

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE
MINUTES OF MEETING
APRIL 13, 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: Ronald W. Sparks, Chief Deputy, Fiscal Analysis
Howard Barrett, Budget Director
Cy Ryan, UPI
Harold Jacobsen, Mayor, Carson City
John Hawkins, Superintendent of Schools
Henry Etchemendy, Carson City Manager
Senator Gary Sheerin
Assemblyman Melvin Howard
Darryl Monahan, Director, Tourism, Economic Development
John Butche, Humboldt County Chamber of Commerce
Charles Wolff, Jr. Warden, Nevada State Prison
Michael Medema, Business Manager, Nevada State Prison
Senator Mary Gojack
Del Frost, Administrator Rehabilitation Division, Human Resources

Senator Lamb asked Mayor Jacobsen to speak on A. B. 480.

Mayor Jacobsen said they felt this bill represented a good solid working solution to a problem of financing the operating costs of Carson City, a way for the state to take a part in helping to provide some of the services which they themselves use and a way for the city to project its income and enable them to set up their budget.

Mr. Etchemendy spoke relative to the packet of information which had been provided to the members of the Committee. (Copy attached.) He said that under the existing formula of the in lieu tax, the school district and Carson City were previously entitled to receive up to about \$200,000 or \$220,000 in one particular year. Now each year, because private valuation grows faster than the state valuation, the amount of money that they have received on the in lieu tax formula has steadily decreased each year. It has decreased to the point that with the existing formula and for the fiscal year '77-'78, the City in billing the state would be entitled to approximately \$61,800. If this continues they would be impacted so greatly that neither the school district nor Carson City would be receiving anything under the in lieu tax formula. They felt this was the time to review the situation with the Legislature and show them the problems. He continued speaking with direct reference to the handout, explaining the new formula and its relation to the city and the school system.

Senator Lamb asked him if this was not just a ruse to get their foot in the door.

Mr. Etchemendy said it was not.

Senator Lamb said he thought it was, and said the city did not give any credit to the other side of the coin. He asked what the town would be without state employees and people living here resulting in stores and supermarkets.

Mayor Jacobsen said he should have started his presentation by saying that the Supervisors and the people responsible for Carson City recognize the fact that having the state government here is a real asset to Carson City. The employees of the state are very fine citizens, they take a part in the community, they can be called upon to help with any kinds of problems that arise and they do pay their share of taxes. The big industry, however, in Carson City is the state government. In other industries, such as the hotels in Las Vegas, not only do the citizens take a part and pay their taxes, but the industry itself pays taxes.

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In Carson City, this is true through the formula they have been using and all they are asking is that the formula be brought up to date. He said they appreciated that the State of Nevada has recognized in the past that they have an obligation.

Senator Lamb asked him what the Ormsby Hotel meant to the City tax-wise? He asked if it would be there if there was not state government in this town.

The Mayor said he recognized that the entities were all interwoven. He said that when there is a riot at the prison, they call on the Sheriff's Office, when there is a fire the City takes care of that. The State of Nevada uses the services that the City provides. He said the city and county felt it was a good working relationship, they like it but they don't think the formula is correct and they would like to have it brought up to date.

Mr. Etchemendy said they agreed that State Government was still Carson City's number one industry, but any other community that has a prime industry that supports that community, that prime industry is supporting that local government by payment of property taxes fully on its own property. Carson City is not asking at all for 100%, it's not a matter of getting their foot in the door and wedge it higher and higher.

Senator Lamb said they had been around a long time and he would give him five years until he had it all. He asked if the Committee had any questions.

Senator Sheerin said he would like to take a stab at that top, because he did beg to differ with the Chairman, it was not a foot in the door. The foot in the door came back when in lieu taxes came into original existence and the City had the formula at that time and they are receiving money under it. The present Governor's Budget calls for an allocation of \$250,000 or thereabouts for this next year; under the formula which is being presented, the City would receive \$253,000. The formula would simply produce about the same amount of money as the Governor has allocated. The problem is if you use the existing formula, because of the differences in state evaluations now, you couldn't get \$250,000, you would only get the \$60,000 that Mr. Etchemendy referred to. The reason to change the formula is not to get a foot in the door, but to create something that the City can consistently rely on year after year, so they do not have this fluctuation between the ratio of state owned property and the Carson City owned property and they can rely on the figure to be fixed in the future.

Senator Gibson asked how they arrived at the 10% in the formula.

Mr. Etchemendy said the rationale was that they were concerned with Carson City and the Legislature's original intent so they took today's figures. At the present time in the urban district of Carson City the state evaluation is about 18% of the non-state; in the Ormsby District it is about 12% or 13% of the non-state; they felt a safe number that would keep Carson City eligible would be approximately 10%.

Senator Gibson said he did know if they remembered how they set the 17%; this was worked out in the Committee; it was set at a level that would not bring in any other county. With the 10% they are bringing Lincoln County in.

Senator Sheerin said that the 10% was, admittedly, something of an arbitrary figure from the impact standpoint. The 35% figure was working up to the dollar figure; the 10% figure could be raised a small amount and it would get rid of Lincoln County and the 35% rate would still then apply.

Mr. Hawkins said he was speaking for the school district and he had indicated to this Committee and other Committees that they have the lowest per pupil cost in the state in the Carson City School District. The basic reason for this is that they have the lowest assessed valuation behind each student. For '77-'78, \$199 per pupil comes from local resources, compared to a state average of \$266. One third of the students are state connected and out of that third, 70 students are from the Children's Home. They agree that having students from state workers has been an asset to the school district, but they also feel that the expectations of state workers for the education of their children is very high and they would like to afford the children the type of educational program that they would expect.

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If the state property were on the tax roll and taxed as other property the schools would receive about \$250,000 a year in ad valorem taxes for the school district. Under the formula being requested, the school district would receive about \$120,000 so it doesn't take care of the whole bill but it will assist in providing an educational program for all of the students, a third of which are state connected.

More discussion followed on the school needs and the desire to change the formula in order to establish and maintain a constant in the future.

Senator Hilbrecht questioned some of the items under Carson City Support Service Analysis for in lieu tax. Senator Sheerin said you could isolate areas to question but he felt that the City had done a good job in trying to make a presentation on a department by department basis. He said this had been done at this request to give the reasoning behind the figures. He said they had made an honest effort to try to get to some kind of a bottom line and that was the reason for the report.

Senator Lamb said in the wisdom of the Legislature, they have not seen fit to do what the City was asking them to do in all the years that they have been here. This is not the first time that the City has approached the Committee with such a program. There were no in lieu taxes at one time, then it started slowly and then finally they got the whole thing in.

The Mayor said that he believed that the Finance Committee and the State Legislature had recognized the problem and all they were saying was that the problem was the same as it always has been, they didn't want to come back and ask for help with the police force and other things.

He said he had contacted all other mayors in the United States whose cities house state governments. He said the answers were unanimous; all had the same problems as Carson City. They had the impact of having state government in the community and the state did not pay its share of the load and this caused part of the problem. He said they had a good formula and all they were asking to do was bring it up to date. He summarized the answers which he had received on the subject, briefly. Most of the states do not have the in lieu tax. Few, if any, of the western states have the in lieu tax. He told Senator Young he had figures in his office from California and other states that would show how they attempted to handle the problem and he would bring them to him.

