

SENATE

GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

Minutes of Meeting - March 16, 1977

Present: Chairman Gibson  
Senator Foote  
Senator Faiss  
Senator Gojack  
Senator Hilbrecht  
Senator Raggio  
Senator Schofield

Also Present: See Attached Guest Register

Chairman Gibson opened the twenty-second meeting of the Government Affairs Committee at 2:00 p.m. with all members present.

Chairman informed the committee that SB-295 would not be heard today as scheduled due to a problem of getting those people here to testify that have interest in the bill.

SB-300

Extends provision for voters to express opposition to all candidates. (BDR 24-762)

Bruce Bogart, State Government Affairs program and representing the State Program of the Jaycee's. Indicated that they were in favor of this bill. We have made it a project of ours (Jaycee's), and feel the bill can be turned around from a negative approach to a positive approach. 16 organizations of the Jaycee's with approximately 850 people support this bill.

Senator Foote asked Mr. Bogart if they wanted this placed on every race and Mr. Bogart stated that they did support that idea also.

Senator Hilbrecht asked about those who are running as an incumbent who are unopposed. Would "None of the Above" reflect the dissatisfaction of the candidate and if "None of the Above" wins what would happen then.

Mr. Bogart felt that this would probably not happen but it would show the candidate that many people are unhappy with his job and could possibly give someone else the incentive to oppose this person in the next election.

Mr. Stan Colten, Clark County Clerk's office, noted that they were in opposition to the same bill in 1975 because of the problems and expenses that would result from making that extra space on the ballots. Mr. Colten pointed out that with the growing number of offices that are placed on the ballot each election the problem could be immense as well as very expensive.

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Frank Daykin, Legislative Counsel Bureau, clarified that we are extending the provision but not to all offices. We are only adding the district judges.

There was discussion on the part of the committee to change the wording in the title to include all candidates for certain offices.

Stan Colten again testified that the opinions from his area were well divided. He questioned that if we include judicial offices will it be all judicial offices. Also when you have a multiple vote would you put down a vote for one of the candidates but put "none of the rest" for the ones you don't want to vote for.

After considerable discussion by the committee the following motion was made to Indefinitely Postpone by Senator Gojack, seconded by Senator Foote. Motion Carried unanimously.

SB-301

Requires accounting for total costs of buildings for useful life. (BDR 28-1036)

SCR-17

Directs legislative commission to study lifetime cost accounting state buildings. (BDR 1037)

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Senator Hilbrecht testified to the committee on these bills together and asked that the committee consider them as joint bills. The Senator indicated that he and Mr. Don Rhodes, Research with L.C.B. went over the background of the purchase of the new legislative building and felt that there was not sufficient information on the ongoing costs of running a building such as this. Felt that when considering the use of excess funds for buildings that as much as possible should be known about all the costs involved, i.e. maintenance, electrical and heating costs. (See Attached Report, #1)

The Senator felt that it might be more beneficial to come up with more money initially and save in the long run by using solar heating and other energy saving techniques that are more costly in the beginning.

Senator Hilbrecht felt that a study committee should be formed and all available information (approximations) would be gathered before any decision is made on a new building. He also pointed out that in today's world we should always be looking for the most ecological way to construct any building, regardless of the initial cost factor.

Don Rhodes, Research, L.C.B., indicated that some states have similar legislation; they are Florida, North Carolina, Texas, Washington, New Mexico and Massachusetts.

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Mr. Richard Baker, Deputy Director of the State Planning Board testified to the committee. Mr. Baker felt that the figures you would get before having a design for a building would only be approximations but that they would give a basic idea as to costs and upkeep.

Senator Hilbrecht then noted that there is a effort to modify the uniform building codes and most importantly they would need to know the energy saving factors to use

Chairman Gibson had a question on Section 3 regarding the appropriation language. Felt that it would be somewhat binding to a committee in the early stages of considering the possibilities of a new building.

Senator Hilbrecht stated that this could be deleted if it gave the committee problems, he was mainly concerned with having complete information available to the study committee to help them with their determinations on using existing funds for a new building. The Senator felt that the purpose in Section 3 is to provide the mechanics of intention not to be construed as an obligation.

Ron Sparks, Fiscal Accountant, L.C.B., stated that in reading Section 3, if you are going to require certain funds to be set aside you need to know who is going to occupy the building in question. It would be valuable for the legislature to have this type of information available to this study committee.

Chairman Gibson asked Mr. Baker if this could be absorbed into the workload and Mr. Baker stated that it could not. It would also cost a good deal more to have this in the budget.

The committee discussed the bill and Section 3. It was the feeling of the committee that the bill would be effective and more acceptable if Section 3 were deleted.

Motion to "Amend and Do Pass" by Senator Gojack, seconded by Senator Foote. Motion carried unanimously.

