

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE  
MINUTES OF MEETING  
MARCH 16, 1977

This 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 Ty Hilbrecht  
Senator C. Clifton Young  
Senator Thomas R.C. Wilson

ABSENT: Senator Norman Glaser

OTHERS: Ron Sparks, Deputy Fiscal Analysis  
Senator Sheerin  
Bud Campos, Department of Parole and Probation  
Vernon Bennett, Executive Officer of Public Employees Retirement System  
Larry McCracken, Director of Employment Security  
Judge Cameron Batjer, Nevada Supreme Court  
John DeGraff, Court Planning & Coordinating Officer  
Mike Brown, Budget Officer, Supreme Court  
C.R. Davenport, Clerk of Court  
Barbara White, Law Library

Mr. Bud Campos from the Department of Parole and Probation gave a written speech on Peace Officer Retirement. (See attached).

Senator Hilbrecht said he was looking through all the budget presentation material on Parole and Probation and the Prison, and it was not clear to him that he ever got any authoritative figures on recidivism.

Mr. Campos said there are about 33% being returned to our prison and about 14% being convicted in other states. They are consequently discharged. There is a small percentage that remain fugitives and we finally discharge them.

Senator Hilbrecht said ideally, your job is to provide support, guidance, and direction to people who are furloughed from the prison because they appear to be reasonable candidates for rehabilitation. Senator Hilbrecht said that would consist of visiting them as you say, where they live and work and try to make sure rehabilitation is taking its proper course.

Mr. Campos said we do not expect our officers to be all things to all people. We want them to recognize problems so proper referrals can be made. He said based on an 65 working standard, discussed at the last budget hearing, where we spent 2.20 hours for each individual per month, that does not work out. Mr. Campos said you have to take care of immediate problems. He said what you actually do is spend the majority of your time with the people that have the least chance of succeeding and very little of your time with those people that need other types of assistance. He said that is handled by referrals to other agencies.

Senator Hilbrecht said going back to your 65 unit assignment. He said 2 hours a month as indicated is supposed to be spent visiting these people. Senator Hilbrecht said you have been focusing on the unusual situation. He said based on your own experience, if you discount this kind of treatment, which is why we pay your salary, what percent of your work gets you involved in bizarre situations?

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Mr. Campos said it is close to 99%. He said he expects his people to know more about these individuals than any policemen in the community.

Senator Hilbrecht said then there is something wrong with the system.

Mr. Campos said there is a situation that exists and we don't know how to change the behavior of people. He said we do the best we can with the tools we have and the alternatives. He said almost anything would lead us into a bizarre situation.

Senator Hilbrecht said 20% of your time is spent traveling.

Mr. Campos said there is travel to Elko.

Senator Lamb asked Mr. Campos if he honestly thought this people were in a more dangerous position than policemen. He said that there has never been anyone shot in his history that he knew of.

Mr. Campos said we represent 3% of the Peace Officer constituency. Mr. Campos said 15% of the people that we arrest go to prison. He said we are very much involved in law enforcement.

Senator Wilson asked if 15% of the people that were arrested by Parole and Probation Officers, were for violation of parole?

Mr. Campos said yes. 1/3 of the people received yearly are from our Department. They are Parole and Probation violators.

Mr. Campos said we do not make all of those arrests. We make about half of them. He said we represent less than 3% of the total Peace Officers.

Senator Lamb said he has a petition out of the Civil Department in Clark County saying they want back in the early retirement.

Mr. Campos said as hard as those committees on early retirement work, I would be hesitant about removing anyone that has been in, that they recommended to stay in, without careful study from this committee.

Mr. Campos said one of his alternative recommendations is to work with the interim committee composed of Senator Lamb, Senator Gibson, Mr. Dini and Don Mello. He said he thought over the next two years he and the committee could work together. Mr. Campos said once the decision is made, whether agreed upon or not, he certainly wouldn't complain about it.

Senator Sheerin asked the Committee if they would consider an amendment on three District Judges widows. He said there are three District Judges wives, two in Reno and one in Carson City that the District Judges are deceased and these widows are receiving no benefits.

Senator Sheerin said two of the District Judges, Judge Gesilin and Judge Waters, died before age 60 and those widows will probably be able to receive no benefits under any system.

Senator Sheerin said the third Judges widow is Judge Craven's wife. He has retired and she is getting nothing until she reaches age 65 because that is part of their system. Senator Sheerin requested that if the public servant dies, that his widow automatically at that point in time, starts to receive \$200 a month.

Senator Sheerin said he is requesting that these three Judges widows receive \$200 a month beginning July 1, 1977. He said Judge Craven's widow when she becomes age 65, would be eligible for \$400 a month in their system. He said it would take an amendment to N.R.S. 3.095 to allow this to occur and it would also take an appropriation of \$200 times three widows is \$600 times 12 months is \$7200 a year. He said that would be a perpetual appropriation.

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Senator Sheerin said on page two of the handout, shows how N.R.S. 3.095 would have to be amended to take care of the problem plus you would have to make the separate appropriation.

Senator Lamb asked if S.B. 173 was the place to put the amendment?

Mr. Bennett said what he had said to Senator Sheerin is that we have had amendments in our bill before on other systems so we would have no opposition to this type of amendment if the Committee was in favor of the idea, provided there is going to be another amendment on our bill today.

Mr. Bennett said if the proposed legislation, which we are considering this morning, is approved, then we will have to have another amendment. It can be placed here or in a separate bill. Mr. Bennett said he thought at this stage he wouldn't get a separate bill drafted in time. He said he had no objections in putting it in his bill.

Senator Sheerin said it is a policy question and that the decision be made now to amend the bill.

Senator Lamb said he talked to Vernon Bennett about pay raises and older retirees that have been on fixed incomes for a long time. He said their present average increase is 3% each year. Senator Lamb proposed that the Committee reconsider raising them to a 5% increase in keeping with working people.

Senator Lamb said the amendment reads that the retirement will pay for it and there is no general fund monies in it. Senator Lamb said it will cost about \$350,000

Mr. Bennett said when Senator Lamb talked to us we sat down with two representative, Mr. Orvis Reel and Mrs. Nelly Laird. Mr. Bennett said we discussed retirement cost of living. He said we also discussed the matter with our Board and we came up with five possible proposals.

Mr. Bennett said the assumption at the time was that there would be a consideration by the Committee for it to be jointly funded. He said half by the retirement system and half by the legislature. Mr. Bennett said the board listed these in priority order found in our letter dated March 11, provided to the Committee. He said we later held discussions with Senator Lamb and other members of the Committee and it was felt quite candidly to get the type of money we were talking about, by an appropriation, would be difficult.

Mr. Bennett said we were asked yesterday morning to find out if the Retirement Board would be willing to absorb the entire cost. We were also advised out of the proposals submitted, the one that seemed most appropriate would be a flat 2% base benefit during the period July 1, 1977 through June 30, 1979.

Mr. Bennett said what is extremely expensive with Post Retirement increases is the fact that most increases provided are paid in perpetuity or for as long as that person lives.

Mr. Bennett said the other benefits that have been provided continue for the life of the beneficiary of the retired employee. Mr. Bennett said over the years this develops into an inverted pyramid of costs and it is a very expensive proposition. This is a stop-gap measure just for the next two years because the retired employees need help now. We will thoroughly study and come up with a uniform plan before the next session. The 3% provided is not sufficient to keep up with inflation.

Mr. Bennett said we didn't recommend a larger amount from the Board before this session or as S.B. 173 was introduced, for the simple reason that we were looking at something that once you pass it, the retired employee would get it the rest of his life. He said we provide what we felt we could afford to provide in this session without raising the employee and employer contributions.

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Mr. Bennett said the suggested amendment would provide a 2% of base benefit ~~increase~~ increase bonus only for the next two years. It would include the wording, "it is the intent of the Legislature that this is a two year bonus benefit which shall not be continued past July 1, 1979 and thereafter unless approved by subsequent sessions of the Legislature."

Senator Hilbrecht asked if it is realistic to think we are going to stop this once we start paying someone this additional bonus? Senator Hilbrecht said he hasn't served so short of time in the Legislature that he is not apprised at the fact that what we are doing is getting ourselves wedded to something that is going to have precisely the impact we talked about. Senator Hilbrecht wanted to know exactly how much it was going to be.