Senator Gibson said they worked this formula out originally because of the constant number of bills they had from Carson City and Sparks for fire engines. He said it has relieved the Legislature of the bills from Sparks, they have had none since they put the in lieu in. He said he felt it was a good system although he did not know that he agreed with the level, but he felt the approach had merit, even though no one else may be doing it now. He was troubled over this bill because it would bring in other counties and it was originally structured so that it didn't.

Senator Echols asked if the Carson City citizens were paying the maximum in the different taxes.

Senator Sheerin said there was no other way to go, they were presently at the maximum in every area.

Senator Lamb recessed the hearing.

A. B. 483: Makes appropriation to division of travel and tourism of department of economic development to continue advertising campaign to attract tourists to Nevada.

Assemblyman Howard said the department did not recommend the \$200,000 in their budget instead he presented a bill to the members of the Legislature to appropriate the \$200,000 after a study committee had made an in depth study of what the program had produced during the past two years, as a one shot appropriation. He said they had increased the flow of traffic through the northern rural counties by 17% to 27% in some areas. They feel this program is a great enhancement to the counties of Elko, White Pine, Lander, Eureka, Humboldt and they are including Lyon and they all show a great deal of interest in packaged programs that will bring the tourists into their areas.

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He said this had worked in Henderson, Boulder City and he had people with him from Humboldt to tell what they have done with the program.

Darryl Monahan spoke of the program they had established with the appropriation that had been given them two years ago, to try to increase tourism through rural Nevada in the off season as well as during the summer months. In rural Nevada the off season begins around October and continues to the end of April. He described the package tour programs to rural Nevada with the attendant benefits and said the program proved to people in rural Nevada that tourism is an industry that can be cultivated, increased and made profitable. He detailed a survey that had been made in conjunction with the 3M Corporation which showed that the average tourist spends \$90 a day while in Nevada.

He outlined plans for future programs if this bill was passed with a new appropriation. He explained the distribution of their promotional literature both inside and outside the state. He listed the breakdown of monies as distributed throughout the state.

John Butche said that when Mr. Monahan presented the idea to package a community the same way as the hotels package their properties, they were skeptical as it is difficult in a small town to get the sort of unanimity needed, but they were able to go ahead with the program. He said it had enlightened them as to where the tourist dollar was. Now they think there are three major areas in terms of spending their advertising dollars; one is the fun package program, the second is trying to obtain conventions and the third is in staging promotions.

He detailed their activities in these areas and reported their successes. He said he felt that the \$200,000 that was in the bill presently being considered would be tripled or quadrupled in monies spent so that the total benefit to the state would be that much greater.

The bill was generally discussed and in answer to Senator Echols, Mr. Butche said the program had been helpful in making smaller communities realize the potential of tourism and if you could get them to develop an overall program then it could be further developed on a matching basis. This possibility was discussed and Senator Lamb thanked them all for appearing.

Senator Lamb asked Mr. Sparks to read a letter from the Chairman of the Governor's Advisory Council on Children and Youth, copy attached. He introduced Rheba Dolan to speak further on the request in the letter.

She said they felt there was an acute need for one overall youth coordinating council which is representative of concerned citizens as well as various state governmental agencies and youth organizations and youth related educational recreational and cultural groups. A large amount of state funding is provided for youth diversion or delinquency programs. However the greatest majority of Nevada youth does not fit into this category; 85% of Nevada's youth are in non-delinquency category and the major efforts of the council should include this often overlooked youth majority. They also asked that the council not be delegated to one of the various divisions of the Nevada government assistance as this would severely restrict the interagency cooperation. They believed the Council should be administered by the Governor's office.

Senator Lamb thanked her for appearing and asked Mr. Barrett if he had many comments.

Mr. Barrett said that the Governor had changed his mind and did want to recommend that \$3,000 be reinstated in the budget.

Senator Hilbrecht moved that the \$3,000 yearly be restored in the budget; Senator Young seconded and the motion carried unanimously.

S. B. 442: Authorizes additional manufacturing at Nevada State Prison.

Senator Lamb asked the warden to speak on the bill.

Mr. Wolff said what the bill did was provide them with a state-use law. It permits the manufacture and sale of products to tax supported institutions and agencies and permits the necessary mechanical work to do this and it also establishes a revolving fund to make this particular operation a self supporting one.

It will not be an obligation or burden on the state nor will it require any budgetary allocations. It will not cost anything to implement this particular act since the profits derived from the sale of products that would be manufactured would develop the revolving fund.

He requested that the following changes be made in the bill: Page 2, line 25, change "the balance of the fund" to read "the fund balance".

Page 2, line 27, insert "fund" before the first word "balance" so the line begins "fund balance". The legislative auditor's office recommended these changes.

Mr. Wolff said that Section 5 could be eliminated because this is covered in S.B. 114 which has already passed and Section 6 should be eliminated because if S.B. 116, it is included there.

In section 12, line 42, he suggested the deletion of the words "except prisoners on parole or probation,".

The only fiscal impact of the bill is a positive impact in that there will be a revolving fund. Mr. Medema said they had reviewed the bill with the State Purchasing Division and they had no objections to the bill.

Mr. Wolff said that any hiring that would occur would have to be generated by the revolving fund. He said they felt this bill would put them back in a position where they could, at no cost to the state, generate work habits and job skills and go back to the work ethic. He said that he felt that the correctional system in any state should not be totally funded by the state general fund. This type of operation should be able to maintain the costs at no additional expense to the state.

Senator Wilson said he questioned the wording in the bill, specifically page 3, Section 11, subsection 1; and in subsection 4 of the same section. He said that by this bill the Legislature mandates using agencies to purchase from the prison but in subsection 3(a) it says that when an article cannot be reasonably adapted as determined by the warden, not the user, but the manufacturer

If the user does not agree or carry out the mandates of the bill he is guilty of malfeasance in office. Senator Wilson said he felt this was a little heavy.

Mr. Wolff said this was adapted language from model legislation. Senator Wilson said he felt this kind of thing could be handled by executive policy and not have to be mandated by law.

Mr. Wolff said he would have no objection to eliminating subsection 4 of Section 11. He said the model legislation recommended this kind of approach because of abuses historically. He said he did not feel that he needed it to effectively administer the statute. He said the only defense he could make for the whole section was that if there were not some teeth in legislation of this type, then it was an exercise in futility. He said there had to be some formal direction of intent with regard to an enterprise of this particular type.

Discussion followed on the market and its development and the administration of the program, along with a quality product at competitive prices.

Senator Lamb thanked him for appearing and said they would clean the bill up and amend it.

A. B. 480: Lowers threshold for payments by state in lieu of taxes on real property and changes applicable rate.

Senator Lamb asked Mr. Barrett to speak on this.

Mr. Barrett said they recommended sticking with the amended budget that was in the executive budget for \$153,431 each year. The amended budget would not require any legislation other than a provision in the appropriation act to take care of the first year. If the appropriation act is not changed for the first year they would only get \$62,000 and they are recommending the increase. The second year the budget is \$153,000, but they are saying that the formula would be \$175,000 in the second year, if the state stays with the existing law. If that does happen, then there is a provision in the law where the state can go to the Budget of Examiner's Con Fund and get the difference. All of the state property is going to be reassessed so they do not have a firm figure.

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Senator Gibson said if they have the law it should fit what they are doing or else repeal the law. The law will not provide \$153,000 so this will be a line item for the first year. He said they needed some kind of a rationale.

Mr. Barrett said there was no way they could give them equal amounts in the two years or close to equal because they haven't finished the reassessments. He said he didn't think there was any formula that would be applicable to both years that would come out with even amounts. It would have to be a different formula for each of the two years.