SB-315

Restricts operation of federal regionalization order. (BDR 3-732)

Frank Daykin, L.C.B., testified on this bill and began by stating that many portions of the bill have now been declared unconstitutional

Chairman Gibson noted that Senator Glazer was unable to be present to testify on behalf of this bill. The Chairman felt that there was some merit to the bill but felt that it needed to be redrafted with regard to the unconstitutional portions.

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After considerable discussion by the committee the following motion was made, "Indefinitely Postpone" by Senator Gojack, seconded by Senator Faiss. Motion carried unanimously.

The following bills were on the agenda to be worked on.

SB-168

Increases number of required reports of candidates' campaign contributions and expenses and lowers threshold of requirement for reporting campaign contributions. (BDR 24-439)

Senator Gojack indicated to the committee she has had the Research Department in the L.C.B. check out the "in kind" contributions and how they were handled in other states. Andrew Grose, Research, noted that four states have made references to "in kind" contributions. Mrs. Gojack gave the committee some examples of the types of statutes in various states on this matter and stated that Iowa law gave the best example. But none of these took into consideration the individual, personal "in kind" contribution factor.

Senator Raggio found fault with the \$500. threshold being lowered to \$100. The Senator indicated that the threshold was of little importance, the part of the bill that he liked was reporting prior to the election. He also wanted "in kind" contributions put on a more equitable basis in the bill.

Senator Gojack feels that it is a new concept and although the language is a bit rough the idea behind it is good. Senator Gojack went on to note that Nevada and Mississippi are the only states with such a high threshold for campaign contributions.

Chairman felt looking at the practical aspect of the bill is to realize that the same measure failed in the Assembly. We should try to assess the faults they found with the bill in order to have it more acceptable to them. He continued by stating that it was in his opinion that the impact in the bill is to have the report available before the election.

Senator Hilbrecht noted that some campaigns don't spend much money until the last four or five days. This would be awfully hard to put a handle on, and have the report to the Secretary of State's office in time to be published prior to the election. Feels that the bill could possibly set up a situation where it would be advantageous to do most of your campaign spending within the last few days.

David Howard, Secretary of State's office, stated that one of the problems with the bill is what do you do if the person running for office doesn't file in time. There is no prosecution authority.

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Senator Gojack asked Mr. Howard to find out for the committee what the latest date was that you could have the report in the Secretary of State's office and get it published in the paper prior to the election.

Senator Faiss also suggested that possibly 10 days was about as close as you might get to the election and have somewhat of an accurate statement for the public to view before an election.

With regards to the date of receipt Mr. Howard interjected that the postmark date was difficult to pin down. Many times the date that it must be postmarked by doesn't always mean that it will be received in time to be published in the paper with the other reports.

The committee discussed having the report sent by certified mail or having it hand delivered to the clerks office where they were registered.

Stan Colten stated that they did have a branch of the Secretary of State's office in Las Vegas. Mr. Colten felt that having the individual file his report in the local clerks office where he has registered could cause friction and possible preferential treatment. Doesn't like the political involvement with the clerk on this matter.

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Senator Hilbrecht feels the report should be such that there would not be any work on the part of the County Clerk outside of noting the receipt and making them all available to the press upon a certain date. He continued by stating that he felt the bill, with some language changes, would be very easy and could be worked out in the clerks office.

Senator Hilbrecht felt that if the committee had enough interest in the bill they could work on the language and bring it back for further consideration.

Senator Raggio reiterated his earlier remarks and added that this should be filed in a central place where the local press could publish the figures to the people who were interested in the candidates that they would be voting on.

Chairman Gibson concluded discussion on this bill by asking if there was a majority of interest in seeing this bill pass, if so, Senator Gojack would get with Mr. Daykin and try to work on the language. A majority of the committee did express interest in this bill.

SB-219

Provides for termination of certain boards commissions and similar bodies in executive department of state government. (BDR 18-358)

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Senator Raggio made a few comments on this bill after considering the input from the last hearing. The Senator stated that he talked with Mr. Art Palmer and his office and the suggestions given by the people representing Common Cause. (See Attached #2) He felt that wherever in the bill the office of fiscal analysts appears it should read Legislative Counsel Bureau. It was their impression that we would use the people from the counsel bureau (fiscal analysts) and the language should so indicate.

Senator Hilbrecht stated that he feels that in this bill we are mandating the legislature to take affirmative action.

Chairman Gibson asked if Senator Raggio considered reducing the number of agencies to be considered in 1979. Senator Raggio responded by stating no he was not considering reducing the size of the first group.

There was considerable discussion by the committee on the boards that should possibly be deleted from the bill by their very nature. Some of those mentioned were the Tax Commission's Board and the Gaming Control Board.