Mr. Bennett said the cost, listed in a March 11 letter, for the next two years will be \$350,000 per year or approximately \$700,000. Mr. Bennett said we have no idea how many of the retired employees will decrease in the next two years. If inflation continues the way it has in the past four or five years you will probably see a strong move for increased post retirement increases in the next session regardless of whether this is adopted or not.

Senator Hilbrecht asked what this did to the impact that Mr. Bennett showed us six weeks ago, indicating that you had some hope of retiring your unfunded liabilities, that the system was now on a fiscally sound basis.

Senator Hilbrecht asked Mr. Bennett if he would please revise that material so we can make a judgement based on what is happening to the retirement of our unfunded liabilities.

Senator Wilson said coupled with that we ought to have a projection upon what you would recommend based upon that and some effect upon contribution.

Senator Hilbrecht said he is not willing to assume it is going to be for two years.

Senator Lamb said it doesn't make much sense to consider a cost of living increase for some people and not for other people.

Senator Hilbrecht agreed with Senator Lamb, stating that we pay for the cost of a living increase out of general fund.

Senator Lamb said these people have just as much right to buy a loaf of bread as somebody else.

Senator Hilbrecht said he was willing to do that out of the general fund and willing to give something else up. He said he is not unwilling to do it out of an indentured account which is a trust fund for the benefit of thousands of people.

Senator Gibson said he thought we were really in trouble if we start using the retirement fund as a welfare program and felt that is what is being proposed.

Senator Lamb thought that it would be more compatible if it wasn't general funded.

Senator Young asked what would this mean to the individual recipient? How many would actually benefit from it?

Mr. Bennett said we have for the person who retired in 1960, on Exhibit A, of a letter dated March 11, sent to the Committee. A person who retired in 1965 has an average benefit of \$260 per month and the proposed additional 2% in the right hand corner. Mr. Bennett said proposal #5 raises him to \$282 per month with the other graduated scale increase. Mr. Bennett said the average benefit in 1969 is \$317 a month which with the other benefit would raise him to \$346 and in the 1973 average for a person who retired in that year is \$396 who would then go to \$426.

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Senator Gibson said there was a falacy in the budget column. He said the guy that is getting more on retirement will benefit more from this proposal and he doesn't need this much help.

Mr. Bennett said another one of our considerations is a flat amount, \$25 per month.

Senator Lamb said if the Board wants to share this or whatever, I don't care how you do it.

Senator Gibson talked about the falacy, saying that it is something we have argued since we have been in this committee.

Senator Hilbrecht said we could make the increase inversely proportional to what the person is drawing.

Senator Lamb said there is nobody that has pushed him on this or talked to him about it.

Senator Hilbrecht said his personal feeling is that we have to face these things on an on going basis if we are going to pay for them we should pay for them out of money we have now, not out of trust money.

Senator Gibson said we must keep this fund sound so the guys that are paying in to it today, will have what is promised to them when they retire. He said all over the country retirement programs are going broke because of cost of living increases.

Senator Lamb asked Mr. Bennett if this would create a hardship on the fund if we shared it.

Mr. Bennett said if it could be limited to two years the effect on the fund would be minimal.

Mr. Bennett said if it was shared, I very definately think it would have less effect.

Senator Young said he was worried about the long-range projections. He asked Mr. Bennett if he projects a 7% or 8% return on that fund?

Mr. Bennett said

Mr. Bennett said we are using an actuary assumption of 7%.

Senator Young said he couldn't support it the way it is. If we are going to provide more, I would rather it go out of the general fund.

Senator Young: Moved to not approve this amendment to provide this type of relief to the retirees.

Senator Gibson: 2nd

Senator Lamb said if we take half of it out of the general fund, would this agree with the Committee?

The Committee wanted to see some figures first and did not act on Senator Young's motion.

PAROLE AND PROBATION

Senator Hilbrecht moved to have the Committee introduce an interim study bill to study the problem limited strickly to Police and Fire and its impact on the Police and Fire Retirement fund. Also; make a recommendation to the next session and as part of that, we do nothing until the study has been completed.

Senator Gibson: 2nd

Discussion followed and Mr. Bennett said the Police and Firemen Retirement Fund advisory committee did not study the groups that are presently in the law.

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Mr. Bennett said they studied only the groups that came to them with the request to be added. He said they did not evaluate Parole and Probation.

Senator Hilbrecht said that only argues that the study should be done.  
Senator Lamb said that argues all the more that this interim committee is important.

Mr. Bennett asked why the study couldn't be done by the Legislative Interim Retirement Committee, because the committee is being created in this bill.

Senator Hilbrecht said this is pending a report back from the specially authorized study by the Advisory Committee to the Retirement Board.

Senator Lamb asked Senator Wilson if he didn't think we have to provide an answer to Mr. Campos. He said we have to say yes or no. We just can't ignore it.

Senator Hilbrecht said he thought in the alternative, Mr. Campos said he would except this study.

Senator Echols said the thrust of the motion now is we are talking about a two year interim study.

Senator Lamb said the motion is what we hold the line, as to what we recommended the other day, with the idea that the interim committee look at this problem and come back in two years and say whether we put Parole and Probation in, or we aren't going to put anybody back in.

Senator Echols said aren't we setting up a system where we will be refunding all this money in two years.

Mr. Bennett said yes.

Mr. Bennett said the present bill as amended by this committee, will provide that we will take those people out that are not vested as of July 1, and refund the employee and employer additional 1/2% contributions made toward the Police Retirement. It is the pleasure of the Finance Committee that nobody goes back in at this time.

Senator Hilbrecht said the difficulty he has is that those are selected statistics. He said he thinks if you were studying the program in depth, you would want to have a great deal more data than that.

Senator Wilson said he thinks Mr. Campos made a case and thought he had some impressive statistics.

Amendments to S.B. 173 were discussed. See attached.

Senator Hilbrecht: Moved to adopt  
Senator Gibson: 2nd

Senator Hilbrecht: Moved to amend and Do Pass as amended  
Senator Gibson: 2nd  
Motion Carried.

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY (page 760)

Larry McCracken discussed for 1975-76 the actual figures that were spent. He said when the budget was submitted, there was no way of knowing what CETA was going to be. CETA was included for the funds available in 1975-76.

Senator Lamb asked if he could give a figure for it now. Mr. McCracken said the figure for the balance is 2.9 million for 1976-77.

Mr. McCracken said that has changed and we anticipate it to continue to change. We believe the State will receive another \$400,000 within the next few weeks on CETA.

He said the program is explosive and the money comes and goes. He said the budget director is always advised when we increase CETA and any other program.

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Senator Lamb asked what his projections were on CETA for 1977-78.

Mr. McCracken said he doesn't have any right now.

Mr. McCracken said the figures shown in travel is for grants operation as well as for salaries and administrative funds anticipated. All of these are based on our grants operation.

Mr. McCracken said the Department is charged with administrating many programs. He said he shows 11 million as anticipated receipts that were submitted two years ago. 17 million will be operated within 1976-77.

Senator Lamb didn't think he traveled that much. He wanted to know how many people were on the staff?

Mr. McCracken said there are 624 people on the staff. He said of the \$170,000 that is projected for 1976-77, \$93,000 is for rental of State cars. Mr. McCracken said we provide and deliver services outside of the areas where our people are located. The other instate cost is we are 450 miles from 60% of the population we serve.

Mr. McCracken said the Governor is the prime sponser of CETA. We have fourteen offices in the State and we are involved in administrating the CETA program.

Senator Lamb told Mr. McCracken that we are all concerned about CETA, feeling however, that there is some waste. Senator Lamb said he hates to be a party to condone it. He told Mr. McCracken that he has a lot of money to handle and thinks it is a tough job to spend it diligently.

Mr. McCracken said it is a challenge and the programs are changing so fast. He said with the Carter administration moving into the public service employment in such a manner, we anticipate that challenge to possibly double over what we have been doing.

Senator Young asked Mr. McCracken how successful is the HRD program?