Senator Gibson asked if he felt they should repeal this law entirely.

Mr. Barrett said he did not. Stay with the existing law for the first year, write in a provision that it would not be effective in '77-'78 in the appropriation act and just give them a lump sum amount.

Senator Young moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed; Senator Glaser seconded and the motion passed unanimously.

S. B. 162: Revises law on compensation for victims of crime.

Senator Gojack testified on this bill. She gave a handout to each of the Senators with supporting papers for the bill.

Senator Lamb asked what the bill would cost.

Senator Gojack said the last fiscal note she had was \$184,512 for next year and the following year, \$253,500 and the third year, \$346,680. She said the bill the Committee was considering was expanding the people who might be eligible to seek compensation and they had tried to keep it as conservative as they could. She said their interest was that the state spends \$30 million for the criminal offender but they do nothing for the victim of the crime. She felt this was a gross imbalance.

Senator Lamb asked Mr. Barrett if under the Board of Examiners Emergency Fund there was not a way to handle this through that fund.

Mr. Barrett said it was either the Emergency fund or the Contingency Fund and he thought it was the latter. This is the way it has been handled to date.

Mr. Barrett said they had talked with California which had a similar law and in their first year they had substantial growth, this was the reason his office had made similar adjustments. He said he thought after this coverage was once known there would also be an increase in Nevada. He said his figures show that it could be a great deal more or a great deal less. He said increased costs could be the costs of inflation and the availability of the money.

Senator Wilson asked if there was anything in the language of the bill that would have a fiscal impact.

Mr. Barrett said it does have an increase in the services of the people who would be covered. Presently the good samaritan only covers people who are injured in attempting to stop the commission of crime or coming to the aid of a policeman. This bill changes that, it makes it cover a pure victim as well as a good samaritan.

Mr. Frost said the bill was rather limiting in that it spells out specific crimes, the types of crimes that you have to be a victim of in order to qualify. They feel that it is a very conservative bill, but they advocate taking a conservative approach because this is new ground for Nevada. He said that most states that have this program have a \$10,000 cost if you look at the average. They have had a lot of problems in trying to administer this kind of a program. The major thing that they were concerned with, with this kind of legislation, is to allow for benefits to the little old lady who gets her arm pulled out of socket when she is assaulted on the street or the seven year old child, (these are actual cases), who has her throat slashed and has to have extensive surgery and retraining of vocal chords and that kind of thing. These situations were not covered under the Good Samaritan and, under the present bill, those kinds of victims can be benefited by the legislation.

He said he saw no conflict with federal regulations. The rehabilitation division is funded by the federal government. They would set up a cost allocation system so that any staff working on this program would be charges off full state money rather than federal monies so they would not have an audit exception.

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Senator Gojack said she felt Nevada should move into this area because of its dependence on tourism. She cited examples of victims of crimes and said that Nevada could not stand this kind of adverse publicity.

Senator Young said he was concerned that the program would get more expensive.

Mr. Barrett said he thought that could be anticipated but there was also a possibility of federal funds in this area. Congress has had bills for the past two or three sessions to provide states with 50% matching money for state laws and 100% for federal laws. He said he was sure that the federal government would be into this program some where down the road.

Senator Gojack said there are presently 23 states with this program.

Senator Young expressed concern about the numbers who would be applying.

Mr. Frost said one of the most important aspects of the bill is that instead of just giving an award of money to somebody, it now puts the Board in the position to request the Rehabilitation Division to review that case to determine if that person could benefit from a rehabilitation program and then they may order that the money that the state spends be spent on rehabilitating that person rather than just giving them a cash settlement. They felt that was a much better approach to serving victims of crime rather than just handing them the money.

Senator Gojack asked that they take a good look at it as she felt it was a measure that was going to keep coming back and they would like to do it as conservatively as possible.

Senator Lamb thanked them for appearing.

A. B. 483: Makes appropriation to division of travel and tourism of department of economic development to continue advertising campaign to attract tourists to Nevada.

The Committee discussed this bill and how best to appropriate the money and where it would be put to the most effective use.

Senator Young moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed; there was no second.

Senator Gibson moved that the Committee amend the bill to provide an allocation of \$100,000 for the development of tourism and industry in the rural areas on a matching basis; and another \$100,000 to be used for the promotion of industrial development on a pro rata basis in Clark & Washoe Counties.

Senator Echols seconded and the motion carried, 6-1, with Senator Young dissenting.

Senator Gibson asked Mr. Hall to speak on S.B. 153. This bill had been referred to the Senate Finance Committee because of the fiscal note. Mr. Hall spoke briefly on the bill and said it did the following things:

- 1) It places the natural resources agencies with the exception of Fish and Game under a single department, the director answerable to the Governor.
- 2) It establishes a departmental level energy agency, with the Division of Colorado River Resources serving as the staffing core.
- 3) It establishes a new division of mineral resources within the department and provides administrative staff for the combined mining advisory board and the oil and gas commission.
- 4) It establishes a separate division of water planning with a charge to explore a new alternative for water sources.
- 5) It consolidates the environmental commission and the environmental protection services under a single department. The environmental services is presently under the Human Resources Department.
- 6) It adds and consolidates land acquisition, administration and pier permitting at Lake Tahoe to the existing division of state lands.

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He said they had gone through the bill to develop minimal staffing and minimal costs for the next two years. He detailed the fiscal note figures and how they were derived.

He said the Director would report to the Governor in two years, after they had had an opportunity to evaluate existing staffing and budgets, with necessary changes and recommendations in the water planning division.

Mr. Hall said that at the present time the Fish and Game and the Environmental Protection Service are involved in issuing permits on Lake Tahoe Basin. And recently there have been court cases which indicated that the state owns the land under navigable waters at Lake Tahoe up to the ordinary average high water mark. Therefore, these permits are crossing state land so there should be one state agency that applicants can come to, to get a pier permit. Presently Fish and Game has been denying all pier permits on the basis that it interferes with the public's use of the water at Tahoe. Environmental Service has been denying them on that basis. Under S.B. 153 the division of lands would check with Fish and Game and Environmental Protection Service and in their judgment they would evaluate the objections of the two agencies and do whatever they feel is operative procedure in issuing the permit for pier permits. In talking of the land division he said if an emergency or an unforeseen demand from the public or the state agencies occur, he asked for the authority to go to the Interim Finance Committee in the next two years for additional funding; e.g. if they should find there was a mine shaft on the state land that should be taken care of as a hazard, they would like the authority to go and get the funds to take care of whatever the hazard may be.

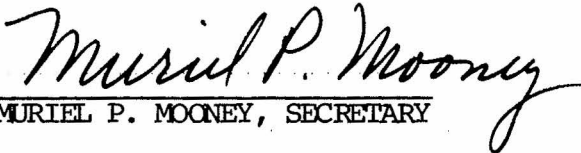
A general discussion followed with Senator Gibson explaining the reasons for the reorganization of the department, the anticipated costs and savings and the reasons why the Legislative Committee deviated in some areas from the conclusions of the study committee who had made the original recommendations to the committee.

Mr. Hall and Senator Gibson answered questions from the Committee. The financing involved in creating a department of energy was discussed. Mr. Hall quoted from Mr. Paff's report saying that there was a sum of \$70,000 listed for consulting services and cited his comment that "his assumptions excluded federal grants." Mr. Hall felt there could be federal money available.