Mr. Daykin was on hand for comments and questions. He stated that the committee must carefully consider what will be done if an agency should be abolished. He continued by stating that you would have to, as a practical matter, designate the entity to administer the trust.

Senator Hilbrecht questioned Mr. Daykin about executory portions of agreements. What is the impact of this legislation upon the ability to raise money by the issuance of public bonds who could be susceptible with regard to the entities that are mentioned in the statutes.

Mr. Daykin stated that as far as the bonds are concerned, we are issuing on the full faith of the State. Senator Hilbrecht disagreed feeling that the company that is lending will pay close attention to the individual agencies, their "track" record and it could make them a bit uneasy with the six year life and possibility of abolishment.

Frank Daykin felt that since we haven't touched upon the Governor, State Treasurer and Secretary of State, State Controller and these are the only persons who would legally be involved in the issuance of state securities. What backs the general obligation bonds is the taxing power of the state and under this bill we still have the State legislature with constitutional duties to lend.

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Frank Daykin went on to mention executory bonds. They have one year of existence and shall not enter into or let any contract, performance of which extends beyond July 1st of the year immediately succeeding its termination. This means that the contracting power of an agency would get shorter every time its six year evaluation comes around. He also stated that with respect to the state insurance fund and the state retirement fund it is not self-executing. We would have to amend certain sections.

There was considerable discussion regarding the types of contracts that state agencies would enter into and how they would be affected by the institution of zero based budgeting. Frank Daykin felt that although many states are talking about it he has not found one that it putting it into effect.

Don Rhodes stated that Georgia is one of the states that has instituted zero based budgeting into the law. Also Louisiana provides for two different statutes. One that provides for zero based budgets and the other for the "sunset" mechanism.

Chairman Gibson suggested that possibly to get the principle established we might leave out these big agencies (Gaming, Taxation, N.I.C. and P.S.C.) for the first performance audits.

Senator Hilbrecht also felt that a study committee could take a few of these agencies and see what the impact of the sunset bill will have before putting this into law. Start it off with the premise that every agency must justify its existence without having the provision of abolishment. Senator Hilbrecht wanted the bill to have some meaning that will make the "sunset" mechanism work but felt that it should be started slowly.

Senator Hilbrecht also requested some research be done about the effects of this type of legislation in Georgia. Don Rhodes noted that he would get this information.

Frank Daykin told the committee he would get with Don and read this material, preparing a legal opinion for the committee's information.

SB-197  
Creates Office of State Science Advisor. (BDR 24-439)

Senator Gojack read a letter from Mary Lou Cooper (Research, L.C.B.) This memo reflects a conversation that Mrs. Cooper had with the office of Science Technology at the National Conference of State Legislators "The two and a half million dollar appropriation may not be used for operating or implementing an office, only for planning. The proposed guidelines will be published in a federal register this month....."

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Senator Gojack continued that there was federal money available, possibly matched by State funds.

Senator Hilbrecht stated that in line 16 there is a contradiction. Feels that it should be amended to delete line 16 altogether.

Motion to "Amend and Do Pass" by Senator Hilbrecht, seconded by Senator Gojack. Motion carried unanimously.

AB-4

Increases number of taxing districts in Carson City. (BDR S-624)

Chairman Gibson informed those present that this was not a hearing on the bill but a work session. It was also noted that two telephone conversations that were taken down by Chairman Gibson will be entered into the records. (See Attachment #3)

Mayor Jacobson, Carson City, stated that Mr. Etchemendy provided a map to Senator Raggio and it was subsequently lost. During the meeting Mr. Etchemendy drew up another map for the committee to get a basic idea of the districting. (See Attachment #4)

Mr. Etchemendy, City Manager, went over the map for the committee indicating Area A, Area B, Area C and Area D. Mr. Etchemendy felt that the areas being considered do receive most of the benefits that the city people who pay full taxes receive.

Chairman Gibson noted the concerns he has received from various people in the areas that would be changed. He said the feeling was that the increased tax districts bill was only an attempt to circumvent annexation.

Mr. Etchemendy stated that the petitions appeared to indicate that they were opposed to annexation. These people who live in area B receive the fire and police protection that the people who live in area A do. They both receive the leash law enforcement, which is not exactly an accepted law. Mr. Etchemendy felt that there would be no reason for annexation if the tax districts could be more equitable.

John Hayes, Member of the Board of Supervisors, wanted to add other comments made about the Lakeview area. (Considered in previous testimony as not being contiguous with the other tax districts) He stated that during the winter months they get more snow plow servicing than the rest of the city. Feels that with this consideration it fits in very well with the rest of the area C districts.

Mayor Jacobson concluded by stating that this bill essentially does three things: 1) Make the taxing districts fair. 2) Gives the



citizens a built-in safeguard against taxation without representation.  
3) Provides an equitable, democratic way of determining taxing districts, boundary lines and thus provides that we all pay our fair share.

