

MEMBERS PRESENT:

CHAIRMAN PRICE	ASSEMBLYMAN BERGEVIN
VICE CHAIRMAN CRADDOCK	ASSEMBLYMAN MARVEL
ASSEMBLYMAN CHANEY	ASSEMBLYMAN RUSK
ASSEMBLYMAN COULTER	ASSEMBLYMAN TANNER
ASSEMBLYMAN DINI	ASSEMBLYMAN WEISE
ASSEMBLYMAN MANN	

MEMBERS ABSENT:

NONE

GUESTS PRESENT:

J. E. Matthews, Measure #6
W. C. Andrews, Department of Taxation
Jeanne Hannafin, Department of Taxation
Doub Webb, Assemblyman Washoe #32
Marvin Leavitt, City of Las Vegas
Chuck King, Central Telephone Co.
Joyce Woodhouse, NSEA
Dick Kipers
Roy Tennison, State Athletic Commission
Frank Daykin, Legislative Counsel
Ernest Newton, Nevada Taxpayers Association

Chairman Price called the meeting to order at 1:40 p.m. He stated the purpose of the meeting was to hear testimony on AJR 7, AB 233, AB 32 and a bill just introduced, AB 439.

AJR 7

Assemblyman Rusk, sponsor of the bill, spoke in support of AJR 7. He presented a position paper on the subject, which is attached to these minutes as Exhibit A. He made a comparison of AJR 7 with SJR 8. The distinction between the two resolutions is that SJR 8 calls for a constitutional convention and AJR 7 calls for Congress to do the same thing on their own.

Mr. Rusk ended his statement by stating that the average tax burden of each taxpayer is now in the area of 41%. Government's share of our income. This could exceed in the next few years 50%, if the trend is not stopped. In 1977, Americans spent more on taxes than on food, clothing and shelter combined.

AB 439

Roy Tennison, Executive Secretary, Nevada State Athletic Commission, spoke in support of this bill. Mr. Tennison began his remarks by acknowledging several corrections that should be made in the bill. The first correction is found on page 2, in Section 2, subsection 2, the permit fees should remain as they were. The second is found on page 2, Section 3, subsection 1, the figure should be \$1,000,000

instead of \$10,000. This was a typographic error.

Mr. Tennison stated that the problem has been that in the past there has been various interpretations of the existing law. Under the existing law if you tax the promoter as the recent interpretation came out it would drive them out of the state. This is to clarify the law and reduce the taxes for the promoters. It would reduce the taxes under NRS 467.104 from 4% to 3%. This would also clarify the complimentary situation without paying taxes. Also included in this bill is a section where 15% of the money derived would be set aside for the amateur programs throughout the state. At the present time the amateur clubs are required to pay a tax on every show they hold and this would exempt them from any taxation by the Commission.

Mr. Tennison continued by stating that under 467.107 all television receipts up to \$1,000,000 would be taxed at 2% without any deductions whatsoever. The amount paid by the hotel to the foreign promoter for bringing the event in would be taxed at a rate of 2% of the total amount paid. 15% of this revenue would also go to amateur program.

The money raised by the license fees goes into the Athletic Commission fund, according to Mr. Tennison, and the reason they are not asking for this to be raised is that they would be hurting the small clubs such as the Silver Slipper. There are only about 7 or 8 major fights a year in this state and it would not amount to that much money and the Commission has sufficient amount of money at the present time.

Mr. Tennison stated that there were three different types of fees that they are addressing. These are the television receipts, gate fee & hotel payment fee.

Mr. Mann stated that he had a real problem in seeing this all as an emergency problem. He questioned whether the 15% for amateur program should even be included in the bill. He also stated that in trying to help the small promoter the money fights are getting off the hook. He felt that only people that should really be concerned about in order to keep fights in Nevada are the purses of the boxers. If they can get more someplace else that is where they should go. If they want to give the break to the small promoter then they should work something along that line.

Mr. Mann stated that he did recognize the problem in terms of dealing with the purse of the fighter. He stated that they should deal with emergency aspects of it only. He stated he would like to see some justification of taking \$10,000 off the tax rolls for private business in this area.

To Mr. Chaney's question regarding whether the money left in the budget reverted to general funds, Mr. Tennison stated that it does not but that it stays in reserve. They presently are making more then they need to support the work of the Commission.

Mr. Mann pointed out that perhaps one of the things they could do with the additional funds would be to upgrade their services such as referee training. Also any monies they have in reserve, once they have built it up to an excess, the money committees would see that it reverts. They only have it in reserve because the money committees have allowed them to have it.