Senator Glaser said this had been a complicated subject and he felt that both the special study committee and Senator Gibson's committee had done some very fine work and he wished to commend the committees and he moved that the bill do pass as amended; Senator Wilson seconded and the bill passed unanimously. (There will be more work done on the fiscal note, but because of the lateness of the session the Committee felt they should not hold up the bill for this action. The amendments were just clean up actions.)

The meeting adjourned at 10:20 A.M.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED:


MURIEL P. MOONEY, SECRETARY

APPROVED:


FLOYD R. LAMB, CHAIRMAN

April 12, 1977

TO: SENATOR FLOYD LAMB AND
SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE

FROM: *Henry Etchemendy*
HENRY ETCHEMENDY
CARSON CITY MANAGER

SUBJECT: IN LIEU OF TAX LEGISLATION

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

BUDGET YEAR 1977-78

<u>LOCAL</u> <u>ASSESSED VALUATIONS</u>	<u>10%</u>	<u>STATE OWNED</u> <u>VALUATIONS</u>
Urban \$54,961,890	\$5,496,189	\$10,647,530
Ormsby 40,711,232	4,071,123	6,111,830
Carson City 95,673,122	9,567,312	16,759,360

IN LIEU OBLIGATION

			<u>@ 35%</u>
Urban 10,647,530 @ \$2.77 per C =	\$294,937		203,228
Ormsby 6,111,830 @ \$1.64 per C =	100,234		35,082
	<u>\$395,171</u>		<u>\$138,310</u>
Carson City Schools 16,759,360 @			
1.97 per C =	\$330,159		\$115,556
			<u>\$253,866</u>
	Total		

BUDGET YEAR 1978-79

<u>LOCAL</u> <u>ASSESSED VALUATIONS</u>	<u>10%</u>	<u>STATE OWNED</u> <u>VALUATIONS</u>
Urban \$66,500,000	\$6,650,000	\$14,775,165
Ormsby 47,250,000	4,725,000	8,339,375
Carson City 113,750,000	11,375,000	23,114,540

IN LIEU OBLIGATION

			<u>@35%</u>
Urban 14,775,165 @ \$2.77 per C =	\$409,272		\$143,245
Ormsby 8,339,375 @ \$1.64 per C =	136,766		47,868
	<u>\$546,038</u>		<u>\$191,113</u>
CC Total			
Carson City Schools 23,114,540 @			
1.97 per C =	\$455,356		\$159,375
			<u>\$350,488</u>
	<u>1974</u> Total		

II. As a comparison, based on the current formula, the amounts would be as follows:

	<u>1977-78</u>		<u>1978-79</u>		
17% Urban	\$ 9,343,521		\$11,305,000		
State Urban	10,647,530		14,775,165		
	-----		-----		
Diff. @ 2.77	1,304,009	=	3,470,165	=	\$96,124
17% Ormsby	6,920,909		8,032,500		
State Urban	6,111,830		8,339,375		
	-----		-----		
Diff. @ 1.64	None		306,875	=	\$ 5,033
Sub Total Carson City		-----			\$101,157
		\$36,121			
17% Carson City			19,337,500		
State Carson City			23,114,540		

*Diff. @ 1.97	1,304,009	=	\$ 3,777,040	=	\$74,408
Total		-----			\$175,565
		\$61,810			-----

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

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

HE/sr

CARSON CITY
SUPPORT SERVICE ANALYSIS
FOR
IN LIEU TAX

CARSON CITY

NEVADA STATE IN LIEU
ANALYSIS

SUMMARY - CARSON CITY DIRECT SERVICES

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

Nevada State in Lieu Analysis

Page 2 - January 27, 1977

DEBT SERVICE

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

CARSON CITY
NEVADA STATE IN LIEU ANALYSIS
1976-77 BUDGET

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

Recreation Dept.	62,280	-----		13,150	-----		-----	-----
Public Health Nurse	12,920	893	6.9	-----	-----	(2000)	828	1,721
Library	119,280			16,600		(1323)		277
Welfare	-----	-----		-----	-----		-----	-----
Health Dept.	38,370	384	1.	3,370	34	(1000)	60	478
Dog Control	52,800	420	less than 1	9,110	90		25	115
Hospital	-----	-----		-----	-----		-----	-----

DEBT SERVICE

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

TOTAL \$177,869.

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

2. Cost of Facilities:

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

3. Sheriff & Fire Departments:

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

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



VAUGHN SMITH

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



MEMORANDUM

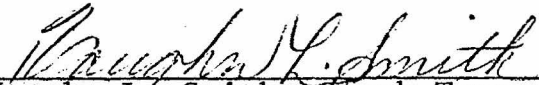
January 24, 1977

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

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

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

Respectfully,


Vaughn L. Smith, Clerk-Treasurer

VLS/hw

1372

Per Mike Fondi

January 24, 1977

Post Conviction Hearings

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

State generated cases - 15% of total workload.

January 21, 1977

TO: Carson City Board of Supervisors

FROM: Pete Rasner
Sheriff

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

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

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



Pete Rasner
Sheriff

Carson City Fire Department

(WARREN ENGINE Co. No. 1)

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



LESTER H. GROTH
Chief
BERNARD L. SEASE
Deputy Chief

MEMO

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

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

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

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

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

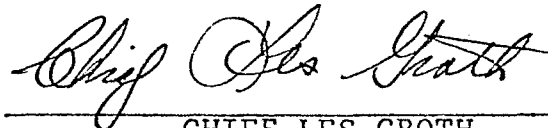
The Fire Prevention Bureau checks all plans for new state buildings and re-modeling of existing buildings with numerous hours added to inspection of these buildings. Working with the State Fire Marshal in reviewing plans in addition to other problems regarding state buildings is also indicated in the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

Memo to City Manager
Page 2

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

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

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



CHIEF LES GROTH

LHG:sb
1/18/77

January 19, 1977

COST OF CITY SERVICES TO STATE FACILITIES & CAPITOL COMPLEX

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

Street tree care 80 trees

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

Street lights

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

Street sweeping

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

Street repair & patching 1 mile

Overlay	465.	
Seal	370.	
Patch	200.	
		1035.

Storm drain maintenance

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

Street signs

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

Leaf cleanup

160.

Snow & ice control 1 mile @ \$220.

220.

On street parking (Judges) 9 spaces

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

Total annually \$17157.

First Judicial District Court

Carson City and Storey County

State of Nevada

January 21, 1977

IN CHAMBERS
FRANK B. GREGORY
DISTRICT JUDGE

Post Office Box 630
Carson City, Nevada 89701

Memorandum

To: City Manager's Office

From: Frank B. Gregory - District Judge

Re: In Lieu Tax

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

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

First Judicial District Court

JUVENILE DIVISION
CARSON CITY and STOREY COUNTY

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

DETENTION FACILITY
901 E. MUSSER ST.
882-2353

JUVENILE PROBATION OFFICERS

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

DISTRICT JUDGE
FRANK B. GREGORY

SPECIAL MASTER
JOHN W. RAY

January 21, 1977

Henry Etchemendy
City Manager
Carson City, Nevada

RE: IN LIEU TAX

Dear Mr. Etchemendy:

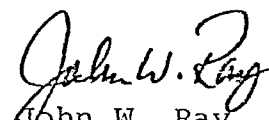
As per your memo dated January 17, 1977, the following is the information you requested.