Chairman asked if the other map that was prepared could be provided to the committee and Mr. Etchemendy stated that he would get it to the committee as soon as possible.

Dale Johnson, affected citizen, stated the difficulties that he has had with the City Council and City Manager. He stated that he bought and paid for his street curbs, gutters and lights when he bought the house. He didn't feel that being included in another taxing district would give him any additional benefits and might possibly take away his bargaining power to get things accomplished.

Chairman Gibson stated that one of the things that bothered him is that they want to avoid the additional taxes but would like to have the benefits of the city. He felt that they should be flexible and help solve the cities problems together.

SB-135

Requires annual financial statements by publicly funded state agencies. (BDR 31-679)

Due to the previous testimony it was the opinion of the committee that the expenses involved did not warrant the action the bill would commit the state to.

Motion to "Indefinitely Postpone" by Senator Foote, seconded by Senator Schofield. Motion carried unanimously.

SB-31

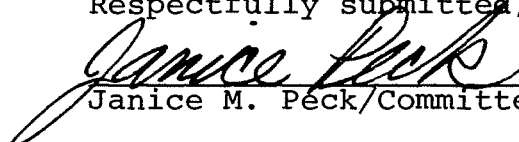
Revises election laws to permit voting for write-in candidates. (BDR 24-294)

The committee felt that there was not enough support on the bill to pass it out of committee.

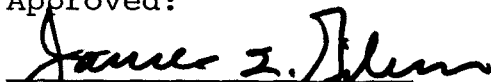
Motion to "Indefinitely Postpone" by Senator Foote, seconded by Senator Schofield. Motion carried unanimously.

With no further business the meeting was adjourned at 5:35 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

  
Janice M. Peck/Committee Secretary

Approved:

  
Chairman

## LIFE-CYCLE COST ANALYSES

Florida: Chapter 74-187

The "Florida Energy Conservation in Buildings Act of 1974" requires that life-cycle cost analyses be made prior to the construction of state owned buildings and prior to the leasing of private buildings for state use. Life-cycle costs are defined as the costs of owning, operating and maintaining a facility over the life of the structure. The application of life-cycle costing is intended to facilitate minimized consumption of energy in state owned or operated buildings and also to provide a model for future use in the private sector.

In compliance with this law, state agencies are prohibited from constructing or from having constructed buildings 5000 square feet or greater in area without securing a qualified life-cycle cost evaluation from the Division of Buildings Construction and Maintenance of the Department of General Services. Construction may not proceed until the evaluation of life-cycle costs and the capitalization costs of the initial construction for the facility are disclosed. The life-cycle costs are specified as a primary consideration in selection of building design. Neither may areas 20,000 square feet or greater within a given building boundary be leased until a life-cycle analysis is performed, and a lease may only be made if the life-cycle costs are minimal compared to other available facilities.

The Division of Building Construction and Maintenance is charged with developing rules and procedures for determining life-cycle costs for buildings. Energy consuming equipment of a building and the operating characteristics of subportions of the structure are to be analyzed in life-cycle cost comparisons with other alternative systems. Other features of the analysis of fuel and building costs are specified to include insulation, fenestration, and building site-orientation.

The Division is also to promulgate energy performance indices (EPI) as means to evaluate alternate structures and designs. An EPI number is to correspond to the energy required per square foot of floor space (or per cubic foot of volume occupied) under defined internal and external ambient conditions for an entire seasonal cycle.

The rules, procedures and indices developed by the Division are effective 270 days after the bill's enactment and are to be updated annually.

\$100,000 is appropriated to the Department of General Services for the purposes of the act, which became effective July 1, 1974.

New Mexico: H.B. 395 (Chapter 200, 1975)

This enactment requires that prior to the execution of any contract for the construction, major alteration or renovation of any state-owned building, a feasibility study must be made for using a heating and air conditioning system based on non-fossil fuel energy sources. The property control division of the department of finance and administration has res-

possibility for conducting this study and must maintain a copy of the study available for public inspection. In carrying out this legislative mandate, the property control division has determined that comparative life-cycle costs of the non-fossil fuel and the fossil fuel heating and cooling systems will be a primary factor in the evaluation of their respective feasibility for installation in public buildings.

North Carolina: S.B. 151 (Chapter 434, 1975)

New facilities constructed with any state funds or funds guaranteed or insured by a state agency are to incorporate conservation practices based on a qualified life-cycle cost analysis. This requirement also applies for similarly financed renovations to facilities of at least 40,000 gross square feet. All state agencies, institutions, and political subdivisions of the state (municipalities and counties are specifically excluded) are authorized to conduct such analyses.