Mr. McCracken said one of the objectives of the Department is to help people find work. Mr. McCracken stated two major divisions:

1. Helping people find work and employers find employees.
2. Administer the unemployment insurance program

Mr. McCracken said within the employment service, it helps people find jobs. He said we counsel the people and help them find employment. This is within the HRD concept. He said of the 5,000 people counseled last year, we were able to help 23½% locate jobs.

Mr. McCracken said we are involved as a sub-contractor in Las Vegas and in Reno, in referring from our major offices to CETA.

Senator Young wondered if there was something wrong with our system. He said it doesn't seem like we are to successful. He said we have another program operated by Frank Matthews, who creates jobs for youths. Senator Young asked if this was a duplication of what he was trying to do?

Mr. McCracken said as far as youths go, we have placed 4,500 youths that are under 22 years of age last year. Those youths were served out of our major offices as well as two offices that are set up expecially for youths.

Mr. McCracken said the effort that was primarily concerned with Frank Matthews has to do with a certain segment of the youth that we simply are not geared up to address.

Senator Young asked what segment was he suppose to serve?

Mr. McCracken said the disadvantages; those that needed training possibly in the school dropout area.

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EMPLOYMENT SECURITY FUND (page 763)

This fund is available to the Director once the Federal Government has denied funds to pay legitimate expenses. When the Federal Government refuses to pay for something that is needed, or funding has been questionable, these funds could be used.

Mr. McCracken said we have in the fund right now \$115,000. It varies from what is shown in the budget for two reasons: \$100,000 that was anticipated to be spent on an Administrative office complex was not spent. Because we lost a Supreme Court case, we had to refund \$128,000 for employers interest, which the Federal Government would not cover. That money had to come out of that fund.

W.I.N. (page 765)

The Work Incentive Program is a federally funded program of the Department of Labor. It is designed to fill public service positions with former welfare recipients referred by the Welfare Division.

OASI ADMINISTRATION (page 764)

Senator Young: Moved to approve  
Senator Wilson: 2nd  
Motion carried.

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY FUND (page 763)

Senator Young: Moved to approve  
Senator Wilson: 2nd  
Motion carried.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION ADMINISTRATION(page 761)

Senator Young: Moved to approve  
Senator Wilson: 2nd  
Motion carried.

SUPREME COURT

Judget Batjer referred to page 121 of the budget, and discussed the Senior Computer System Analysis.

Senator Hilbrecht said since you didn't have a computer or access to one, we were curious to know why you needed a Senior Computer System Analysis?

Senator Lamb wanted to know why they need a Fiscal Analyst in this Department?

Judge Batjer said the interim studies of the Legislature indicated that they wished to have the Supreme Court prepare the entire budget for the judicial system for the State of Nevada.

Senator Lamb asked if this included the districts.

Judge Batjer said yes, everything from J.P.Courts to Municipal Courts.

Senator Gibson said that act has not been passed. He said that assumes the State will fund the Court system.

Judge Batjer said this would be a study, no matter what happens, because of the constitutional amendment, creating the Centralized Court system.

Judge Batjer said as Chief Justice, he is suppose to know what is going on in every court in the State, from budget to performance.

Mr. Mike Brown responded to the above.



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Mr. Brown said: there is a need to gather statistics on the size of the court system in Nevada. He said various questions need to be answered on money they are spending, how much time it is taking, where the backlog is - if there are backlogs, numerical justification for additional judges, staff, clerical help or court room facilities or what is needed to bring justice up to the level people desire.

Mr. Brown said it would be easier to gather this information by a computer. He said to gather this information, we are requesting a Computer Systems Analysis to work with Central Data Processing. We do not want to rely on the priorities in Central Data Processing to get the work done.

Mr. Brown said it is the position of the Supreme Court that if we are on a waiting list of priorities we will not have time to do it. We are asking for the expertise of that position within the Judicial branch.

Senator Young asked what are the problems of gathering statistics in a Municiple Court?

Mr. Brown said they do not have the data to answer the question.

Senator Wilson asked them to relate specifically to what the Computer Analysis does.

Mr. Brown said the information that could be done by consultants, will be done by consultants.

Senator Wilson said the problem is understanding why you need a Senior Computer Analysis when you are collecting data from the various courts.

Mr. Brown said the problem is one of hardware and configuration with Central Data Processing.

Senator Wilson asked if Mr. Brown was trying to design a system using a computer bank to program, in effect, the on going calender for the various districts and departments in this State, in order to immediately respond to the backlog under the District Judge to cover a district which is having calender problems.

Mr. Brown said it is designed to set up a basic system to enter all the information about the cases in the court and the personnel to measure the size of them. Once the basic information is there, there will be a tremendous amount of flexibility for the management of the courts.

Senator Wilson asked Mr. Brown if he can manage the traffic flow of the cases in the various courts and departments, and respond to them under a new jurisdiction by then assigning a district judget of a district, not so heavily affected to another department. He said by having a computer, it will be responsive to relieve this backlog.

Senator Wilson asked if by doing this he could wait for the report forms to come in once a month?

Mr. Brown said yes.

Senator Hilbrecht said you allude to an unsuccessful legislative commission study. Senator Hilbrecht asked Mr. Brown to identify that and asked if there is any state in the union that has in place, the kind of capability that was related to Senator Wilson and if so, what are its capabilities.

Mr. Brown said a number of state's have them on existing capabilities. Idaho has a system which is in operation and is working.

Senator Hilbrecht said it is not simply a data acquiring system. It is a problem solving system that gives the flexibility of coping with an identified problem.

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Mr. Brown said yes, it started off as a data gathering system. They developed it to try to measure the size of the problem. Once they had that system, then it became a management tool and an on going statistical collection system.

Senator Hilbrecht said it would be helpful to see a presentation of this program. The difficulty lies in understanding this system because of lack of information.

Mr. Brown said we have the first draft of the grant application that outlines the problems and system of what eventually will come to pass in years down the road.

Senator Hilbrecht asked to see the functioning system that was identified. Also, a comment by the people that are managing that system as to its limitations, its characteristics and its performance as well as its costs.

Senator Batjer said Mr. Brown has traveled to Idaho and viewed it.

Senator Hilbrecht said this is all new to him and requested Mr. Brown give it to him in written form.

Senator Lamb asked for an explanation of the 300% jump in travel.

Judge Batjer said in addition to \$5,000 for the court to sit in a place other than Carson City, we have asked for an additional \$5,000 for instate travel for ten working days.

Senator Lamb wanted to know what the other part was.

Judget Batjer said the large increase in instate travel is for the court administrators office. Basically for a state wide survey.

Judge Batjer said the court centralization has been put on us by the mandate of the people. We feel a responsibility to bring Judge's to centralized meetings.

Justice Batjer said a monster has been created, it will have to be handled.

Mr. Brown said on specific items put into the travel, one item was the need to take to the people the impact of question #6. The Justices and Justice Batjer, are going to need to go out and send the work out to the Municiple, JP, and District Judges and explain ramification, policies, new court rules and regulations that revolve from that.

Mr. Brown said there is going to be some expenses incurred in reporting to the 1979 Legislature. They will be high, close to \$2,000 for going out to every city and county office, and, trying to pull out the revenues and expenditures for the financial study.

Mr. Brown said he has spent three days in the controllers office in Las Vegas trying to find the expenditures.

Senator Wilson asked if the court was going to impose orders providing for a unified and detailed form of getting this data. Senator Wilson said you are running a quick and dirty audit to go out and get the information. This has never been done before. Senator Wilson assumed some kind of reporting system is going to be devised by court order, mandated upon the lower courts of the system.

Judge Batjer said we are going to have to know what we are going to have to order before we enter the order.

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Mr. Brown said there is not a budget person in every court.

Senator Wilson said this is about \$2,000 of your instate travel budget.

Mr. Brown said yes.

Senator Lamb asked if there is resistance to this program.

Mr. DeGraff said on the contrary, in the Justice and Munciple courts, they are extremely happy to have it.

Senator Lamb said lets talk about Washoe and Clark County.

Mr. Brown said Washoe and Clark County said we were welcome to gather information but they didn't have the people to do it for us.

Senator Hilbrecht told Justice Batjer that he is mindful because of his early presentation of the catastrophic nature of certain matters. Senator Hilbrecht asked if he felt, in comparing the budgets between this biennium and the coming biennium, that the court has addressed itself in a moderate restrained and reasonable way, to the mandate that the people have imposed.