Mr. Coulter inquired of Mr. Daykin whether if an Attorney General issues an opinion can he also take it back and sit on it for the time being while the legislature acts. Mr. Daykin replied that the opinion was based on existing law that would not be changed by what the legislature does unless it actually changes the law. The AG can change his mind either before or after he issues his opinion about what the present state of the law is.

Mr. Mann stated that an Attorney General's opinion is just an opinion. It has no force of law until somebody challenges it in court.

Mr. Daykin stated that the AG is the legal advisor to the executive department of the government and normally any board or commission would follow his opinion. They are not legally bound to do so unless someone challenges their course of action.

Mr. Mann stated that he felt if there was some legislative intent given then Mr. Tennison would not have to worry about this week's boxing match and the legislature could address the matter before the March 23 fight.

Mr. Daykin stated that it would be possible for Mr. Tennison if he wishes to take the risk, to act in accordance with what he believes the legislature will do. If the legislature then does it they can also then ratify what was done in the past. If this is not done, however, then he has acted contrary to law.

Mr. Weise pointed out that if they do not go along with the AG's opinion and something backfired and there is a lawsuit the Commission could be out on a limb.

Mr. Daykin pointed out that legislative intent must, according to the court, be gathered from the words of the law as it was passed.

AB 233

Frank Daykin was called upon to testify on the Question 6 issue and its constitutionality. A copy of Mr. Daykin's statement and the questions and answers that followed is attached to these minutes as Exhibit B.

Assemblyman Doug Webb, sponsor of the bill, spoke in favor of the bill. He stated that he feels that no matter what they do here it has to reflect basically Question 6. He doesn't agree that Lamb's bill on the other side will even begin to appease the public. The public feels that Question 6 or that amount of tax reform is what is going to have to be presented. He commended the committee for working on the committee bill basis. He feels that if they go with any other proposal they are also going to get Question 6. He also felt that AB 233 should be tied to now and not a year from now.

Mr. Craddock questioned how, if the state divests itself of the 25¢, 11¢ and various other funds, it is going to bail the entities out in the future. Mr. Webb stated that he didn't feel that we had to bail them out. He feels that they should have a lid put on them.

Mr. Price stated that this bill doesn't speak to tax renter rebate but he wondered if Mr. Webb had any problems with rebate plan for renters. Mr. Webb stated that he didn't. He added that he also would like to see some help for the mobile home owners which is one of his strongest features.

Mr. Dini inquired how Mr. Webb would suggest they determine what would have the lid put on. He stated that fire protection, schools and police are the three most important and expensive facets of local government. Mr. Webb stated that those decisions have to be made by local government. Restoring them to the level of what they were five or six years ago would not hurt them according to Mr. Webb. Mr. Dini pointed out that there would be some problems with bargaining agreements and how would Mr. Webb suggest getting around this. Mr. Webb stated that perhaps some "little kingdoms" would have to be eliminated.

Mr. Mann stated that he would have to say that to say the Question 6 is unconstitutional is wrong because it would change the constitution to make it constitutional.

Mr. Weise stated that if there is conflict between constitutional amendment someone has to make a decision. That conflict would exist with the passage of Question 6 and therefore those two elements would be taken out.

Mr. Mann stated that Mr. Daykin was talking about due process and until it is challenged it is perfectly constitutional. And if they do something it is going to be there whether they think it is unconstitutional or not. Mr. Mann questioned whether could mandate a pass through to the renters by the landlord and that way they wouldn't have the problem of the rebate proposition. He added that he believes the rebate proposition is unconstitutional.

Mr. Weise pointed out that one of the "beauties" of this bill is that it can be implemented without any changes in current mechanism.

Mr. Tanner suggested that perhaps all apartment house taxes would be prorated to the renters. This would give them a federal tax writeoff.

Next person to testify was Joe Matthews. Mr. Matthews presented a prepared statement which is attached to these minutes as Exhibit C. Mr. Matthews began reading his statement when Mr. Weise interjected that he would rather hear about the effects of Question 6 rather than be "lambasted by the remarks" included in Mr. Matthews' statement. He added that there were many sponsors on the bill and he was a strong proponent of the Question 6 philosophy and he "was not going to sit here and be insulted by this".

It was decided that the statement would be added to the record but the committee at this time would discuss Question 6 and AB 233.

Mr. Matthews stated that he has seen nothing introduced that even resembles Question 6.