Life-cycle costs are defined to include the construction cost of a facility, the cost of energy consumed over its useful life, and the cost of operation and maintenance of the facility as it affects energy consumption. Such costs are to be evaluated by analyzing the building's orientation on the site; the amount and type of fenestration; thermal characteristics of materials and insulation; and variable occupancy and operating conditions. Another part of the total cost calculations will be an analysis of the energy consumption of the facility's systems which considers both demand and type of energy consumed and estimated costs for subsystem replacement. A comparison of two or more systems is required in the analysis, as well as an engineering evaluation of system performance over an entire year's range of operation. A registered architect or professional engineer must certify the agency's life-cycle cost analysis.

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Specified buildings and property are excluded from the act, as are construction projects begun within six months of its effective date (July 1, 1975).

Texas: S.B. 516

The "Energy Conservation in Buildings Act" is intended to minimize the lifetime costs of all new state buildings, effective January 1, 1976.

The State Building Commission, consulting with the Governor's Energy Advisory Council, is to develop energy performance and procedural design standards which provide for maximum energy conservation consistent with public health and safety regulations and economic considerations.

Performance standards are to prescribe total energy consumption allotments for various classes and uses of state buildings. Procedural standards are to direct design and building practices that produce good thermal resistance, low air leakage, and mechanical and electric systems which conserve energy. It is noted that the procedural standards should consider the potential use of new systems for saving energy in climate control.

Specified state authorities (such as higher education institutions) exempted by law from state building standards are also directed to promulgate similar

energy conservation design standards prepared in cooperation with the State Building Commission and with the Governor's Energy Advisory Council.

After consultation with the Governor's Energy Advisory Council and the Texas Department of Community Affairs, the State Building Commission is to prepare model codes for energy conservation in buildings and make them available to cities for their use. And within 180 days after the effective date of the act, the commission is to publish a design and construction manual for energy conservation in residential and non-residential buildings. It is to be updated periodically and made available at cost to designers, builders, contractors, and others interested in private sector construction.

A home-rule city is permitted to require that all buildings be constructed according to the energy conservation standards of its building code.

Washington: S.B. 2106

This act authorizes all public agencies, which includes all state and local government, to prepare a life-cycle cost analysis for any major public facility to be built, significantly renovated (50% or more) or leased. This provision applies only to buildings having 25,000 square feet or more of usable floor space. The life-cycle cost analysis must be approved by the agency prior to commencement of construction or renovation, and such analysis must prove to the satisfaction of the agency that the facility design provides for the efficient use of energy over the economic life of the building.

Life-cycle costs are defined to include the initial construction cost, the cost of energy consumed over the life of the building, and the cost of operation and maintenance. Such an analysis must consider the orientation of the facility on its site; the amount and type of fenestration; the amount of insulation; the variable occupancy and operating conditions; and the energy consumption of all energy systems and components. The energy consumption analysis must be conducted by a professional engineer or licensed architect and must include a comparison of three or more system alternatives and a simulation of each system's performance over an entire year's operating period.

Massachusetts: Chapter 433, 1976

Requires that estimates be taken from solar and wind energy utilization for state construction. Bill copy unavailable at press time for further details.

Ohio: HJR88, 1976

Directs the Administrative Service Department to examine possibility of employing solar energy to fuel office facilities. Bill copy unavailable at press time for further details.

March 4, 1977

Memo to: Senate Government Affairs Committee

Re: for use in work session on SB 219 / Sunset

From: Pat Gothberg, CC / Nevada

In response to Senator Raggio's request during the hearing on SB 219, the following amendments are offered to show a reasonable number and a variety of boards and commissions for application of the Sunset mechanism.

This list of 53 boards is compiled from the Bruce Arkell report. All boards and commissions not considered to be regulatory ones by Mr. Arkell have been omitted - thus 53 remain. Since 21 of our regulatory boards are in the health related field, an effort has been made to scatter these over the three cycles.

Our regulatory boards offer a sampling of some social and some more conservative boards. Some regulate individual occupations and professions, and some regulate private industry. An effort has been made to group boards and commissions so that those in related areas will come up for review during the same year.

Those boards marked with an asterisk have been recommended by Mr. Arkell for abolishment. Although new information has come to light on some of these boards which may result in their continuation, the majority of them are listed in the first cycle, thus hopefully lessening the work load of the first cycle if this session of the legislature chooses to abolish some of those so recommended.

No boards or commissions are listed in this amendment for termination on July 1, 1977, as there is not enough time for application of the Sunset mechanism by then. AB 278, working in conjunction with Sunset, can address itself to that problem.

Pages 6 through 162 will have a great amount of deletions if these suggestions are adopted by you in amendment form. I will gladly leave that job up to the Legislative Counsel.

