases not so many. He said there should be a lot more to the parole process than just granting or denying. There should be some direction not only to the inmate but to the institution. He said that people do more time in prison because not enough time is paid to them. They have needs and no one is identifying them .

In answer to Senator Lamb he said he thought some were paroled when they should not have been and others were not granted parole when they should have been and he felt it all came back to the lack of time to review the cases thoroughly.

Senator Echols asked if the files were being assigned so that each person under consideration was being reviewed by at least one person. Mr. Campos said they were reviewed by at least two persons. Mr. Hocker said that he reviewed his files very carefully and called anything unusual to a member's attention so they would not be embarrassed. He felt that gave them reasonable safeguards. Senator Gibson asked where the permanent board would be housed, in Carson City? Mr. Campos said that was the plan. He said he would like to add that in terms of costs, with the current system, with the new prison at Jean, he thought they were looking at \$73,000 to run the current operation and they were asking for \$134,000 for the new one, \$10,000 of which would be federal.

Senator Lamb thanked them for appearing.

DIVISION OF COLORADO RIVER RESOURCES: Mr. Don Paff, Administrator of the division presented the budget. He said they were not asking for any general fund appropriations. They do not anticipate any changes in nor additional personnel. To meet the budget requirements which have been mainly salary increases, they have notified the power contractors of an increase in the surcharge rate for kilowatt-hour to be effective July 1, 1977. This is the first raise they have had to place on the power surcharge since early in 1970.

He reviewed their activities and said that the budget was submitted absent of any consideration of the possible implication or impact from Senate Bill 153 presently before the Senate Government Affairs Committee.

There were no questions and Senator Lamb thanked him for appearing.

SB 270: Makes appropriation to state printing and records division of department of general services for purpose of establishing automated composition system. Senator Young moved that the Committee approve; Senator Hilbrecht seconded and discussion followed.

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Senator Gibson said he felt they should have a handle on the money. He wanted to be sure, if the Legislature went for it for themselves, that they would work together.

Senator Hilbrecht withdrew his second and suggested that Mr. Sparks ask the Legislative Counsel for the appropriate amendments; he felt it might be smart to amend the bill and put in both these requirements as well as the interface phase to the Legislature to make sure that they are going to work together.

Senator Gibson moved that the bill be amended - Senator Lamb said he thought it best if they held the bill until they got the amendments back from the Legislative Counsel.

DIVISION OF COLORADO RIVER RESOURCES BUDGET: Senator Young moved that the budget be approved and Senator Wilson seconded; the motion passed.

PAROLE & PROBATION BUDGET: Senator Glaser moved the Committee go with the Governor; Senator Wilson seconded and discussion followed. Senator Lamb called for the vote and the motion passed.

PAROLE & PROBATION - CRIME COMMISSION GRANTS BUDGET: Senator Gibson moved the budget be approved; Senator Wilson seconded and the motion passed.

Discussion followed on the Full Time Parole Board. Senator Lamb said he did not like it. Senator Gibson thought the Committee should wait to see what action was taken on the Assembly bill. Senator Young said he felt they had to go with the budget. He had had some experiences with the part-time board and there was no way in which the people on the Board could treat the applicants fairly. It was decided to wait for AB 138. Senator Glaser said if they passed it out he would be inclined to go along.

Senator Lamb said that there was a Taxation Hearing during the afternoon and three members of the Finance Committee were on that Committee. He asked if it was agreeable to everyone that they send a sub-committee of the Finance Committee down to Lahontan and Fort Churchill and report back to the full Committee. The Committee agreed that it would be handled that way.

Senator Lamb said they had a revised budget from the Department of State Education filed with the Committee. He gave them copies and said there would be a hearing on this soon.

AB 258: Specifically authorizes issuance of taxable bonds for E. P. A. facility at University of Nevada.

Mr. Neil Humphrey spoke to this bill. He reminded them that they had given the University authority to issue tax free bonds two years ago. This bill would authorize the Board of Regents to agree to lease or lease to the federal government facilities to be acquired at the university; authorizing the issuance and sale of securities in accordance with the act and with the University Securities Law to pay for such acquisition; providing for the payment of the securities, operation and maintenance expenses and ground rent; and providing other matters properly relating thereto. (Approved April 11, 1975.)