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

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

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

Sincerely,


John W. Ray
Juvenile Master



The Justice Court of Carson Township

Court House

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

CARSON CITY, NEVADA 89701
(702) 882-1898

MRS. JUDY BRUCE
CHIEF CLERK
MRS. JOAN FETTIC
DEPUTY

January 20, 1977

Honorable Thelma Calhoun
Carson City Supervisor

Dear Thelma,

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

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

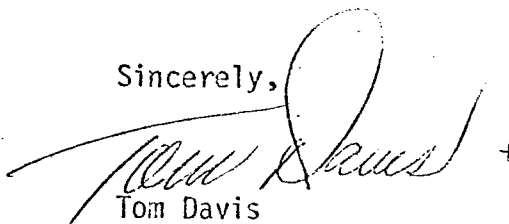
Seventeen small claims actions were filed and heard during 1976. These are cases in which the inmates are suing the prison for recovery of a personal loss.

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

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

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

Sincerely,



Tom Davis
Justice of the Peace

5.10

TD/kk

1130

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

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

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

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

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

Examples of services we provide are:

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

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

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

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

PL/sw

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

1431 Dennis Sullivan

MEMORANDUM

TO: City Manager

FROM: Health Department

DATE: January 20, 1977

SUBJECT: Data on Support to State Agencies

Sanitarian Support Provided to State Agencies

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

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

Public Health Nurse Support Provided to State Agencies

Services provided to patients referred by State Welfare Office:

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

Field Services provided to Stewart Indian School \$ 19./mo.

Services provided to Northern Nevada Children's Home

a. Family Planning and consultation 186./mo.

TOTAL FOR MONTH

\$1,607.00

Roscoe Murray, Jr.
Roscoe Murray, Jr.
Director

Cathy Butler, RN
Cathy Butler, RN
Public Health Nurse

RM:cb:ms

MEMO TO: City Manager's Office

FROM: Virginia Rule, Library Director *VR*

DATE: January 21, 1977

RE: In Lieu Tax

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

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

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

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

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

TO: HENRY ETCHEMENDY

FROM:

Richard McIlroy
RICHARD McILROY

SUBJECT: IN LIEU TAX

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

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

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

RM/sr

DOG CONTROL

3 calls/month
10 calls/month

13 calls/month @ 1/2 hour

Childrens' Home
State Property

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

CARSON CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT

CARSON CITY, NEVADA 89701

1402 WEST KING STREET - P.O. BOX 603 - TELEPHONE (702) 882-6894

January 27, 1977

BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES

Dr. Wm. Van Patten, President
Mr. LeRoy Rupert, Vice President
Mrs. Alice M. Noteware, Clerk
Mr. Henry Clayton, Member
Mr. Wm. Furlong, Member
Mr. Rudolfo Moreno, Member
Mr. Gene Milligan, Member

Mr. John Hawkins, Superintendent

Senator Gary Sheerin
Nevada State Legislature
Carson City, Nevada 89701

Dear Senator Sheerin:

Attached is a memorandum from Mr. John Gamble, State Superintendent of Public Instruction outlining the Nevada Finance Plan.

For over ten years the Carson City Schools have remained last (one year next to last) in total per pupil resources behind each child. A review of the attached plan will indicate that the Carson City School District will remain at the bottom of the total per pupil revenue for the next two years of the biennium.

The table on page 10 indicates the total per pupil resource for the 1977-78 FY for Carson City should be \$1,292. This is the least amount in the state. Clark with \$1,328. is next and Washoe with \$1,353. follows Clark. For the FY 1978-79 the total pupil resources are:

1. Carson	\$1,384.
2. Clark	\$1,423.
3. Washoe	\$1,447

If Carson City should receive the average of the two largest school districts in the state it would amount to an additional \$48.00 per pupil for FY 1977-78 and \$51.00 per pupil for FY 1978-79. In total dollars received on a weighted enrollment of 5,700 this would equal \$273,600. for FY 1977-78 and \$290,000. for FY 1978-79.

Also attached is summary material on the number of state connected students and information regarding students from the Children's Home attending the Carson City Schools. In my opinion the total amount recommended by the Governor for public education is in line with the amount requested by the State Department of Education and the county superintendents.

My concern in respect to Carson City Schools is that the distribution of funds under the state financial plan has made it extremely difficult to administer a school district facing the following constraints:

Senator Gary Shee: in
Page 2

1. A low local tax base making it difficult to bond for the needed school construction in a rapidly growing area.
2. Maintaining an adequate educational program with the least amount of total (local and state) resources behind each child.

After you have had an opportunity to review this material I'll contact you to determine if you have any questions concerning this problem.

Sincerely yours,

John Hawkins,
Superintendent

JH/lsc

cc: Governor Mike O'Callaghan, State of Nevada
LeRoy Rupert, President, Carson City School Board
Frank Matthews, Legislative Chairman, Carson City School Board
Dave Hampton, President, Ormsby County Classroom Teachers Association

Encl.

January 20, 1977

TO: Superintendent John Hawkins

FROM: Dr. V.C. Rowley, Director
Research and Development

SUBJECT: State and Federal Impact on Student Enrollment

In September, 1976, the federal survey was conducted to identify those students who were enrolled in the Carson City Schools as a result of federally connected parental employment. A total of 313 students were thus identified. Our estimated entitlement from Public Law 874 as a result of these students is approximately \$98,000.

The same cards were recently reviewed to determine the extent of State Government impact on parental employment. The following results were obtained:

Students with one or more parents employed by the State-----	1645
Students from Northern Nevada Children's Home-----	<u>70</u>
Total State Impact-----	1715
Total Forms Returned-----	5471
Percent Returned-----	95.1%
Percent of State Impact-----	31.4%

Thus it is evident that nearly a third of Carson City's students are State connected as a result of State employment. If Carson City received Impact Aid Funds from the State at the same rate as those from the federal government, the District would receive approximately \$537,000 .

THE NEVADA CHILDREN'S HOME

There are presently 70 resident children at the Nevada State Children's Home that attend the Carson City Schools. By the nature and reasons for these children to be wards of the State it presupposes that they are going to demonstrate behavior and learning disabilities in greater numbers than any other population or group. To service these children with adequate services and programs has caused great expense to this school district.

Of the 70 children residing at the children's home, 60 have required special diagnosis of learning problems or placement in special education programs. Twenty are in special classes for retarded, emotional, or learning disabilities. Six of every seven children have been tested and diagnosed by members of the Special Services Staff.

Recapitulation

- 70 children in Nevada State Children's Home
- 60 children have required special diagnosis and placement
- 20 children are in self-contained special education programs
- 41 children are enrolled in special reading programs
- 10 children are functioning in the classroom without special help or special consideration.



NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Capitol Complex
Carson City, Nevada 89710

JOHN R. GAMBLE
Superintendent

LINCOLN W. LISTON
Director
Office of Technical Assistance

January 14, 1977

MEMORANDUM

TO: All Parties of Concern

FROM: John R. Gamble

RE: Application of the Nevada Plan to Governor's Budget, 1977-79

Lincoln Liston has prepared various documents that show support rates for each of the districts that would result from applying the Nevada Plan to the amounts in the Governor's budget. Copies of those documents are submitted with this memo for your information.

They include the following attachments:

I Nevada Plan Allocations - 1977-79 Biennium - 1/14/77.

This sheet shows allocations as estimated for 1976/77, and allocations that could be supported by the Governor's budget recommendations for 1977/79.

II Descriptions of elements used in making allocations of dollars included in guaranteed basic support, including procedures followed in making calculations or determinations.

III Teacher Allotment Tables, Related Allocations, and Values, which were applied in making calculations and determinations.