Senator Hilbrecht said he sees that the budget has retained all the LEAA people that are now going to be put on regular salaries, state people. He said he was not concerned that all the peoples expectations are fullfilled in the next couple year, it is four or five years down the road he would be disappointed. "Are we trying to do too much to quickly"?

Judge Batjer maintained his budget was a moderate one.

Judge Batjer said Judge Zenoff's secretary did not get a \$926 merit increase in the budget when submitted. He said this was an oversight and a letter would be sent to that effect.

LAW LIBRARY (page 130)

Barbara White requested one clerical person needed to help run a more efficient and workable library.

Senator Lamb what she got out of travel in the budget?

Mrs. White said she always put in for travel for attending the annual meeting of the American Association of Law Degrees. There are additional programs on Law Library Administration, Legal Bibliography and current developments in computerization.

Mrs. White serves on two committees for the association.

Senator Lamb asked if it was well attended by other states?

Mrs. White said about 800 people attend and there is a national membership of about 2,000 people.

RETIRED JUSTICE DUTY FUND (page 132)

Justice Batjer said the constitutional amendment allows recall to duty of a retired justice. Justice Zenoff can be recalled after he retires and any District Judge that has been retired. Any defeated Judge can not and there aren't many available.

Senator Young asked if the Supreme Court Justice gets paid more than the District Judge, Munciple Court Judge etc., and how many are there.

Justice Batjer said there aren't many; maybe one or two. They would be paid at the same rate as a Supreme Court Justice.

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S.B. 151

A product of the Legislative Commission Interium Committee, on funding on Nevada's Courts, chaired by Senator Majorie Foote, during the interium. Seven recommendations were made; the first three embodied in S.B. 151:

1. That the office of the State Court Administrator be funded by legislative appropriation.
2. That the salary of the State Court Administrator be set within the limits of Legislative appropriation rather than specified by law.
3. That the statutory duties of the State Court Administrator include responsibilities related to data processing and fiscal and personnel administration.

The statute relating to the Court Administrators duties was in essence conformed to the National Advisory Commissions on criminal justice standards and goals.

Senator Gibson asked for an explanation of the figures on page 122.

Mr. DeGraff said the law student training program is a law clerks and new attorneys seminar that the Supreme Court has been putting on for government employed law clerks.

It is primarily done because there is no law school in Nevada. This is in the nature of bridging the gap between law schools and actual practice in Nevada. The program has been successful by the people who have attended and there are requests that newly admitted attorneys be invited to participate.

Mr. DeGraff said 65-70 participate in this program from the north and south. Senator Young asked if county expenses were allowed?

Mr. DeGraff said the agency picks up their own expenses. This is strictly for the cost of materials and to bring the speakers to the place the seminar is held.

Senator Young asked if the Justices participate.

Mr. DeGraff said they usually do.

Mr. DeGraff said we are asking for an allocation up to \$20,000 for providing grant matching money.

Senator Wilson asked how much would the total amount of the grants be.

Mr. Brown said a possibility of five or six grants. Some are ten and some are 50% matching. In a theory, if they were all 10%, we could get \$180,000 in federal money.

A.B. 305 COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL SELECTION

Justice Batjer said a sum of \$23,700 was requested for the supplemental appropriation. The Assembly Ways and Means cut this back and lumped the two commissions together; the operation of commission on Judicial Selection as well as the commission on Judicial Discipline and came up with the sum of \$19,756.

In arriving at this figure, four meetings were allowed and six meetings were attended. The first two meetings were paid out of the Judicial Planning Unit of the Federal Government. They viewed this as court planning.

Judget Batjer said he felt this was at state obligation and should be funded by the state.

We have two to three meetings to select a District Court Judge to replace Judge Monukian in the 9th District. It will cost \$19,756 plus an additional \$2,000 to begin to operate. Members of the commission have paid all the expenses except for two meetings funded by federal money, paid out of their own pockets.

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE  
MINUTES OF MEETING

PAGE 13

Senator Lamb asked what would happen if he didn't get the \$2,000?

Justice Batjer said maybe there wouldn't be any more meetings. He felt he couldn't take that arbitrary position. He said if nothing happens between now and July 1, we would probably have no further meetings.

Senator Gibson asked if there was funding elsewhere after July 1.

Justice Batjer said what we are asking for in 1977-78 is \$26,210 and in 1978-79 we are asking \$27,800.

Senator Young asked if there were any complaints before the Judicial Discipline Commission.

Justice Batjer said the Chairman of the Disciplinary Commission, Dr. Persel, indicated there is the prospect of complaints.

Justice Batjer said as far as the rules, the constitutional amendment provides that the Supreme Court will promulgate not only rules procedure but the rules of judicial conduct.

Senator Hilbrecht asked if in his thinking, it would be the intent of the court to provide in these rules, that the filing of complaints would be withheld from the public, in that, it would only be those complaints which maybe processed, to some action, that would ever be made available to the public.

Justice Batjer said generally speaking, yes.

Chief Justice Batjer said the amendment that the people adopted provides that the Supreme Court shall make appropriate rules for the confidentiality of all proceeding before the commission, except a decision to censor, retire or remove a justice or a judge.

Senator Hilbrecht said he thought he and Senator Young didn't want to know the gruesome details of the frivolous complaints. He said he did not want it to be construed to mean the people, or this committee, should not be aware of the fact that 500 complaints are processed.

Justice Batjer said it could be broken down into various categories. Those which no action was justified down to the end result. This is the decision of full law and censor is what would be published.

A.B. 305 COMMITTEE ON THE SELECTION OF JUDGES AND THE COMMITTEE ON JUDICIAL DISCIPLINE FOR THE REST OF THE YEAR.

Senator Gibson: Do Pass  
Senator Young: 2nd  
Motion carried.

S.B. 151 was table

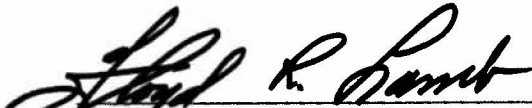
No action was taken on this bill.

The meeting adjourned at 10:30 a.m.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED:

  
HENRI VALENIA, SECRETARY

APPROVED:

  
FLOYD R. LAMB, CHAIRMAN

1978

VERNON BENNETT  
EXECUTIVE OFFICER

WILL KEATING  
ASSISTANT EXECUTIVE OFFICER



STATE OF NEVADA



PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM

P.O. Box 1569  
CARSON CITY, NEVADA 89701  
TELEPHONE (702) 885-4200

RETIREMENT BOARD  
ELBERT B. EDWARDS  
CHAIRMAN  
L. ROSS CULBERTSON  
VICE CHAIRMAN  
MEMBERS  
CHARLES H. COLLINS  
BOYD MANNING  
DONALD L. REAM  
GLENDON F. WALTHER  
ROBERT C. WEEMS

March 15, 1977

The Honorable Floyd R. Lamb  
Chairman, Senate Finance Committee  
Legislative Building  
Carson City, Nevada 89710

Dear Senator Lamb:

Please refer to our letter dated March 11, 1977 which provides five proposed bonus plans to retired employees during the next 2 years. You have indicated that proposal number 5 which would provide an additional 2% of base benefit increase for the next 2 years seems to be the most appropriate proposal. Subsequent discussions with you and other members of Senate Finance indicate that it would be most difficult to obtain a substantial legislative appropriation from general funds during this Session for retired employees. You have requested that we again poll the Retirement Board to determine if they would be willing to adopt proposal number 5 to be paid completely from retirement funds. Although the Retirement Board would prefer that the additional 2 year bonus be equally funded by the System and by legislative appropriation, they have agreed to absorb the entire cost during the next 2 years to provide the additional 2% of base benefit increase to retired employees. This action is taken with an awareness of the affect that inflation has had on the buying power of retirement benefits. Therefore, the Retirement Staff and Board recommend an amendment to Senate Bill 173 to provide a new section as follows:

In addition to the other post retirement allowances and increases provided by law, the Public Employees Retirement System shall provide a post retirement increase equivalent to 2% of base benefit per month to all benefit recipients during the period July 1, 1977 through June 30, 1979. It is the intent of the Legislature that this is a 2 year bonus benefit which shall not be continued July 1, 1979 and thereafter unless approved by subsequent sessions of the Legislature.