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Mr. Humphrey said if E. P. A. wishes, and they do, and if the Legislature agrees, then the University would be willing to be the vehicle construction of these facilities on UNS property that would become their facilities after the federal government had paid for them. But the issuance would be a taxable bond.

He said there is a problem with the bill as it has been passed by the Assembly that they did not realize until it came to the Senate; so there is an amendment being prepared for it, that is on the advice of the University's bond counsel, that even though in today's market, those bonds should sell taxable for 95 or less, by the time they get them issued that may or may not be the case and so bond counsel has suggested that the amendment provide: "the rate of interest born by securities issued pursuant to this sub-section may exceed the limit provided generally for University securities (NRS 396.852) but shall not exceed that limit by more than 43%." Mr. Humphrey explained that this means 12.87% and he felt it was inconceivable that these bonds would be anywhere near that high, but counsel said that at this point, typically a taxable bond will sell for 43% more than a non-taxable of the same rating.

Senator Gibson said he did not think they should go over the limit they had set. Mr. Humphrey said these were non-taxable that the Senator was referring to. He said that the University had never issued a taxable bond before. He said they had been requested to do this and the congressional delegation is interested in the University doing it, and so the University is willing to do it. He said they did this 12 years ago, the issue is paid off and the University now owns the buildings. In eight more years the people there will be out and in the meantime they are paying money for rent.

Senator Glaser asked about the financial arrangements on this bond issue. Mr. Humphrey explained that on the one that had been built 12 years ago, the bonds were paid off in ten years, and then they had two-five year options, and they have exercised their first option and there are three years to go on that, and if they choose to exercise their second option, that will be another five years.

Senator Glaser asked if this would be a teaching facility, if it would be conducive to a learning atmosphere. He said he was averse to bringing federal bureaucracies into the state, much less on to the college campus. Mr. Humphrey said it was a research and office facility and easily convertible then to laboratories and offices and classrooms.

Senator Glaser moved that the Committee amend and do pass;
Senator Young seconded and the motion passed.

SB 154: Includes buildings and grounds for University of Nevada among public uses for which power of eminent domain may be exercised.

Mr. Humphrey said that while he was in Washington recently he was advised that there was another problem that needed to be straightened out. That the University issues bonds as a political subdivision and a political subdivision under IRS regulation should have at least two out of three legs to the stool that they examine a political subdivision on. The right to tax, which they do not have; police powers which are adequate under UNS standards; and the third, right of eminent domain. He said that to his best

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knowledge the UNS was the only public university in the U.S. that did not have the right of eminent domain.

The right of eminent domain has been granted by the Nevada Legislature to all political subdivisions except the University. The University is a political subdivision in some cases and an agency in some other cases. And agencies cannot now, under IRS regulations, issue bonds. We are asking for the right of eminent domain for the University. There is no intention of exercising it; there is no land that is coveted; if the privilege is abused, take it away; but if the University is going to issue revenue bonds, it is problematical of their ability to issue them without having two out of these three powers that IRS looks at. Senator Lamb asked if they would be subject to the Legislature, in every session, in this area. Mr. Humphrey said they would. Senator Lamb said he didn't feel they could get too far afield. A discussion followed on different aspects of the right of eminent domain for the University.

Senator Young moved for approval of the bill; Senator Wilson seconded and the motion passed.

AB 249: Established Nevada student incentive grant program and makes appropriation.

Mr. Humphrey said this bill was discussed with the Committee two years ago and they denied the request. The University is requesting that the Committee change their mind on the bill. This state student incentive grant program is a desirable one, if you believe in the concept for assistance for students. It is a dollar for dollar match with the federal government. There is approximately \$150,000 a year available from the federal government in the program. All other states and territories of the United States have the program except Nevada.

It would make grants available to students, not just at the UNS but at proprietary schools, if they are nationally accredited, such as Sierra College up at Lake Tahoe. The grants could be up to \$1500 a year for a full time student, fully qualifying under all of the regulations. There has to be, under the federal law, a statewide agency; at the Governor's recommendation the bill was drawn to provide that that agency would be the WICHE Commissioners so there would not have to be a new state agency established.

It provides for \$5,000 a year administrative costs, which is just a guess as to costs.