Lastly, Common Cause once again would like to emphasize that we will be pleased to support SB 219, but only with a reduction in boards such as is done in this suggested amendment; and that reduction in boards must accompany a change in the Sunset language as presented in either group of amendments presented by me at the hearing on March 2, 1977.



AMENDMENT TO SB 219 FOR USE WITH  
AMENDMENTS PRESENTED AT HEARING

Delete sections 4, 5, 6, and 7 (pages 2, 3, 4, and lines 1 and 2 of page 5)  
Substitute the following:

Unless continued or reestablished by express act of the legislature, the  
following agencies shall terminate on July 1, 1979:

1. \*Board of Registration for Public Health Sanitarians
2. State Barbers and Sanitation Board
3. State Board of Cosmetology
4. \*Liaison Committee to the State Board of Psychological Examiners and Medical Examiners
5. State Board of Psychological Examiners
6. Board of Medical Examiners of State of Nevada
7. Nevada State Board of Optometry
8. Board of Dispensing Opticians
9. Certified Shorthand Reporters Board of Nevada
10. State Board of Funeral Directors and Embalmers
11. Private Investigators Licensing Board
12. Nevada Racing Commission
13. \*Nevada Athletic Commission
14. \*Medical Advisory Board
15. \*Nevada Mobile Home and Travel Trailer Advisory Commission
16. \*Savings Association Appeal Board
17. Advisory Mining Board
18. \*Mining Safety Advisory Board
19. \*Alfalfa Seed Advisory Board
20. State Board of Sheep Commissioners
21. State Predatory Animal and Rodent Committee

Unless continued or reestablished by express act of the legislature, the  
following agencies shall terminate on July 1, 1981:

22. Nevada State Board of Chiropractic Examiners
23. Board of Dental Examiners of Nevada
24. State Board of Hearing Aid Specialists
25. State Board of Pharmacy
26. Board of Oriental Medicine
27. \*The Oriental Medicine Advisory Committee
28. Nevada Oil and Gas Conservation Commission
29. State Dairy Commission
30. State Grazing Boards
31. Central Committee of Nevada State Grazing Boards

32. State Board of Agriculture
33. Nevada State Board of Accountancy
34. Grievance Committee to the Board of Accountancy
35. Nevada Liquefied Petroleum Gas Board
36. State Board of Architecture
37. \*Board of Landscape Architecture

Unless continued or reestablished by express act of the legislature, the following agencies shall terminate on July 1, 1983:

38. State Board of Osteopathy
39. State Board of Physical Therapy Examiners
40. State Board of Podiatry
41. Nevada State Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners
42. Board of Marriage and Family Counselors
43. State Board of Nursing
44. Nevada State Board of Examiners for skilled Nursing Administrators
45. State Contractor's Board
46. State Board of Registered Professional Engineers
47. Taxicab Authority
48. Public Service Commission
49. State Apprenticeship Council
50. State Gaming Control Board
51. Nevada Gaming Commission
52. Gaming Policy Commission
53. Nevada Real Estate Advisory Commission

Messages to Senator Gibson - 4:45 P.M. (3-15-77)

I am opposed to AB-4 as it discriminates against me and my rights, we already have "state laws" stating the rules, let abide by them.

Charles E. Pettitt  
2118 Utah  
Carson City

(3-16)

I must return to work and can wait no longer for AB-4 to come up. I would like to go on record with this committee as opposing this bill. I feel it is a city matter and should not be considered by the legislature.

Rosanna DeBusk  
809 Hickory Drive  
Carson City



February 10, 1977

TO: BOB CRADDOCK

FROM:

*Henry Etchemendy*  
HENRY ETCHEMENDY

SUBJECT: AB 4

In accordance with your request at the time we testified relative to the need for more than two taxing districts in Carson City, I have prepared the following statement which shows you the total tax rate effective during the current year within our Urban Taxing District and within the Ormsby Taxing District. The report further attempts to establish how the proposed new taxing districts would be identified and the reasons therefore. The report identifies, in a very general way, the services currently being provided within each of the areas in question and attempts to corroborate the fact that, because of the population densities in question, many services are being provided to the people and properties located outside of the Urban Taxing District for which no payment is being made through taxes by the residents of those Districts. In fact, those properties are being subsidized by property owners within the Urban District since everyone outside the Urban District pays no more than a normal "county" tax rate.

CARSON CITY  
1976-77 TAX RATES

<u>Taxing District</u>	<u>Local Entity</u>	<u>Spec. Districts</u>	<u>School</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Total</u>
Urban	2.77	0.01	1.97	0.25	5.00
Ormsby	1.57	0.04	1.97	0.25	3.83

Hypothetically, we can stipulate that the present Urban District could be identified as Tax District "A"; a highly concentrated R-1 or Commercial zone adjacent could be Tax District "B"; a typical one acre lot developed area with paved streets, etc. could be Tax District "C"; and true agricultural, ranch or undeveloped areas would be Tax District "D" and its tax rate for Carson City purposes would be comparable to our present Ormsby (rural) District rate.