IV Enrollment and Determinations based upon enrollments of September, 1976.

V Support Values, including support values per pupil based on September, 1976 enrollments.

The statewide weighted average per pupil value is 868. The ratio to lowest per pupil value for each district shows how each district value compares to that of the lowest, 835. These ratios express how the Nevada Plan equalizes the financing of educational opportunity for Nevada children. For example, when the Carson City School District can provide a set of educational services costing 1.000x dollars per pupil, expectations are that every other district, in order to provide

a reasonably equal set of educational services, would have costs greater than 1.000x dollars per pupil, from 1.004 times greater in Douglas and Churchill counties to 1.669 times greater in Storey County. The state weighted average is 1.040 times the lowest, 835.

The 868 value has no particular relationship to what the cost of educational services should, or could be. It is the weighted value of per-pupil basic support being apportioned for the 1976-77 school year.

It is also expressive of the relationship that most expenses of education are incurred by operating service units for groups of pupils. Thus, when resources are apportioned according to the ratios determined, each school district will face similar problems in budgeting its resources to operating service units for groups of pupils at pupil/teacher ratios near those shown in the teacher allotment tables.

The equalized basic support rate for 1977/78 would be \$992 under the Governor's budget recommendations, and for 1978/79 it would be \$1,080. These amounts would be apportioned according to the ratios in the last column of the sheet. When the state observes a weighted dollar per pupil for all pupils in the state, each district sees as its share something less, or more, than a dollar per pupil.

VI Nevada Plan Support Rates for 1977/78 and 1978/79.

These sheets show support rates for the various elements within Guaranteed Basic Support as well as those for Major Resources Outside Basic Support.

Actual resources over the next two years will depend upon actual enrollments and changes, if any, to major district resources outside basic support.

Nevada Plan Allocations - 1977/1979 Biennium

As could be supported by Governor's budget

Prepared January 14, 1977

	<u>1976-77</u>	<u>1977-78</u>	<u>1978-79</u>
Enrollment	138,544	140,500	142,450
Basic Support:			
1. Transportation at 75% of expenditure rate			
138,544 pupils @ \$30	\$4,156,320		
140,500 pupils @ \$36		\$5,058,000	
142,450 pupils @ \$40			\$5,698,000
2. Special education units			
550 units @ \$16,000	\$8,800,000		
586 units @ \$17,600		\$10,313,600	
615 units @ \$17,600			\$10,824,000
3. Equalized basic support calculated from attendance area enrollments			
138,544 pupils @ \$869	\$120,394,736		
140,500 pupils @ \$992		\$139,341,400	
142,450 pupils @ \$1,080			\$153,825,100
4. Low wealth at 97.5% parity			
138,544 pupils @ \$4	\$554,176		
140,500 pupils @ \$2		\$281,000	
142,450 pupils @ \$2			\$284,900
Basic Support Amts. in Governor's Budget	<u>\$133,905,232</u>	<u>\$154,994,000</u>	<u>\$170,632,000</u>
Local Funds Available:			
70¢ property tax	\$24,803,485	\$27,160,000	\$29,736,000
1¢ local sales tax	<u>34,400,000</u>	<u>37,919,000</u>	<u>42,469,000</u>
	\$59,203,485	\$65,079,000	\$72,205,000
State Responsibility	\$74,701,747	\$89,915,000	\$98,427,000
"Trigger"	\$2,025,000		
Major District Resources			
Outside Basic Support:			
80¢ property tax	\$28,346,840	\$31,040,000	\$33,934,000
Motor vehicle tax	4,200,000	4,500,000	4,900,000
PL 374	<u>4,500,000</u>	<u>4,700,000</u>	<u>4,900,000</u>
	\$37,046,840	\$40,240,000	\$43,784,000
Total Support and Major District Resources, Plus "Trigger"	<u>\$172,977,072</u>	<u>\$195,234,000</u>	<u>\$214,416,000</u>

1:33

Descriptions of Elements of the Nevada Plan for Support of Public Education

January 14, 1977

Enrollment

Net enrollment is the count of pupils enrolled in the public schools on the last day of the first school month of the school year for which apportionments are calculated.

Transportation

Expenditure records of the school districts are tabulated for each of the last two completed school years. Expenditures for transportation equipment acquisition and replacements for both of the years are tabulated and divided by two to give an average annual rate for the two years. Expenditures for salaries and operating expenses for the most recent year are added to the average annual rate for equipment acquisition and replacement to give a total amount of transportation expenditures eligible for counting for support calculation. This total is divided by the enrollment of the same most recent year, giving the rate of expenditures per pupil for transportation.

Seventy-five percent of this rate of expenditures per pupil becomes part of the basic support rate for the ensuing two years. Because of inflationary pressures, the proposal for 1977-79 calls for the 1977-78 rate to be increased 10% for 1978-79.

Special Education Units

The Nevada Plan recognizes that many pupils are unable to make satisfactory progress in regular graded programs of instruction. When such pupils are identified, school districts must make provisions as necessary to provide special instructional services for them. Upon establishment and operation of such programs their count is used for calculating a portion of basic support. The number of dollars payable to any district is limited.

Limits for 1977-78 are based on one unit for every 10.5 regular teacher allocations, except every district gets at least one unit. For 1978-79, limits are based on one unit for every 10 regular teacher allocations.

This increase to limits will provide increased financial assistance for school districts to establish additional units for the increasing number of pupils being identified as needing special services.

Equalized Basic Support

Patterns of organizational structure of school districts and schools, along with expenses that must be incurred in operating schools show that not less than 80% of expenses relate to establishment and maintenance of

classroom and service units that serve groups of pupils, while not more than 20% of expenses relate to serving pupils, one at a time.

Where pupil population is sparse, group service units must be maintained for small numbers of pupils, while in more densely populated areas, group service units can be maintained more efficiently by serving larger numbers of pupils in a group.

Also, expenses for pupils, one at a time, are less for elementary pupils than for secondary pupils, and for kindergarten pupils less than for graded elementary pupils.

To achieve these expense relationships, the following values are assigned:

for kindergarten pupils	-	0.6, then considered elementary
for elementary pupils	-	136
for secondary pupils	-	190
for teacher and other certificated personnel allocation	-	11,900

Teacher allocations are made from counts of pupils in each school attendance area of the districts in accordance with teacher allotment tables adopted by the State Board of Education.

Making pupil counts, calculating teacher allotments, and applying values assigned makes possible the determination of a weighted value per pupil in each district. Ratio comparisons are made of these different values per pupil.

A ratio value of 1.000 is assigned to the district of lowest per pupil value, all others being something more than 1.000, the largest from 1976 enrollments being 1.669.

Low Wealth

Resources for support of public schools are provided from local district resources as well as from state guaranteed basic support. Major local district resources come from property taxes, PL 874 entitlements, and motor vehicle taxes. Most local resources come from property taxes. Because some districts have less assessed value per pupil than others, the educational opportunities in such districts could be of lesser quantity and quality than in more wealthy districts.

Additional apportionments per pupil are provided in basic support for a district whose resources outside basic support are less than 23.6% of its per pupil support rate from the equalized support element plus $\frac{1}{4}$ its eligible transportation rate.

The effect of this additional apportionment for low wealth is that each district will have total resources per pupil of at least 97.5% of what they would be if all resources, statewide, were apportioned as Equalized Basic Support is apportioned.