Senator Lamb said he was opposed to this bill two years ago and he hadn't changed his mind. He felt the state was spending money on the Community College, the WICHE program is in the state, and he felt there was little else they could do to give people an incentive to get an education.

Senator Gibson asked how this program fit in with the present student loan program. Mr. Humphrey said it was a grant, not a loan. It is aimed most specifically at the lowest income group of students. Senator Young asked if it would have any impact on enrollment. Would it increase it? Mr. Humphrey said he could not answer that.

Senator Wilson asked if this applied to students going out of

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state. Mr. Humphrey said you had to get the grant in the state where you were going to school. You did not have to be a resident of the state, just a student attending school there.

Senator Lamb thanked him for presenting the bills to the Committee.

Mr. Humphrey said he had an obligation to a group of people who were interested in the bill to tell them, if it ran into trouble, so they could contact the Committee.

He asked if he might tell them that the Committee had it under consideration as they would wish to contact the Committee.

Senator Gibson said he was opposed to the bill. Senator Lamb said he felt the same way. Senator Gibson said he felt the student loan program was very fair. It gave the students a long time to pay it back at a very low interest rate. It was a subsidized program. He said that he was agreeable to helping anyone all he could.

Senator Lamb said they criticized the federal government for the way they spent money, and they should think of that when they are considering legislation like this.

Senator Wilson asked if the federal student loan program was totally federal money or does the state match it.

Senator Gibson said it was a very high ratio, perhaps 50 to 1.

General discussion followed on the way the program worked, and who was eligible to apply. Senator Young asked if any kids were denied when they applied for a federal loan. Senator Hilbrecht said he felt they should find out about that. You could look at it that it would be that much new money coming into the state to be spent here. They asked Mr. Barrett to get more information on the loan program for them. Senator Glaser asked him how many student scholarships were available in the private sector, too. Just out and out grants.

The meeting adjourned at 10:30 a.m.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED:


MURIEL P. MOONEY, SECRETARY

APPROVED:


FLOYD R. LAMB, CHAIRMAN

APPLICATION OF COMPUTERS TO BILL DRAFTING

Basic purposes:

1. To eliminate copying of material not changed, which saves time and secretarial expense and reduces the possibility of human error.
2. To make it possible to search Nevada Revised Statutes quickly and automatically for words and combinations of words, which speeds up legal research and helps to assure that a bill amends or repeals all necessary sections of NRS.
3. To record sections of NRS amended and added by each bill, which permits quick and automatic conflict control to replace the present card system and reduces the possibility of human error.

Necessary steps:

1. Integrate programs and equipment to be used for bill drafting with programs and equipment to be used for photocomposition and offset printing, so that bill copy can flow from original search of statutes and drafting of bill through introductory copies of bill, printed copies of bill, amended copies (reprints) of bill, enrolled bill and printing of act in Statutes of Nevada to final integration of act into Nevada Revised Statutes.
2. Enter complete text of NRS into computer data base. This can be done without some or all of the programs and equipment, by using our existing (leased) Mag-Card typewriters.
3. Procure chosen programs and equipment.

Suggested approach:

1. At this session, appropriate to the contingency fund sufficient money to cover:
 - (a) Programs and equipment for 1977-1979: \$310,000
 - (b) Entry of NRS into data base: \$90,000
 - (c) Allowance for fallible estimates: \$100,000
2. During legislative interim 1977-1979:
 - (a) Select actual programs and equipment to be leased or purchased, with approval of interim finance committee.

(b) Enter NRS into data base so far as possible, using equipment and personnel from 1977 session.

3. During and following 1979 session:

(a) Use programs and equipment for bill drafting and conflict control on an experimental basis, while remaining capable of doing full job on present conventional basis.

(b) Use photocomposition equipment to produce senate and assembly journals and senate and assembly histories by photo-offset instead of letterpress printing, as test of its reliability before it is used for other legislative printing.