The services being received in Tax District "B" presently are equal to that received and paid for by District "A" property owners, except for street lighting and street sweeping. They have the same level of police and fire protection and leash law enforcement as well as all of the amenities of life within

777

#4

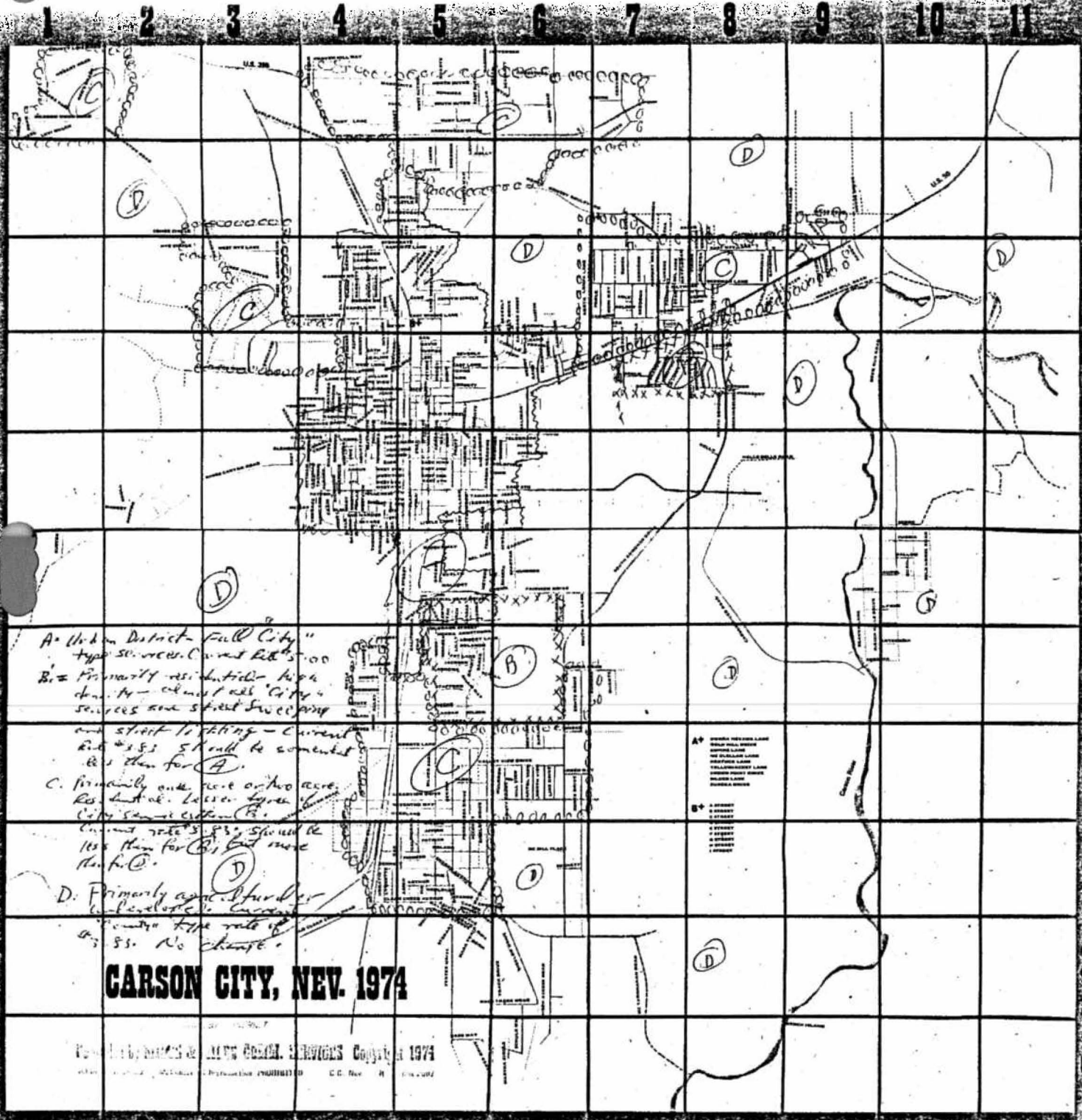
Mr. Bob Craddock  
February 10, 1977  
Page two

the present Urban District (hypothetical Tax District "A"). The total rate is \$1.17 less. A true rate for services received would not be the total \$1.17 increase unless and until the presently lading services are provided.

The services received in District "C" are less than that in District "B", but more than in District "D", and the rate should be somewhat greater than for "D", but less than for "B". In portions of this area the leash law is enforced, with no attendant tax increase to pay for it, and since the area is more densely developed than District "D" police, fire and street services are received to a greater extent.