We respectfully request your favorable consideration of this proposal.

Sincerely

c.c.: Senate Finance Committee  
Retirement Board  
Mr. Orvis Reil, AARP  
Mrs. Nellie Laird, RTA

*Vernon Bennett*  
VERNON BENNETT  
Executive Officer

VB:bh

1977

VERNON BENNETT  
EXECUTIVE OFFICER

STATE OF NEVADA

WILL KEATING  
ASSISTANT EXECUTIVE OFFICER



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GLENDON F. WALTHER  
ROBERT C. WEEMS

March 11, 1977

The Honorable Floyd R. Lamb  
Senator, State of Nevada  
Legislative Building  
Carson City, Nevada 89710

Dear Senator Lamb:

Yesterday afternoon, you expressed to me and Ross Culbertson your concern with the effect that inflation has had on the buying power of our retired employees and the fact that our proposed post retirement increase would provide an average 3% of base benefit while State employees will receive a 5½% increase. You requested that we evaluate the situation and provide to you several recommended proposals in priority order for a bonus post retirement increase to retired employees limited to the next two years. You indicated that you would discuss this matter with the Senate Finance Committee on the basis that it would be funded 50% by the Retirement System and 50% by legislative appropriation. We evaluated several alternative proposals for a bonus post retirement increase for the next two years based on available retirement information, the June 30, 1976 actuarial report, and discussion with Mrs. Nellie Laird, legislative representative of the Retired Teachers Association and Mr. Orvis Reil, legislative representative of the American Association of Retired Persons. After determining the approximate cost of five possible proposals, we polled the Retirement Board last night to determine whether or not they favored a bonus post retirement increase during the next two years and, if so, the proposal which they considered most advantageous. The six members of the Retirement Board which we polled were in favor of providing a bonus post retirement increase during the next two years. We were unable to make contact with the seventh member who is presently out of state. The proposals for the two years bonuses are briefly listed below in priority order as determined by the Retirement Board which are as follows:

- 1) Provide an additional graduated scale increase during the next two years just like the present post retirement increase provided in Section 56 of SB 173. This would continue the graduated scale concept so that persons who had been receiving retirement benefits the longest would receive the larger

The Honorable Floyd R. Lamb  
March 11, 1977  
page 2

increase. On an average, the older retired employees have the lower monthly benefit. The cost for this proposal would be approximately \$500,000 to the System with an equivalent amount provided by legislative appropriation.

- 2) Provide a flat \$25 per month bonus to all recipients for the next two years. The cost to the System would be \$1,200,000 with an equivalent amount provided by legislative appropriation.
- 3) Provide an additional graduated scale increase during the next two years which would be double the present proposal provided in Section 56 of SB 173. The cost of this proposal would be approximately \$1 million to the Retirement System with an equivalent legislative appropriation.
- 4) Provide a flat \$100 bonus on July 1 and January 1 of each of the next two years. The cost to the System would be \$800,000 over the next two years to be matched by an equivalent legislative appropriation.
- 5) Provide an additional 2% of base benefit increase for the next two years. This would be a combination of the graduated scale and a flat percentage increase. The cost to the System would be approximately \$350,000 with an equivalent legislative appropriation.

Previous information provided to the Committee regarding percentage of post retirement costs for improved benefits will not be applicable in considering the proposal for a two year bonus because they were based on the assumption that the improvements provided to a retired employee in a given year will be continued for the remainder of his natural life.

Due to the time factor involved, we have been required to provide to you estimated cost figures. We hope to have exact figures and computation statistics during the mid part of next week. However, the approximate figures indicated above are close enough to allow you to make a decision regarding whether or not you favor the concept and would like an appropriate amendment to Senate Bill 173. The relationship of cost between the five proposals will also be very close.

We are enclosing for your information, Exhibit A, a comparison of the effect each of the five proposals will have on the average monthly benefit for persons who retired in 1965, 1969 and 1973. Exhibit B, a proposed additional section to SB 173 for each of the proposals listed above is also enclosed.

The Retirement Staff and Board is very concerned about the effect of inflation on the buying power of retirement benefits. We deeply appreciate the additional time and consideration which you are giving to this matter due to immediate need. We will be very



The Honorable Floyd R. Lamb  
March 11, 1977  
page 3

pleased to prepare any additional computations or provide any other information which you feel may be helpful in obtaining a decision.

Respectfully submitted

*Vernon Bennett*

VERNON BENNETT  
Executive Officer

Encls:

c.c.: Senate Finance Committee  
Retirement Board  
Mr. Orvis Reil, AARP  
Mrs. Nellie Laird, RTA

VB:bh

VERNON BENNETT  
EXECUTIVE OFFICER

## STATE OF NEVADA

WILL KEATING  
ASSISTANT EXECUTIVE OFFICER



## PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM

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GLEDON F. WALTHER  
ROBERT C. WEEMS

*March 15th*

March 11, 1977

POSSIBLE AMENDMENT TO PROVIDE A NEW SECTION TO SENATE BILL 173 TO PROVIDE A TWO-YEAR BONUS TO RETIRED EMPLOYEES FUNDED EQUALLY BY THE RETIREMENT SYSTEM AND THE LEGISLATURE.

1. If the Legislature appropriates sufficient moneys from the general fund to pay 50 percent of the cost, there shall be a two-year bonus provided to all benefit recipients during the period July 1, 1977 through June 30, 1979 equivalent to the post-retirement increase provided in section 56 of this act. The additional 50 percent shall be paid by the Retirement System.
2. If the Legislature appropriates sufficient moneys from the general fund to pay 50 percent of the cost, there shall be a two-year bonus provided to all benefit recipients during the period July 1, 1977 through June 30, 1979 equivalent to \$25 per month. The additional 50 percent shall be paid by the Retirement System.
3. If the Legislature appropriates sufficient moneys from the general fund to pay 50 percent of the cost, there shall be a two-year bonus provided to all benefit recipients during the period July 1, 1977 through June 30, 1979 equivalent to double the post-retirement increase provided in section 56 of this act. The additional 50 percent shall be paid by the Retirement System.
4. If the Legislature appropriates sufficient moneys from the general fund to pay 50 percent of the cost, there shall be a two-year bonus provided to all benefit recipients during the period July 1, 1977 through June 30, 1979 equivalent to a \$100 bonus payable July 1, 1977, January 1, 1978, July 1, 1978 and January 1, 1979. The additional 50 percent shall be paid by the Retirement System.
5. If the Legislature appropriates sufficient moneys from the general fund to pay 50 percent of the cost, there shall be a two-year bonus provided to all benefit recipients during the period July 1, 1977 through June 30, 1979 equivalent to two percent of base benefit per month. The additional 50 percent shall be paid by the Retirement System.

EFFECT OF SPECIAL POST RETIREMENT INCREASE ON AVERAGE RETIRED PERSON

Years of Retirement	Av. Current Benefit as of 2/28/77	Projected Benefit w/ Normal Post Retirement as of 7/1/79	Av. Retirement allowance by proposal added to 7/1/79				
			Prop. 1 5%-7% sliding scale	Prop. 2 \$25 per month	Prop. 3 10%-4% sliding scale	Prop. 4 \$200 bonus per yr.	Prop. 5 2% increase
1965	260	278	297	303	316	295	282
1969	317	340	363	365	386	357	346
1973	396	419	441	444	463	436	426

1092

Adopted <input type="checkbox"/>	Adopted <input type="checkbox"/>	Amendments to <del>Assembly</del> / Senate
Lost <input type="checkbox"/>	Lost <input type="checkbox"/>	Bill / <del>Joint Resolution</del> No. <u>173</u> (BDR 23-165)
Date: <input type="checkbox"/>	Date: <input type="checkbox"/>	Proposed by <u>Committee on Finance</u>
Initial: <input type="checkbox"/>	Initial: <input type="checkbox"/>	
Concurred in <input type="checkbox"/>	Concurred in <input type="checkbox"/>	
Not concurred in <input type="checkbox"/>	Not concurred in <input type="checkbox"/>	
Date: <input type="checkbox"/>	Date: <input type="checkbox"/>	
Initial: <input type="checkbox"/>	Initial: <input type="checkbox"/>	

1977 Amendment N<sup>o</sup> 282 A

Consistent with Amendment No. 279A
Conflicts with Amendment No. 154A

Amend section 10, page 4, line 9, insert "or fire inspector" after "Fireman".