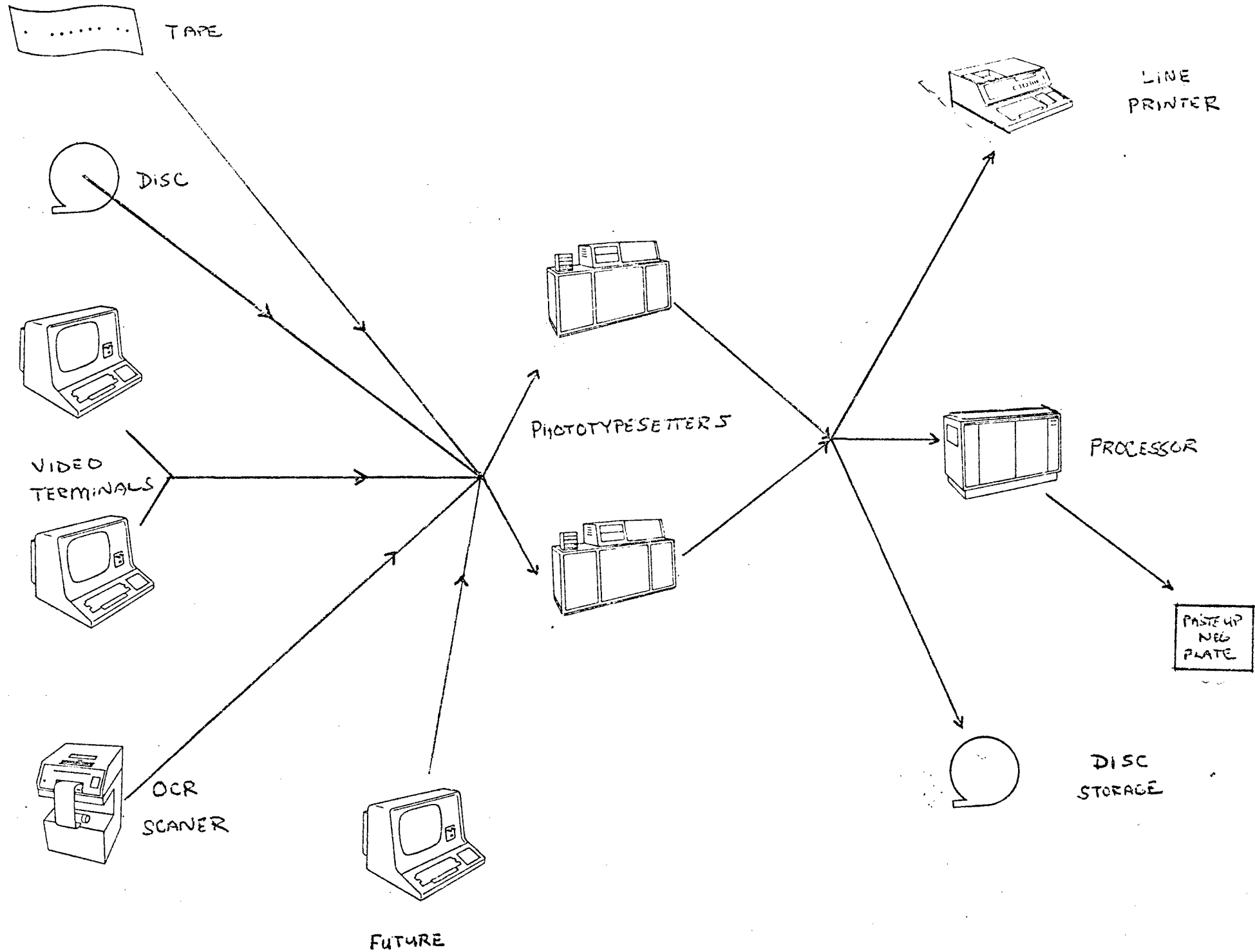
4. During legislative interim 1979-1981:

(a) Complete entry of NRS into data base (if necessary) and add changes made by 1979 session.

(b) Select and acquire any further programs or equipment (including any additions to the central computing system) which experience of the 1979 session and following printing may show is needed.

5. During and following 1981 session: System is fully operational.

Completely Computerized Phototypesetter System



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CASES OPENED BY FISCAL YEAR

TABLE A

Felonies (F), Gross Misdemeanors (GM), Misdemeanors (M), and Other Cases Opened (O).