After setting aside calculated amounts for transportation, special education units, and low wealth, remaining total dollars appropriated and authorized by the Legislature for Basic Support are apportioned at rates per pupil among the several districts in accordance with the calculated ratios for Equalized Basic Support.

Attachment III

Nevada Plan - 1977

Teacher Allotment Tables, Related Allocations, and Values

I. Teacher Units

For Elementary Pupils

Enrollment From - To	No. of Teachers	Pupil/Teacher Extremes	
3 - 12	1	3	12
13 - 27	2	6.5	13.5
28 - 44	3	9.3	14.9
45 - 66	4	11.2	16.5
67 - 90	5	13.2	18
91 - 120	6	15	20
121 - 152	7	17.2	22
153 - 192	8	19	24
193 - 4,800	divide by 26, but not less than 9	21.5	26
4,801 - 14,400	divide by 25		25
14,401 or more	divide by 24		24

For Secondary Pupils

Enrollment From - To	No. of Teachers	Pupil/Teacher Extremes	
Not more than 45	5	-	9
46 - 54	6	7.6	9
55 - 77	7	7.9	11
78 - 104	8	9.8	13
105 - 135	9	11.7	15
136 - 170	10	13.6	17
171 - 209	11	15.5	19
210 - 252	12	17.5	21
253 - 3,200	divide by 22, but not less than 12		22
3,201 or more	divide by 21		21

II. Special Education Program Units -

For 1977-78, one for every 10.5 teacher allocations
 For 1978-79, one for every 10 teacher allocations

III. Other Certificated Staff Allocations -

For districts of less than 600 enrollment, 1 for every 5 teacher allocations
 For districts of 600 to 1200 enrollment, 1 for every 4 teacher allocations
 For districts of more than 1200 enrollment, 1 for every 3 teacher allocations

IV. Value Assignments:

Kindergarten enrollee	-	weighted 0.6, then counted as elementary
Elementary enrollee	-	136
Secondary enrollee	-	190
Teacher and certificated staff allocation	-	11,900
Special education program unit	-	\$17,600

Enrollment and Determinations of Teacher and Other Certificated Employee Allotments,
and Selected Relationships

Nevada Plan 1975-77

Counties	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	Enrollment - September 1976					Percentage Elem. Enroll. to Total	Percentage Sec. Enroll. to Total	No. of Tchr. Allotments	No. of Other Cert. Empl. Allotments	Total, Tchr. & Other Cert. Allotments	Average Enroll. Per Tchr. Allot.	Average Enroll. Per Other Cert. Empl. Allot.	Aver. Enroll. Per Total Tchr. & Cert. Empl. Allotment
	Pupils Total Wgtd.	Kdgn. x .6	Elem.	Total Elem.	Sec.								
Churchill	2,717	106	1,212	1,318	1,399	48.5%	51.5%	115	39	154	23.6	69.7	17.6
Clark	80,645	3,580	36,957	40,537	40,108	50.3	49.7	3,559	1,187	4,746	22.7	67.9	17.0
Douglas	2,753	111	1,245	1,356	1,397	49.3	50.7	117	39	156	23.5	70.6	17.7
Elko	3,695	166	1,717	1,883	1,812	51.0	49.0	175	59	234	21.1	62.6	15.8
Esmeralda	114	9	105	114	-	100.0	-	9	2	11	12.7	57.0	10.4
Eureka	201	4	106	110	91	54.7	45.3	16	3	19	12.6	67.0	10.6
Humboldt	1,695	66	778	844	851	49.8	50.2	84	28	112	20.2	60.5	15.1
Lander	853	42	456	498	365	57.7	42.3	42	11	53	20.6	78.5	16.3
Lincoln	767	40	396	436	331	56.8	43.2	50	13	63	15.3	59.0	12.2
Lyon	2,365	91	1,134	1,225	1,140	51.8	48.2	108	36	144	21.9	65.7	16.4
Mineral	1,415	77	701	778	637	55.0	45.0	62	21	83	22.8	67.4	17.1
Nye	1,359	41	615	656	703	48.3	51.7	79	27	106	17.2	50.3	12.8
Carson City	5,603	226	2,438	2,664	2,939	47.5	52.5	237	79	316	23.6	70.9	17.7
Pershing	683	28	315	343	340	50.2	49.8	31	8	39	22.0	85.4	17.5
Storey	155	-	71	71	84	45.8	54.2	13	3	16	11.9	51.7	9.7
Washoe	30,878	1,259	14,536	15,795	15,063	51.2	48.8	1,345	449	1,794	23.0	66.8	17.2
White Pine	1,919	100	791	801	1,028	46.4	53.6	92	31	123	20.9	61.8	15.6
State Totals	137,827	5,946	63,573	68,519	68,308			6,134	2,035	8,169			
State Average						50.4%	49.6%				22.5	67.7	16.9

Attachment IV

Support Values from Teacher and Other Certificated Employee Allotments and from Pupil Enrollments;
Support Values Per Pupil; Ratios of Support Value Comparisons

Nevada Plan, 1975-77

Attachment V

Counties	Pupils Total Wgtd. Enrollment	Total Tchr. & Other Cert. Empl. Allot.	\$11,900 x Cert. Empl. Allotments	\$136 x Elem. Enrollment (Kdgn. .6)	\$180 x Sec. Enrollment	Total Support Value	Total Value Per Pupil	Ratio to Lowest Per Pupil Value	Ratio to Wgtd. State Value Per Pupil
Churchill	2,717	154	\$1,832,600	\$179,248	\$265,810	\$2,277,658	\$838	1.004	.965
Clark	80,645	4,746	56,477,400	5,513,032	7,620,520	69,610,952	863	1.034	.994
Douglas	2,753	156	1,856,400	194,416	265,430	2,305,246	838	1.004	.965
Elko	3,695	234	2,794,600	256,088	344,280	3,384,968	916	1.097	1.055
Esmeralda	114	11	130,900	15,504	-	146,404	1,284	1.538	1.473
Eureka	201	19	226,100	14,960	17,290	258,350	1,285	1.539	1.490
Humboldt	1,695	112	1,332,800	114,764	161,690	1,609,274	949	1.137	1.093
Lander	863	53	630,700	67,728	69,350	767,778	890	1.066	1.025
Lincoln	767	63	749,700	59,296	62,890	871,886	1,137	1.362	1.310
Lyon	2,365	144	1,713,600	166,600	216,600	2,096,800	887	1.062	1.022
Mineral	1,415	83	987,700	105,808	121,030	1,214,538	858	1.028	.988
Nye	1,359	106	1,261,400	89,216	133,570	1,484,186	1,092	1.308	1.259
Carson City	5,603	316	3,760,400	362,304	558,410	4,681,114	835	1.000	.962
Fershing	683	39	464,100	46,648	64,600	575,348	842	1.009	.970
Storey	155	16	190,400	9,656	15,960	216,016	1,394	1.669	1.606
Washoe	30,878	1,794	21,348,600	2,148,120	2,865,770	26,362,490	854	1.026	.984
White Pine	1,919	128	1,463,700	121,176	187,320	1,780,196	928	1.111	1.069
Totals	137,827	8,169	\$97,211,100	\$9,454,584	\$12,978,500	\$119,644,204			
State Average							\$868	1.040	1.000

LWL:mcb 1/11/77

Nevada State Department of Education
 Nevada Plan Support Rates for 1977-78
 Prepared 1-14-77