Amend section 10, page 4, line 10, insert "or fire inspector" after "Fireman".

Amend section 10, page 4, line 14, insert "or" after semicolon.

Amend section 10, page 4, delete lines 18 through 21 and insert "inclusive."

Amend section 10, page 4, line 24, insert after period "Service in any position not enumerated in this section does not entitle a member to early retirement as a fireman."

Amend section 11, page 4, delete line 33 and insert:

"a detective, or [his] a deputy sheriff;"

Amend section 11, page 4, delete line 35 and insert "a detective, or a subordinate [peace] police officer;"

Amend section 11, page 4, delete lines 37 and 38 and insert:

"(e) A correctional officer of the [Nevada] state prison [;".

Amend section 11, page 4, line 40, delete open and closed brackets.

Amend section 11, page 4, delete lines 42 through 46 and insert:

"probation.] or other employee whose duties require daily contact with the prisoners for a majority of his work;

(f) A guard, jailer or matron of a county or city jail;

(g) An employee of the state gaming control board who is assigned to enforcement duties on a regular, full-time basis;".

Amend section 11, page 4, line 47, delete "(j)" and insert "(h)".

Amend section 11, page 4, line 48, delete "(k)" and insert "(i)".

Amend section 11, page 4, line 49, insert "or" after semicolon.

Amend section 11, page 5, line 1, delete "(l)" and insert "(j)".

Amend section 11, page 5, line 2, delete "(k)," and insert "(i),".

Amend section 11, page 5, line 3, delete "(k)," and insert "(i),"

Amend section 11, page 5, delete lines 4 through 7 and insert "sive."

Continuation Page 2

ASSEMBLY BILL NO. \_\_\_\_\_

ASSEMBLY JOINT RESOLUTION NO. \_\_\_\_\_

ASSEMBLY AMENDMENT

SENATE BILL NO. \_\_\_\_\_

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. \_\_\_\_\_

No. 282A SENATE AMENDMENT

173

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Amend section 11, page 5, line 10, insert after period "Service in any position not enumerated in this section does not entitle a member to early retirement as a police officer."

Amend the bill as a whole by adding a new section designated section 52.5, following section 52, to read:

"Sec. 52.5. The system shall refund to each member whose classification as a police officer or fireman is abrogated by this act the total amount by which his contributions since July 1, 1971, exceed the amount which he would have been required to contribute during that period if he had not been classified as police officer or fireman, and shall refund the same amount to his public employer."

MARCH 15, 1977

PEACE OFFICER RETIREMENT  
DEPARTMENT OF PAROLE AND PROBATION

The Department of Parole and Probation does keep a low profile on arrests and general enforcement functions. In fact, the general public would be hard pressed to accurately describe the major functions of a Parole and Probation Officer. While Police Departments and County Sheriffs routinely make news releases regarding arrests, number's of arrests, narcotics seized, etc., this Agency avoids such publicity. Where joint arrests are made, or any large amount of drugs seized, we attempt to give most of the credit to any other Agency involved.

Because of this low profile, we often find ourselves somewhat "left out in the cold" when it comes to any of the considered benefits described for officers.

Some persons feel that we deal with persons only "after the fact." When we stop to consider what is already known, that of the serious recidivism rate of public offenders, we immediately begin to

see a different picture. About one-third (1/3) of all persons received at Nevada State Prison are parole and probation violators. While we do not keep statistics on arrests, it can be fairly accurately estimated that at least one-half (1/2) of all those persons returned are there as a result of an arrest by this Agency. The above category does not constitute the sum total of our arrests, but certainly represents a type of arrest known as a quality arrest wherein the subject is in serious and immediate danger of long term imprisonment.

Resistance in arrest situations is not uncommon, again, we keep no data on different arrests. To illustrate that these persons are indeed resistant, we have had three (3) of our clients killed by law enforcement in Nevada in the last three (3) years.

One of the last police officers killed in the State of Nevada was Officer Rusty Walters in Elko approximately two (2) years ago. In that incident, the officer killed could just as easily have been a member of this Department, as we were also seeking the subject for arrest purposes at the time Officer Walters made contact; both he and the probationer were killed.

If one were to attempt to analyze what danger lies in this busi-

ness, whether it be parole officers, police officers or prison workers, we would have to say that all have one thing in common, and that is a client with whom we deal. The individual who cannot comply with probation or parole conditions, continues to commit crimes, has identified himself, by his very actions, as the least desirable most dangerous person in our society. The danger lies not in our specific minute to minute roles in dealing with these individuals, but rather the individuals with whom we deal. We all deal with the same persons, and we all deal with them, at one point or another, in highly volatile situations.

Our clients continue to live in a violent world before arrest, while in prison, and while on parole or probation. In the last two (2) years, seven (7) of our clients have been murdered, mostly by each other, we have had at least a half a dozen suicides and seven (7) overdose deaths. Additionally, there were the three (3) killed by police officers. During that same period of time we had one (1) individual die a natural death.

One of the unknown dangers with which we are continually confronted with is the fact that we see our offenders on a regular basis in their own environment and in their own home. It is not uncommon when we walk into a home unannounced, that we find evidence of criminal activity. This can and does include crimes such as possession of narcotics, firearms, stolen goods, harboring a fugitive and a multitude of other crimes. The fact that we have



power to search or arrest without a warrant makes us doubly threatening to any individual under our supervision engaged in criminal activities. When we suspect anyone of being continually actively involved in criminal activity we do conduct our own intensive investigation which involves all the traditional methods of intelligence and surveillance work, more often than not culminating in arrest.

Mutual aid involving other law enforcement agencies is common. We often ask for their assistance regarding some of our cases and in as many instances they ask for our assistance. Again this exchange can be of an information nature or arrest situation.

Additionally, staff of this Department are expected to regularly assist police officers in any type of situation, regardless of whether it involves clients of this Department. In fact, in the last two (2) years, we have had two (2) specific occasions in which officers of this Department were nearly killed, when assisting other Agencies in matters not relating to our clients. In one situation, an offender aimed and attempted to fire a shotgun point blank into the face of one of our officers but had forgotten to put a round in the chamber. Our officer gained control of that situation and took the individual into custody. In another situation, while aiding in the apprehension of a suspect of a burglary, the suspect did point a sidearm on our officer,

waivered, then placed the gun to his own head and pulled the trigger.

This Agency is very much into the location, arrest, and transportation of our fugitives. Last year for example we made about the same number of trips, returning fugitives from throughout the United States, as did the Washoe County Sheriff's Department.

Officers of this Agency are required to qualify with and carry firearms.

No member of this Department, in its history, has been killed in the line of duty. Hopefully, none ever will be. We represent slightly more than two per cent (2%) of the total peace officer contingency in Nevada. Furthermore, we are a relatively new Agency; thirteen (13) years ago there were only five (5) parole and probation officers in the State. As the use of parole and probation increases, the chances of a member of this Agency being killed of course increase.

Because of our minimum qualifications, a high percentage of our officers do have previous criminal justice experience. Currently, of fifty seven (57) officers, forty (40) had other criminal justice and/or law enforcement experience prior to coming to this Agency. Those factors of course also reduce, to some extent, the probability of serious injury.

However, it does not reduce the risk. One of the primary concerns we have at this time, is the direction the Agency may be forced to take in the event officers of this Department do not receive the benefit of the Peace Officer Retirement Plan. We do ask, and require, that our staff continually place public safety above any other consideration. If staff do not receive the benefits, it seems inconsistent to ask that this course be followed in the future, at least as far as direct action is concerned. It is my observation, that in those parole and/or probation departments which are excluded from such benefits, that the public simply is not getting the protection they deserve. For example, I am aware that many officers, in other jurisdictions, deliberately avoid high crime rate areas, certain housing developments, and other environments where some danger lies. It has become somewhat common practice, in situations such as this, for persons to actually falsify records of contact and overall case work activities. It is imperative that those such situations never be allowed to develop here in Nevada.