Contributing Agency	8-15-72 to 6-30-73			7-73 to 6-74			7-74 to 6-75			7-75 to 6-76				7-76 to ¹²⁻⁷⁶			
	F & GM	M	O*	F & GM	M	O*	F & GM	M	O*	F	GM	M	O*	F	GM	M	O*
(1) CARSON CITY	42	+	+	100	20	24	100	30	52	163	11	63	**	64	6	11	12
(2) CHURCHILL	17	+	+	31	4	3	44	5	4	48	1	5	**	20	2	1	1
(3) DOUGLAS	0	+	+	1	0	0	34	17	2	112	19	72	**	60	3	28	2
(4) ELKO	35	+	+	80	0	3	59	7	0	69	9	12	**	30	3	6	4
(5) ESMERALDA	1	+	+	2	2	0	8	0	0	3	1	0	**	2	1	1	0
(6) EUREKA	3	+	+	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	**	2	0	0	1
(7) HUMBOLDT	20	+	+	31	2	7	31	3	4	32	3	7	**	23	2	6	1
(8) LANDER	9	+	+	14	0	0	6	0	0	17	1	6	**	5	0	4	1
(9) LINCOLN	3	+	+	0	0	0	(NOT REPORTED)			(NOT REPORTED)				10	0	1	0
(10) LYON	21	+	+	29	2	1	26	8	3	46	2	15	**	13	5	2	1
(11) MINERAL	14	+	+	45	2	3	31	11	3	39	5	22	**	27	2	3	1
(12) NYE	11	+	+	19	4	0	26	2	3	34	4	7	**	32	0	6	1
(13) PERSHING	8	+	+	2	0	0	8	3	2	18	1	0	**	23	8	2	0
(14) STOREY	5	+	+	2	0	0	5	0	0	4	1	0	**	5	0	2	0
(15) WHITE PINE	14	+	+	15	2	0	15	1	3	14	2	0	**	7	0	1	1
(16) STATE														42	0	0	96
CLARK	0	+	+	0	0	0	++	0	37	0	0	0	**	0	0	0	1
WASHOE	0	+	+	0	0	0	++	0	32	0	0	0	**	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	203	+	+	372	38	41	393	87	145	602	60	211	159**	365	32	74	124

* = Other includes post conviction, parole and probation violations, appeals and all other miscellaneous cases.
 ** = These figures were taken from the 1975-1976 report to the Governor. Statistics were not broken down by county.
 + = Statistics available only on felonies and gross misdemeanors for this reporting time period.
 ++ = Statistics were not reported.

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CASES OPENED BY FISCAL YEAR

TABLE B

<u>FISCAL YEAR</u>	<u>TOTAL CASES OPENED</u>
7-76 to 6-77	1,200*
7-75 to 6-76	1,032+
7-74 to 6-75	626
7-73 to 6-74	451
8-15-72 to 6-30-73	203**

* = This represents an estimated projected total, based on 595 cases already opened to date. Does not include any juvenile cases or any additional obligations which may be imposed.

+ = In March, 1976, this office canceled all contract work and assumed full responsibility for all cases listed, except for Lincoln County which was handled by the Clark County Public Defender's Office. On July 1, 1976, we opened the Elko Regional Office and, at that time, assumed Lincoln County cases. All statistics shown from July 1, 1976 reflect an accurate record.

** = Note that this figure only represents a 10-month period of time.

S. B. 256

SENATE BILL NO. 256—COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

FEBRUARY 23, 1977

Referred to Committee on Finance

SUMMARY—Appropriation for payment of tort judgment. (BDR S-1053)

FISCAL NOTE: Local Government Impact: No.
State or Industrial Insurance Impact: Contains Appropriation



EXPLANATION—Matter in *italics* is new; matter in brackets [] is material to be omitted.

AN ACT making an appropriation for the satisfaction of a judgment
against the State of Nevada.

*The People of the State of Nevada, represented in Senate and Assembly,
do enact as follows:*

- 1 SECTION 1. There is hereby appropriated from the state general fund
2 to the state controller the sum of \$29,108 for the satisfaction of the
3 judgment in the action entitled State of Nevada v. John A. Kallio, No.
4 8165, and John A. Kallio v. State of Nevada, No. 8078, December 21,
5 1976, as affirmed by the supreme court of the State of Nevada. The state
6 controller may issue his warrant in the amount of not more than \$29,108
7 payable to John A. Kallio. The attorney general shall obtain appropriate
8 evidence of satisfaction of this judgment upon payment.
9 SEC. 2. This act shall become effective upon passage and approval.