Mr. Mann stated that AB 233 was Question 6 with the inequities taken out of it. He added that he felt that if they could do a better job than what was originally drafted in Question 6 then Mr. Matthews ought "to be on our bandwagon".

Mr. Tanner stated that he felt the majority of the people didn't even understand Question 6. The message the people were giving by their vote was that they wanted some type of tax relief.

Mr. Weise pointed out that previous sessions of the legislature have had tax relief bills before them.

Mr. Matthews pointed out that he felt that 2/3 vote conforms to the constitution as well as cap on the market which conforms to the constitution. Mr. Price stated the legal counsel differs on this opinion. Mr. Matthews stated the Proposition 13 was upheld by Supreme Court of California.

Mr. Chaney inquired of Mr. Matthews if he was only going to accept Question 6 as it was on the ballot no matter what the committee was trying to do. Mr. Matthews stated he would only support Question 6 until such time as he was honestly and properly convinced that there was some fatal flaw in it. That point has not been shown to Mr. Matthews as yet.

Mr. Weise inquired whether it was Mr. Matthews intention, as the promoter of Question 6, that major corporations in this state should have a frozen tax basis for ever by virtue of the fact doesn't sell and that only the stock changes hands. Therefore those people that own single family homes will eventually carry the burden of taxes. Mr. Matthews replied that it wasn't but one that he had wrestled with for a long time. What they were stuck with was that there always had been an uniform tax on property.

Mr. Weise stated that should Question 6 go through, he as a single family homeowner can pay \$100 and incorporate. The total assets of his corporation would be his house and then he would never sell his house again but rather sell corporation to the subsequent buyer and that property tax would not move.

Mr. Matthews stated that Proposition 13 has not been shut down for that reasoning at all.

Mr. Weise also pointed out that young families would have to pay tax rates higher than older established families in the same type of home.

Mr. Matthews stated that there were many problems that could be solved further down the line. He stated that any other further relief that could be obtained would be a good thing but that Question 6 was a good bill.

Mr. Weise stated that there are some real legal problems and mechanical problems even if Question 6 were to be found constitutional. He could not foresee anyone in good faith wanting to let the corporations off the hook as far as property taxes were concerned.

Mr. Weise stated that he is a prime sponsor on AB 233 because he felt that it incorporated the basic elements of Question 6 as opposed to the inequities of Question 6.

Mr. Matthews stated that he does not care who pays the taxes but that Question 6 cuts the tax from 1.75% to 1% and that is what is important.

Mr. Rusk stated that he felt Mr. Matthews was being a little unfair in his position. He stated that Mr. Matthews was in a position where he can't lose. This committee has to take a position of responsibility. Mr. Daykin, according to Mr. Rusk, stated that they would draft a bill just as Question 6 came out but when it comes up for a hearing Mr. Daykin would have to testify that it is blatantly irresponsible and that there are too many sections that will never stand to a court test. He stated that everytime Mr. Matthews hears that he brings up the Californis Supreme Court example and that Mr. Rusk feels this is a very poor example. That decision was after Prop. 13 passed and those ladies and gentlemen are all elected by the people of the State of California and they can read the return of votes just as well as anybody else. Mr. Daykin has pretty well convinced Mr. Rusk that when that matter gets to the federal district courts where they don't have to stand the scrutiny of the voter, it will not be upheld. Mr. Rusk pointed out that it is the committee's responsibility to uphold the state and federal constitutions.

Mr. Craddock stated that he felt that the committee should listen to what Mr. Matthews had to say and then go on to do what the committee feels should be done. He also stated that he would like to go one step further and say that he appreciated what Mr. Matthews

has done to this point, but as a single individual in this legislature he thinks Mr. Matthews has gone far enough.

Mr. Tanner reiterated what he had previously stated in that when Mr. Matthews takes such a hard line on Question 6 he is really misinterpreting what the people have said. It was the only way they had to express how they felt.

Mr. Coulter pointed out the Question 6 and Proposition 13 were not the same in that when Question 6 was written, according to previous testimony from Mr. Matthews, lawsuits were pending against Prop. 13. They took out all those things involved in the lawsuits.

Mr. Matthews stated that this was not correct. Question 6 and Prop. 13 were left identical. It was being challenged in the courts on 7 or 8 questions regarding transfer of ownership, so their attorney took those questions and put those on the front of the bill and that was all.

Mr. Weise stated that there is a major difference in that Prop. 13 has all the property reassessed to the 1975 valuations. This difference builds in inequities. If Question 6 had asked that all property be reassessed it would have overcome a great deal of problems.