At this time I would ask the Nevada Legislature to follow one of two courses. Currently, we are under the Peace Officer Retirement Plan. Current legislation, as amended, removes us. I would ask for reconsideration for return of Peace Officer Retirement status to the officers of this Agency, or in lieu of that, ask that the committee restore us on an interim basis, and allow us to work, for the next two (2) years, with the Legislative Committee on Retirement. As we have now received, in our budget, capability

for a Statistical Analysis, we will fully develop, upon your request, all pertinent data which should be reviewed for continuing inclusion under early retirement.

POSITIONS

FUNCTIONAL DUTIES

	COURT ADMINIS.	DIRECTOR OF MGMT. & BUDGET	PROG. COORDIN.	LEGAL ASST.	PR. ACCT CLERK	SR. COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYST	FISCAL ANALYST	MGMT. ANALYST	FTE POSITIONS
ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES	.05	.10		.475		.025		.20	.85
COURT DOCKETS	.05								.05
ASSIGNMENT OF DISTRICT JUDGES	.05								.05
STATISTICAL COLLECTION	.05	.325				.525		.125	1.025
BUDGET ANALYSIS AND PREPARATION	.05	.125						.025	.20
ACCOUNTING AND AUDITING PROCEDURES	.05	.175				.125	.350		.70
COURT POLICIES & PROPOSED LEGIS.	.10	.025		.150					.275
JUDICIAL DISCIPLINE COMMISSION	.05	.0125		.1375					.20
JUDICIAL SELECTION COMMISSION	.05	.0125		.0375					.10
JUDICIAL PLANNING COMMISSION	.075	.0125							.0875
CRIME COMMISSION	.05								.05
PERSONNEL POLICIES AND PROCEDURES	.05	.05		.175				.05	.325
FEDERAL GRANTS	.10	.025	.025		.10			.025	.275
STAFF ADMINISTRATION	.075	.05							.125
JUDICIAL EDUCATION	.05		.675		.075				.80
REPORTS AND PUBLIC INFORMATION		.025	.250				.175		.45
TECHNOLOGICAL STUDIES			.025			.10		.025	.15
FIELD SURVEYS AND STUDIES						.20	.30	.25	.75
COURTROOM PROCEDURES								.275	.275
BOOKKEEPING AND FILE MAINTENANCE					.70		.10		.80
OTHER	.10	.0625	.025	.025	.125	.025	.075	.025	.4625
TOTAL FTE POSITIONS	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	8.0

Tentative  
Time  
Expended  
1.00 =  
Fulltime

COURT ADMINISTRATOR

Job Responsibilities

- .05  
2 hrs. 1. Examine the administrative procedures employed in the offices of the judges, clerks, court reporters, and employees of all courts of the state and make recommendations, through the chief justice, for the improvement of such procedures.
- .05  
2 hrs. 2. Examine the condition of the dockets of the courts and determine the need for assistance by any court.
- .05  
2 hrs. 3. Make recommendations to and carry out the directions of the chief justice relating to the assignment of district judges where district courts are in need of assistance.
- .025  
1 hr. 4. Develop a uniform system for collecting and compiling statistics and other data regarding the operation of the state court system and transmit such information to the supreme court so that proper action may be taken in respect thereto.
- .05  
2 hrs. 5. Prepare and submit a budget of state appropriations necessary for the maintenance and operation of the state court system and make recommendations in respect thereto.
- .05  
2 hrs. 6. Develop procedures for accounting, auditing, procurement and disbursement for the state court system.
- .025  
1 hr. 7. Collect statistical and other data and make reports relating to the expenditure of all public moneys for the maintenance and operation of the state court system and the offices connected therewith.

- .10  
4 hrs.
8. Formulate and submit to the supreme court recommendations of policies or proposed legislation for the improvement of the state court system.
- .05  
2 hrs.
9. Serve as secretary to the Commission on Judicial Discipline.
- .05  
2 hrs.
10. Serve as secretary to the Commission on Judicial Selection.
- .075  
3 hrs.
11. Serve as a member of and as secretary to the Judicial Planning Commission.
- .05  
2 hrs.
12. At the direction of the chief justice, work with the Nevada Crime Commission.
- .05  
2 hrs.
13. Formulate and submit to the supreme court recommendations of policies and procedures on personnel matters.
- .05  
2 hrs.
14. Formulate and submit to the supreme court recommendations on programs and projects for which federal funding may be sought.
- .05  
2 hrs.
15. Serve, as may be determined by the chief justice, as project director for selected federal grant projects.
- .075  
3 hrs.
16. Perform administrative duties in the operation of office of court administration.
- .10  
4 hrs.
17. Attend to such other matters as may be assigned by the supreme court or prescribed by law.
- .05  
2 hrs.
18. Coordinate judicial education programs.
- 1.00  
40 hrs.

Tentative  
Time  
Expended  
1.00 =  
Fulltime

DIRECTOR OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

Job Responsibilities

- .10  
4 hrs. 1. Examine the administrative procedures employed in the offices of the judges, clerks, court reporters, and employees of all courts of the state, prepare recommendations for the improvement of such procedures, and submit them to the court administrator.
- .20  
8 hrs. 2. Develop a uniform system for collecting and compiling statistics and other data regarding the operation of the state court system and transmit such data to the court administrator.
- .05  
2 hrs. 3. Prepare a budget of state appropriations necessary for the maintenance and operation of the state court system and prepare recommendations in respect thereto.
- .175  
7 hrs. 4. Develop procedures for accounting, auditing, procurement and disbursement for the state court system.
- .125  
5 hrs. 5. Collect statistical and other data and records relating to the expenditure of all public moneys for the maintenance and operation of the state court system and the offices connected therewith.
- .05  
2 hrs. 6. Formulate and submit to the court administrator recommendations on policies and procedures relating to personnel matters.
- .025  
1 hr. 7. Prepare and maintain the budgets and related records of the supreme court.



- .025  
1 hr. 8. Formulate programs and projects for the improvement of the state court system, prepare grant applications pertaining thereto, and submit the proposals to the court administrator.
- .05  
2 hrs. 9. Supervise the maintenance of the fiscal records of the supreme court.
- .025  
1 hr. 10. Formulate and submit to the court administrator recommendations for policies or proposed legislation for the improvement of the state court system.
- .05  
2 hrs. 11. Perform supervisory administrative duties in the management and budget section of the office of court administration, and in any other area as may be assigned by the court administrator.
- .025  
1 hr. 12. Serve as acting court administrator in the absence of the court administrator.
- .0625  
1½ hrs. 13. Attend to other such duties as may be assigned by the court administrator.
- .0125  
½ hr. 14. Prepare budget requests and supervise the maintenance of fiscal records of the Commission on Judicial Discipline.
- .0125  
½ hr. 15. Prepare budget requests and supervise the maintenance of fiscal records of the Commission on Judicial Selection.
- .0125  
½ hr. 16. Supervise the maintenance of fiscal records of the Judicial Planning Commission and assist, as directed by the court administrator, in the budget preparation of the Commission.
- .025  
1 hr. 17. Supervise the preparation of statistical/financial reports on the condition of the state court system.

1.00  
40 hrs.

TENTATIVE LEGAL ASSISTANT

TIME EXPANDED  
1.00 = FULLTIME

Job Responsibilities:

- .200  
8 HRS 1. Research legal problems affecting the court system and attempt to develop solutions.
- .275  
1 HRS 2. Develop and maintain projects for reviewing and updating court rules, including supreme court rules, administrative rules for the court system, rules of the Judicial Discipline Commission, district court rules and NRCP.
- .150  
6 HRS 3. Examine the legislative needs of the court system and draft proposed legislation.
- .175  
7 HRS 4. Assist director of management and budget in law-related areas of personnel, e.g., affirmative action, collective bargaining.
- .100  
4 HRS 5. Upon request, research legal matters affecting Commission on Judicial Discipline.
- .075  
3 HRS 6. Maintain awareness of developments in the fields of judicial discipline and judicial merit selection, for the benefit of the Commission on Judicial Discipline and the Commission on Judicial Selection.
- .025  
1 HR 7. As directed, assist state court administrator with other law-related matters.
  