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Original bill is on file at
the Research Library.

S. B. 52

SENATE BILL NO. 52—COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

JANUARY 19, 1977

Referred to Committee on Finance

SUMMARY—Provides for department of parole and probation to pay for tests imposed upon probationers to determine use of controlled substances. (BDR 14-507)

FISCAL NOTE: Local Government Impact: No.
State or Industrial Insurance Impact: Executive Budget.

EXPLANATION—Matter in *italics* is new; matter in brackets [] is material to be omitted.

AN ACT relating to probation; providing for the department of parole and probation to pay for tests to determine probationers' use of controlled substances; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

The People of the State of Nevada, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

- 1 SECTION 1. NRS 176.187 is hereby amended to read as follows:
2 176.187 1. Upon the granting of probation to a person convicted
3 of any crime related to the sale, possession or use of a controlled sub-
4 stance, as defined in chapter 453 of NRS, the court may, when the
5 circumstances warrant, require as a condition of probation that the
6 probationer submit to periodic tests to determine whether the proba-
7 tioner is using any such substance. Any such use or any failure or
8 refusal to submit is a ground for revocation of probation.
9 2. Any expense incurred as a result of any such test [is a charge
10 against the state, to be paid from the reserve for statutory contingency
11 fund pursuant to the provisions of NRS 353.264.] *shall be paid from*
12 *appropriations to the department of parole and probation on claims as*
13 *other claims against the state are paid.*
14 SEC. 2. NRS 353.264 is hereby amended to read as follows:
15 353.264 1. There is hereby created in the state treasury the reserve
16 for statutory contingency fund.
17 2. The reserve for statutory contingency fund shall be administered
18 by the state board of examiners, and the moneys in such fund shall be
19 expended only for:
20 (a) The payment of claims which are obligations of the state under
21 NRS 41.037, [176.187,] 176.485, 179.310, 212.040, 212.050, 212.070,
22 214.040, 282.290, 282.315, 353.120, 353.262 and 412.154; and

Original bill is 2 pages long.
Contact the Research Library for
a copy of the complete bill.

ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 258—COMMITTEE ON
WAYS AND MEANS

FEBRUARY 1, 1977

Referred to Committee on Ways and Means

SUMMARY—Specifically authorizes issuance of taxable bonds for E.P.A.
facility at University of Nevada. (BDR S-150)

FISCAL NOTE: Local Government Impact: No.
State or Industrial Insurance Impact: No.



EXPLANATION—Matter in *italics* is new; matter in brackets [] is material to be omitted.

AN ACT to amend an act entitled: "An Act relating to the University of Nevada, Las Vegas; authorizing the board of regents to agree to lease or lease to the Federal Government facilities to be acquired at the university; authorizing the issuance and sale of securities in accordance with the act and with the University Securities Law to pay for such acquisition; providing for the payment of the securities, operation and maintenance expenses and ground rent; and providing other matters properly relating thereto," approved April 11, 1975.

*The People of the State of Nevada, represented in Senate and Assembly,
do enact as follows:*

- 1 SECTION 1. Section 5 of the above-entitled act, being chapter 200,
2 Statutes of Nevada 1975, at page 237, is hereby amended to read as
3 follows:
4 Sec. 5. 1. If the agreement to make the lease or the lease
5 referred to in section 4 of this act is executed by the board of regents
6 and the Federal Government, then the board of regents, on the behalf
7 and in the name of the university, is authorized by this act, as sup-
8 plemented by the provisions of the University Securities Law:
9 (a) To construct and otherwise acquire facilities on the University
10 of Nevada, Las Vegas, campus for the purpose provided in section 4
11 of this act;
12 (b) To issue bonds and other securities of the university, in a total
13 principal amount of not exceeding \$10,000,000, in one series or
14 more at any time or from time to time, as the board may determine,
15 payable from the net pledged revenues, secured by a pledge thereof
16 and a lien thereon, for the purpose of defraying wholly or in part the
17 cost of the project, subject to the limitations in paragraph (a) of this
18 subsection;

Original bill is 2 pages long.
Contact the Research Library for
a copy of the complete bill.