The next person to testify was Marvin Leavitt, representing that City of Las Vegas. Mr. Leavitt stated that they were concerned about how AB 233 would relate to any local government end. He stated that in the various cities of the state the reliance on property taxes is very different. This varies from 6% reliance to 42% reliance. When you start getting that difference in effect and you reduce property taxes in the 6% reliance it is a .2% reduction while the 42% reliance has a 16% reduction. His concern is that 233 left alone without appropriation from the state would have a strange effects and great inequities on various governments involved. They also have the situation in some special districts that 100% of revenue comes from property taxes.

If AB 233 were to pass and be fair there needs to be some formula attached to it that could exist over a period of time and not just be an annual type reappropriation.

Mr. Leavitt stated that he felt skyrocketing expenditures have to be addressed but that he feels that local governments expenditures when defined on real per capita terms have not really escalated. They are very willing to have an expenditure limitation placed on them as long as the way it is defined and the way it works in practice will guarantee them that they can have a reasonable level of growth as it relates to inflation and population growth of citizens within the city.

Mr. Price inquired if Question 6 were to pass would the cities have problems implementing by the 1980 budget. Mr. Leavitt stated the the implementation of revenue cuts would be to cut back in number of employees. How this is handled is another thing.

Mr. Weise asked of all the proposal that have been presented, did Mr. Leavitt invision a settling period for a couple of years to balance out these inequities. Mr. Leavitt stated that as a practical matter that is probably going to exist. He added that the governor's proposal would have a minimal effect on local government. The effects of this would depend on what is done on the other side of it.

Ernest Newton, Nevada Taxpayer's Association, spoke next on the bill. He stated that he has enormous faith in the market place and that there is no substitute for the market approach to taxation or spending or government services or anything else. If the market place is left alone, it is so self correcting, that they would be much better off then trying to so-call fine tune the economic health of the state.

Mr. Newton stated that he does not think there is anything in Question 6 that is constitutional that is not in AB 233 and AB 233 could be improved. He stated that he felt it was an excellent vehicle and with some changes he feels it would do the job that the electorate directed the legislature to do.

Mr. Newton went on to state that he agreed that people did not vote for Question 6 or Prop. 13, but that they voted for tax relief and expenditure reduction. This was the only vehicle they had before them that promised that sort of result. People are tired of government costing 42% of their income. They are also fed up with the intrusion of government into their private operations and they are perfectly willing to reduce government services.

Mr. Newton stated that the problem of what would have to be cut out is a problem the administrators have to face but not the problem this committee has to face.

Mr. Newton went on to state that 40% of the registered voters are renters and if this is so then the vote last November shows that renters are not concerned about their situation as well over half of them had to have voted for Question 6 which has no relief for renters. He stated that the suggestion that landlords be required to pass through their savings to the renters would not work but that he feels the market place will require it.

Mr. Weise stated that he could see no way to pass back a tax rebate or reduction to renters without total rent control. Mr. Newton agreed with Mr. Weise.

Mr. Newton went on to state that they have some experience on separately stated taxes on a bill such as franchise tax on the gas and electric tax. This is deductible. He stated he would not know how they could compel a landlord to pass through that tax or separately state the tax on the rent receipt.

Mr. Tanner pointed out that on a commercial building lease that is a triple net lease which is where the renter in addition to the rent paid, he also picks up the taxes, insurance and all repairs and maintenance, this is done. In effect the landlord has zero management. This is all included in the lease. This could be transferred to the apartment house lease. The lease could state specifically what the rent is and how much of that is for taxes, insurance, etc. This would only work on a lease agreement. This does not change anything that the owner is working with or any federal tax breaks he is getting. The tenant has the extra advantage of having the property tax but also federal tax deduction.

Mr. Newton stated that the problem would arise in the existing rental arrangements. Mr. Tanner stated that it would require new leases. The other problem, according to Mr. Newton, would be the single rentals which are just a matter of month to month rent.

Mr. Newton stated that as final item he would urge that AB 233 or any other property relief bill be made effective upon passage and approval and make it effective on tax bills on the 1978-79 tax assessments for the taxes that everyone will begin to pay on July 1, 1979.

Mr. Newton then stated that in regards to the districts that depend 100% on property tax revenue he would have to say there have been some misconceptions. The figure 1.75% is constantly being use but this is really not that accurate. Only in the major cities is the effective tax rate the full \$5.00. Where there is a special district it is particularly important to note that those districts are formed outside of cities and hence in areas that don't levy at the full \$5.00. Total property tax revenue to all entities is considerably less then the 1.75% of whole value. When the states pulls out of the 36¢ the local governments still have that 1% to divide up such as they have now.