- 1.00  
40 HRS

Tentative  
Time  
Expended  
1.00 =  
Fulltime

PROGRAM COORDINATOR

Job Responsibilities

- .175  
7 hrs. 1. Arrange for in-state training of justices of the peace and municipal judges, including, but not limited to, notification, registration, housing, transportation, curriculum development and financial arrangements.
- .10  
4 hrs. 2. Coordination of national training programs for all judges in the state court system, including, but not limited to, notification, publicity, registration, transportation, housing and financial arrangements.
- .125  
5 hrs. 3. Develop program for orientation and basic training of new judges.
- .10  
4 hrs. 4. Maintenance of records relating to training and education of all judges in current and historic files.
- .05  
2 hrs. 5. Coordination of new attorney and law clerk seminars.
- .05  
2 hrs. 6. Coordination of the Nevada students program.
- .025  
1 hr. 7. Coordination of Nevada's participation in the tri-state judicial conference, including hosting obligations every third year.
- .025  
1 hr. 8. Develop and coordinate law student intern placement program.
- .025  
1 hr. 9. Coordination of miscellaneous programs, including, but not limited to such activities as Bar admission ceremonies and investiture of new judges.

- .05  
2 hrs. 10. Develop and maintain the Nevada judicial directory.
- .10  
4 hrs. 11. Prepare news releases, develop public information programs.
- .075  
3 hrs. 12. Prepare responses to correspondence and questionnaires for the court administrator.
- .025  
1 hr. 13. Assist in grants management as directed by the court administrator.
- .025  
1 hr. 14. Assist in the publication of reports on the state court system as directed by the director of management and budget and/or the court administrator.
- .025  
1 hr. 15. Assist in the development of technological improvements of the state court system as directed by the director of management and budget.
- .025  
1 hr. 16. Perform all other duties as may be assigned by the court administrator.
- 1.00  
40 hrs.

Tentative  
Time  
Expended  
1.00 =  
Fulltime

PRINCIPAL ACCOUNT CLERK

Job Responsibilities

- .65  
26 hrs.
1. Initially determines validity of transactions, correctness of codes; accuracy, completeness and agreement of accounts, records and claims; initially recognizes problems which appear to involve over-obligation of funds and lack of agreement in accounts, records and claims; reconciles bank statements, posts to ledgers manually or by machine; has the responsibility for routine maintenance of complex fiscal records or maintains a wide variety of less complex accounts; prepares bank desposits and deposits with state treasurer; maintains authorized signature files; audits payroll for conformance with court policy, rules and regulations; may deal with public or other agency personnel on matters pertaining to work assignments.
- .025  
1 hr.
2. Receives cross training in other fiscal assignments from director of management and budget.
- .025  
1 hr.
3. Maintains fiscal records of federal grants.
- .05  
2 hrs.
4. Prepares travel claims, travel advances and vouchers.
- .05  
2 hrs.
5. Makes monthly drawdowns for federal grants.
- .025  
1 hr.
6. Checks on compliance with special grant conditions.
- .025  
1 hr.
7. Maintains fiscal records on AB 451 (Judicial Education) funds.

- .025 8. Assists with general correspondence.  
1 hr.
- .05 9. Operates IBM MAG card.  
2 hrs.
- .025 10. Maintains filing system on fiscal records.  
1 hrs.
- .025 11. Orders office supplies from local vendors and state equipment  
1 hr. division.
- .025 12. Performs other duties as may be assigned by the director of  
1 hr. management and budget.

1.00  
40 hrs.

Tentative  
Time  
Expended  
1.00 =  
Fulltime

SR. COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYST

Job Responsibilities

- .05  
2 hrs. 1. Confers with director of management and budget, fiscal analyst and management analyst to determine problem areas and types of data to be processed; analyzes problems relative to systems requirements; builds or modifies systems design to achieve maximum utilization of data processing equipment.
- .075  
3 hrs. 2. Recommends changes or additions to equipment configurations to facilitate efficient and effective systems application.
- .125  
5 hrs. 3. Prepares detailed program definitions for solution by EDP programmers and does programming as may be needed.
- .025  
1 hr. 4. Advises on implementation of systems applications.
- .025  
1 hr. 5. Determines standards for systems analysis and programming procedures.
- .05  
2 hrs. 6. Assists in conducting major feasibility studies regarding probably areas of systems application.
- .35  
14 hrs. 7. Coordinate the development of a statewide judicial statistical reporting system.
- .15  
6 hrs. 8. Meet with personnel from other agencies and local governments to facilitate uniform procedures.

.125 9. Prepare data processing portions of standard accounting,  
5 hrs. auditing, disbursement and procurement procedures for the  
state court system.

.025 10. Perform other duties as may be assigned by the director of  
1 hr. management and budget.

1.00  
40 hrs.



Tentative  
Time  
Expended  
1.00 =  
Fulltime

MANAGEMENT ANALYST II

Job Responsibilities

- .05  
2 hrs. 1. Conducts administrative surveys of organizational methods and procedures within the supreme court.
- .075  
3 hrs. 2. Conducts administrative surveys, with the assistance of the district court personnel, of organizational methods and procedures within the district courts.
- .10  
4 hrs. 3. Conducts administrative surveys, with the assistance of local personnel, of the organizational methods and procedures within the justice and municipal courts.
- .05  
2 hrs. 4. Conducts studies on personnel organization and systems.
- .05  
2 hrs. 5. Confers with director of management and budget, Sr. computer systems analyst and fiscal analyst on the establishment of standard administrative procedures throughout the state court system.
- .125  
5 hrs. 6. Meets with other agencies and local governments regularly to prepare standards and implement those standards approved by the supreme court for the state court system.
- .125  
5 hrs. 7. Makes analyses of the state court system financial condition and submits reports pertaining thereto to the director of management and budget.

.125  
5 hrs. 8. Meets with operating officials, discusses problems involved in their operations, and works with them and the director of management and budget in the installation of new operating methods and procedures.

.025  
1 hr. 9. Assists in budget analyses and preparation.

.025  
1 hr. 10. Assists in the formulation of programs and projects for the improvement of the state court system and the preparation of grant applications pertaining thereto.

.15  
6 hrs. 11. Prepare an administrative manual for the state court system.

.05  
2 hrs. 12. Assist in the preparation of standards and guides on legal matters as directed by the court administrator.

.025  
1 hr. 13. Assist in the investigation of technological improvements of the state court system.

.025  
1 hr. 14. Perform additional duties as may be assigned by the director of management and budget.

1.00  
40 hrs.

Tentative  
Time  
Expended  
1.00 =  
Fulltime

FISCAL ANALYST

Job Responsibilities

- .05  
2 hrs. 1. Serves as state court system accounting officer supervising a wide variety of accounts and a number of different sources of funds which may involve state, federal, or local government sources.
- .075  
3 hrs. 2. Assists in the periodic preparation of fiscal and statistical reports.
- .075  
3 hrs. 3. Submits required fiscal reports to the federal government clearly indicating the extent and nature of usage of funds allocated to the courts for specific programs.
- .025  
1 hr. 4. Supervises or occasionally personally perform the posting of accounts.
- .025  
1 hr. 5. Has responsibility for reconciliation of subordinate accounts with control accounts.
- .175  
7 hrs. 6. Confers with Director of Management and Budget, Sr. Computer Systems Analyst, and Management Analyst on policies and procedures and establishment of state court system accounting standards.
- .125  
5 hrs. 7. Confers with Director of Management and Budget, Sr. Computer Systems Analyst, and Management Analyst on the establishment of State Court System Auditing Standards.
- .05  
2 hrs. 8. Confers with Director of Management and Budget, Sr. Computer Systems Analyst, and Management Analyst on the establishment of State Court System Procurement and Disbursement Standards

FISCAL ANALYST

Job Responsibilities

- .30  
12 hrs.
9. Meets with representatives of other agencies and local governments to insure compatibility of state court system standards on accounting, auditing, procurement, and disbursement with existing conditions, and makes recommendations to the Director of Management and Budget pertaining thereto.
- .025  
1 hr.
10. Prepares reports for the Director of Management and Budget and the Court Administrator ascertaining that statutory and administrative requirements have been followed and that adequate and efficient accounting records are installed and maintained for access to auditor
- .075  
3 hrs.
11. Performs additional tasks as may be required by the Director of Management and Budget.