All districts must pay equally for normal "County" type activities such as those provided by the elected officials normal to county and court house operations. Where applicable they must pay additionally for the higher level of police, fire, street maintenance, recreation and park activities normally associated with and occassioned by population and development densities. The need for more than two taxing districts is not for the purpose of providing more services; rather it is for the purpose of insuring that persons in the Urban District (Tax District "A") will not continue to subsidize the added services now received in some of the areas outside of the Urban District.

HE/sr



A. Urban District - Full City  
 type services. Current rate \$3.00

B. Primarily residential high  
 density - almost all "city"  
 services and street sweeping

and street lighting - Current  
 rate \$3.50 should be somewhat  
 less than for A.

C. Primarily one, two or three acre  
 lots - almost all "city"  
 services and street lighting

Current rate \$3.50 should be  
 less than for B, but more  
 than for C.

D. Primarily agricultural  
 undeveloped. Current  
 rate \$1.00. No change.

**CARSON CITY, NEV. 1974**

Prepared by: **ALICE COOPER SERVICES COMPANY** 1974  
 CC No. H 100-1000

A  
B  
C  
D  
E  
F  
G  
H  
I  
J  
K

SENATE GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

GUEST REGISTER

DATE 3-14-77

PLEASE SIGN - EVEN IF YOU ARE NOT HERE TO TESTIFY.....

NAME	WILL YOU TESTIFY	BILL NO	REPRESENTING - - - - -
Pat Ferrera	Yes	AB4	Self & 1200 others
Frank A. Schenk	Yes	SB295	Dayton Constables Office
PAT GOTHBERG	NO		Common Cause
RICHARD BAKER	Yes	SB 391	St. Public Works Board
Dale Johnson	Yes	AB4	Self & 1200 others
Warren Johnson	NO	AB4	Self
<del>Bank</del>	NO	AB4	CC Assessor
Homey RODRIGUEZ	NO	"	CC Assessor
Jim Jewison	N	AB4	ee self.
Hank Etchemendy	Yes	AB4	CARSON CITY
Jay HUGHES	Yes	SR 295	WASHOE COUNTY
PART JACHA	Yes	SB 295	L.V.M.P.D
Paul Carrington	?	AB4	Self
Thelma Calhoun		AB4	Carson City
Tan Moore			Clark County
Harold J. Jacobsen			
Sam R. Bogart	Yes	SB 300	Nevada State Jaycees
C. E. Pettitt	no	AB4	self.
Stan Kern	no	all	Nevada Bell
J. R. Calhoun	No	AB4	self
Nikey Meizel		AB 301	Bldg. & Grounds
Howland	NO		Sec of State
Verna L. Evans	No	SB 219	CP&A
Mr & Mrs. Andrew Taylor			

SENATE

AGENDA FOR COMMITTEE ON.....GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS

Wednesday

Date.....3-16-77.....Time 2:00 P.M. Room 243

Bills or Resolutions to be considered	Subject	Counsel requested*
SB-295	SUMMARY—Enlarges duties of constables and deputies. (BDR 20-182)	
SB-300	SUMMARY—Extends provision for voters to express opposition to all candidates. (BDR 24-762)	
SB-301	SUMMARY—Requires accounting for total costs of buildings for useful life. (BDR 28-1036)	
SCR-17	SUMMARY—Directs legislative commission to study lifetime cost accounting for state buildings. (BDR 1037)	
SB-315	SUMMARY—Restricts operation of federal regionalization order. (BDR 3-732) FISCAL NOTE: Local Government Impact: No. State or Industrial Insurance Impact: No.	
THE BELOW LISTED BILLS HAVE BEEN REVISED - Eff. 3-16-77 9 AM		
SB-168	SUMMARY—Increases number of required reports of candidates' campaign contributions and expenses and lowers threshold of requirement for reporting campaign contributions. (BDR 24-439)	
SB-197	SUMMARY—Creates office of state science adviser. (BDR S-520) FISCAL NOTE: Local Government Impact: No. State or Industrial Insurance Impact: Yes.	
SB-219	SUMMARY—Provides for termination of certain boards, commissions and similar bodies in executive department of state government. (BDR 18-358) FISCAL NOTE: Local Government Impact: No. State or Industrial Insurance Impact: Yes.	
AB-4	SUMMARY—Increases number of taxing districts in Carson City. (BDR S-624)	
SB-163	SUMMARY—Creates office and defines duties of public guardian. (BDR 20-99)	
SB-31	SUMMARY—Revises election laws to permit voting for write-in candidates. (BDR 24-294)	
SB-135	SUMMARY—Requires annual financial statements by publicly funded state agencies. (BDR 31-679)	
SB-193	SUMMARY—Provides for assessments for improving certain streets. (BDR 20-737)	