4th Year of Governor
 Budget Recommendations

Counties	Guaranteed Support							Major District Resources					
	Per Pupil Support				Hdep. Educ.			Per Pupil Value at Dec. 1976					
	For Transp.	For Low Wealth	Ratio to St. Aver.	For Equalized Support	Total Support P/P	# of Unit Allot.	Amt. @ \$17,600 Per Unit	P/P Value	80¢ Property Tax	Motor Vehicle Tax	PL 874	Total District Resource	Total Resource P/P
Churchill	\$ 63		.965	\$ 957	\$ 1,020	11	\$ 193,600	\$ 71	\$ 143	\$ 29	\$ 95	\$ 277	\$ 1,358
Clark	31		.904	986	1,017	339	596,400	74	173	25	33	237	1,278
Douglas	58		.965	957	1,015	11	193,600	70	344	51	-	395	1,430
Elko	53		1.055	1,047	1,100	17	299,200	81	327	45	56	428	1,608
Esmeralda	479		1.479	1,467	1,946	1	17,600	154	917	26	91	1,094	3,194
Eureka	287		1.480	1,468	1,755	2	35,200	175	1,426	50	-	1,485	3,415
Humboldt	62		1.093	1,084	1,146	8	140,800	83	274	45	68	397	1,616
Lander	65		1.025	1,017	1,082	4	70,400	82	241	36	109	386	1,550
Lincoln	104	\$ 51	1.310	1,300	1,455	5	88,000	115	201	36	27	264	1,374
Lyon	68		1.022	1,014	1,082	10	176,000	74	234	27	35	296	1,452
Mineral	59		.988	980	1,039	6	105,600	75	128	25	258	411	1,527
Nye	124		1.258	1,248	1,372	8	140,800	104	367	39	40	446	1,922
Carson City	38	29	.962	954	1,021	23	404,800	72	147	34	18	199	1,302
Pershing	72		.970	962	1,034	3	52,800	77	405	58	39	502	1,613
Storey	53		1.406	1,393	1,646	1	17,600	114	415	60	-	475	2,227
Washoe	26		.904	976	1,002	128	2,252,800	73	340	29	9	278	1,373
White Pine	58	17	1.064	1,060	1,135	9	158,400	83	191	33	10	234	1,400
State Average	\$ 36	\$ 2	1.000	\$ 982	\$ 1,020	-	-	\$ 75	\$ 206	\$ 28	\$ 32	\$ 266	\$ 1,171
					Total	586	10,313,600						

Attachment VI

100

Nevada State Department of Education
 Nevada Plan Support Rates for 1976-79
 Prepared 1-14-77

At the time of Governor's
 Budget Presentation

Counties	Guaranteed Support						Major District Resources						
	Per Pupil Support			Adopt. Educ.			Per Pupil Value at Dec. 1976						
	For Transp.	For Low Wealth	Ratio to St. Aver.	For Equalized Support	Total Support P/P	# of Unit Allot.	Amt. \$ 617,000 Per Unit	P/P Value	80% Property Tax	Motor Vehicle Tax	PL 874	Total District Resource	Total Resource P/P
Churchill	\$ 40		.915	\$ 1,042	\$ 1,111	12	\$ 211,200	\$ 73	\$ 142	\$ 29	\$ 95	\$ 247	\$ 1456
Clark	34		.934	1,074	1,109	354	4,245,400	72	179	25	33	227	1423
Douglas	44		.945	1,042	1,106	12	211,200	77	344	51	-	385	1578
Elko	58		1.055	1,129	1,197	18	312,000	94	327	45	54	429	1711
Esmeralda	527		1.479	1,587	2,124	1	17,600	154	917	84	91	1,094	3372
Eureka	312		1.490	1,599	1,914	2	35,200	75	142	59	-	1485	3574
Humboldt	48		1.093	1,180	1,259	3	140,800	33	274	45	40	347	1718
Lander	70		1.025	1,077	1,179	4	70,400	92	241	34	102	394	1647
Lincoln	112	\$ 51	1.310	1,415	1,580	5	82,000	15	201	31	27	214	1959
Lyon	75		1.022	1,074	1,179	1	193,400	32	234	57	35	294	1557
Mineral	45		.988	1,047	1,122	4	105,400	75	139	25	258	41	1618
Nye	134		1.259	1,359	1,435	3	140,800	104	347	39	40	421	2045
Carson City	42	20	.942	1,020	1,110	24	422,400	75	147	24	18	192	1324
Pershing	70		.970	1,045	1,107	3	52,800	77	405	58	39	502	1706
Storey	58		1.406	1,734	1,792	1	17,600	14	45	60	-	45	331
Washoe	29		.984	1,063	1,092	35	227,000	77	242	29	9	279	1447
White Pine	24	17	1.049	1,115	1,236	9	154,400	93	191	33	10	224	1553
State Average	\$ 40	\$ 2	1.000	\$ 1,080	\$ 1,122	-	-	\$ 79	\$ 206	\$ 28	\$ 32	\$ 241	\$ 1417
						Total	615	10,224,000					

Attachment VII

101

(REPRINTED WITH ADOPTED AMENDMENTS)

SECOND REPRINT

A. B. 480

ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 480—ASSEMBLYMEN
GLOVER AND JACOBSEN

MARCH 17, 1977

Referred to Committee on Ways and Means

SUMMARY—Lowers threshold for payments by state in lieu of taxes on real property and changes applicable rate. (BDR 32-1457)

FISCAL NOTE: Local Government Impact: Yes.
State or Industrial Insurance Impact: Yes.

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

AN ACT relating to local governments; postponing the application of the formula for payments by the state in lieu of taxes on real property; making an appropriation for the support of an additional district judge in the first judicial district; 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 361.055 is hereby amended to read as follows:
2 361.055. 1. All lands and other property owned by the state are
3 exempt from taxation, except real property acquired by the Nevada
4 department of fish and game which is or was subject to taxation under the
5 provisions of this chapter at the time of acquisition and except as provided
6 in subsection 4.
7 2. In lieu of payment of taxes on each parcel of real property acquired
8 by it which is subject to assessment and taxation pursuant to subsection 1,
9 the Nevada department of fish and game shall make annual payment to
10 the county tax receiver of the county wherein each such parcel of real
11 property is located of an amount equal to the total taxes levied and
12 assessed against each such parcel of real property in the year in which title
13 to the same was acquired by the Nevada department of fish and game.
14 3. Such payments in lieu of taxes shall be collected and accounted
15 for in the same manner as taxes levied and assessed against real property
16 pursuant to this chapter are collected and accounted for.
17 4. [All] After July 1, 1978, all real estate owned by the State of
18 Nevada located in each county shall be listed in a separate tax list and
19 assessment roll book of that county at its full cash value. If the total value
20 of such real estate owned by the state in a county is greater than 17 per-
21 cent of the total value of all other real estate listed in the county's tax

1 list and assessment roll books, that portion of the value of the real estate
2 owned by the state which is in excess of such 17 percent may be taxed by
3 the county as other property is taxed.

4 5. ~~【Moneys】~~ Money received pursuant to this section shall be
5 apportioned each year to the counties, school districts and cities wherein
6 each such parcel of real property is located in the proportion that the
7 tax rate of each such political subdivision bears to the total combined
8 tax rate in effect for such year.

9 SEC. 2. There is hereby appropriated from the state general fund to
10 Carson City for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1977, and ending June
11 30, 1978, the sum of \$115,000 and for the fiscal year beginning July 1,
12 1978, and ending June 30, 1979, the sum of \$100,000 for the support of
13 an additional district judge in the first judicial district.

29

Original bill is on file at
the Research Library.