SENATE BILL NO. 154—SENATOR DODGE

JANUARY 27, 1977

Referred to Committee on Judiciary

SUMMARY—Includes buildings and grounds for University of Nevada among public uses for which power of eminent domain may be exercised. (BDR 3-70)

FISCAL NOTE: Local Government Impact: No.
State or Industrial Insurance Impact: No.



EXPLANATION—Matter in *italics* is new; matter in brackets [] is material to be omitted.

AN ACT relating to the power of eminent domain; expressly including public buildings and grounds for the University of Nevada among the public uses for which the power may be exercised.

The People of the State of Nevada, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

- 1 SECTION 1. NRS 37.010 is hereby amended to read as follows:
2 37.010 Subject to the provisions of this chapter, the right of eminent
3 domain may be exercised in behalf of the following public uses:
4 1. Federal activities. All public uses authorized by the Government
5 of the United States.
6 2. State activities. Public buildings and grounds for the use of the
7 state, *the University of Nevada* and all other public uses authorized by
8 the legislature.
9 3. County, city, town and school district activities. Public buildings
10 and grounds for the use of any county, incorporated city or town, or
11 school district; reservoirs, water rights, canals, aqueducts, flumes, ditches
12 or pipes for conducting water for the use of the inhabitants of any county,
13 or incorporated city or town, or for draining any county, or incorporated
14 city or town; for raising the banks of streams, removing obstructions
15 therefrom, and widening, deepening or straightening their channels; for
16 roads, streets and alleys, and all other public uses for the benefit of any
17 county, incorporated city or town, or the inhabitants thereof.
18 4. Bridges, toll roads, railroads, street railways and similar uses.
19 Wharves, docks, piers, chutes, booms, ferries, bridges, toll roads,
20 byroads, plank and turnpike roads, roads for transportation by traction
21 engines or road locomotives, roads for logging or lumbering purposes,
22 and railroads and street railways for public transportation.
23 5. Ditches, canals, aqueducts for smelting, domestic uses, irrigation
24 and reclamation. Reservoirs, dams, water gates, canals, ditches, flumes,
25 tunnels, aqueducts and pipes for supplying persons, mines, mills, smel-
26 ters, or other works, for the reduction of ores, with water for domestic

Original bill is 2 pages long.
Contact the Research Library for
a copy of the complete bill.

3/2/77

(Please print)

Name	Organization	Address	Phone
Gagnier	SNEA		
Felten	SNEA		
vis E. Reil	NRTA/JAARP. News State Joint Leg. Com	424 E. Long St Carson City, Nev	852-1675
ycce Woodhouse	NSEA	1111 E. 5th St #42 Carson	883-2448
aul Ghilarducci	NSEA	1280 S Curry St. Carson	883-6317
Rea Sealey	WCTA/NSEA	4600 Kietzke Lane, Reno	825-5522
ore Barooid	Churchill S.O.	73 North Main Falls	423-3116
orge Wendell	State Invest & Narcotics	430 Jeanell Dr, CC	885-4408
ERNARD DEHL	CRIME COMMISSION	40 N.H.P. 555 WRIGHT WAY, C.C.	885-5300
ay HUGHES	SHERIFF'S DEPT	WASHOE Co - Reno, NV	785-6240
nce Swinney	" "	" " " "	785-6220
roy Ketzenberger	L.V. Metro P.O.	200 E Carson. L.V.	386-3486
ay Huber	LUMPD	200 E Carson W	386-3577
E. MABLEOD	L.V.M.P.D.	200 E CARSON	386-3257
Richard Staub	DLEA	430 JEANELL DR CC	885-4404
oul Howard	DLEA	" "	" "
TOM COMPTON	DLEA	" "	" "
AURIE JAMES	CRIME COMMISSION & DLEA	" "	" "
JOHN PEEVERS	" "	" "	4400
JAMES A. BARRETT	" "	" "	" 4404
LIPARELLI BRY	PLANNING & TRAINING DIV, DLEA	430 JEANELL	885-4406
EN CALHOUN	INVESTIGATION & NARCOTICS DIV., DLEA	" "	885-4408
ANT JANA	LUMPS	400 E STEWART	386-3438
George Allen	Kyon Co Staff	Yerington Nev	463-2321