Mr. Newton added that he felt it was important to put a cap on expenditures. He stated he felt that the bill introduced this morning may need some minor amendments and the only amendment he would suggest would be to make effective for any fund of local government that is supported in whole or in part by taxes. This means taxation that is levied by state, county or federal governments.

Mr. Newton also stated that he felt some consideration should be given to the advantages of economy of scale which should be built into cap legislation. The bill the committee has use just

two variables. One is growth or decline in population and the second is a change in the Consumer Price Index. As originally proposed those caps were established at the change in population and 80% of CPI. Mr. Newton stated that the dollars don't make alot of difference but he feels it would show enormous good faith to use something less then 100% growth. If those were established it would require a reduction of expenditures in only 4 cities and 8 counties and in most of the school districts.

Because of the time frame, Chairman Price stated that he would move the discussion of AB 32 to the next meeting and with no further testimony to be heard adjourned the meeting.

Respectfully submitted,

Sandra Gagnier

Sandra Gagnier
Assembly Attache

Also attached to these minutes:

Exhibit D - Fiscal Note for AB 233

EXHIBIT E - Letter from Jim Richardson, President
Washoe County Democratic Party

A.J.R. 7 - SUMMARY - REQUESTS CONGRESS TO SUBMIT AMENDMENT TO UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION TO LIMIT FEDERAL SPENDING.

S.J.R. 8 - SUMMARY - REQUESTS CONGRESS TO CALL CONVENTION FOR PROPOSING AMENDMENT TO CONSTITUTION OF UNITED STATES TO REQUIRE BALANCED BUDGET IN ABSENCE OF NATIONAL EMERGENCY.

POSITION PAPER

BY

ROBERT RUSK, ASSEMBLYMAN

February 20, 1979

ON FEBRUARY 1ST, UTAH BECAME THE 27TH STATE TO ASK CONGRESS TO CALL A CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION. A CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF THIS SORT HAS NEVER BEEN CALLED. THE LAST CONSTITUTION CONVENTION WAS THE ONE THAT WROTE THE CONSTITUTION IN 1787. ARTICLE 5 OF THE CONSTITUTION PROVIDES THAT CONGRESS "SHALL CALL A CONVENTION" WHENEVER TWO-THIRDS OF THE STATES PETITION FOR IT. THERE HAVE BEEN MANY EFFORTS SINCE 1789 TO HOLD ANOTHER CONVENTION AND ALL HAVE FAILED. THE ONE THAT CAME CLOSEST TO SUCCESS OCCURED IN THE 1960'S WHEN 32 STATES SOUGHT A CONVENTION ON LEGISLATIVE APPORTIONMENT. THAT WAS TWO FEWER THAN THE 34 STATES NEEDED TO FORCE CONGRESS TO ACT.

THE NATION'S UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION AMENDED ONLY 16 TIMES SINCE THE BILL OF RIGHTS IN THE 1790'S IS NOW FACING FOUR SERIOUS AMENDMENT DRIVES CONCURRENTLY:

1. THE EQUAL RIGHTS AMENDMENT. RATIFICATION OF THIS MEASURE HAS BEEN STALLED BY THREE STATES SHY OF THE THREE-QUARTERS, OR 35 OF 38 STATES. THE DEADLINE WAS EXTENDED BY CONGRESS IN OCTOBER TO MID-1982.

2. BALANCED FEDERAL BUDGET. THE COUNT HERE IS LESS CLEAR THAN FOR ERA, BUT AS MANY AS 27 LEGISLATURES OF THE NECESSARY 34 TWO-THIRDS HAVE ASKED CONGRESS IN ONE WAY OR ANOTHER TO CALL A CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION TO CONSIDER AN AMENDMENT MANDATING A NO-DEFICIT FEDERAL BUDGET. ONLY 14 TO 16 OF THOSE REQUESTS HAVE BEEN FILED WITH CONGRESS IN PROPER LEGAL FORM ACCORDING TO CONGRESSIONAL TABULATORS.

3. ANTI-ABORTION. THIRTEEN STATES HAVE PETITIONED CONGRESS FOR SIMILAR CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION ON THE ABORTION ISSUE, THEIR GOAL TO OVERTURN THE 1973 SUPREME COURT DECISION VOIDING RESTRICTIVE STATE ABORTION LAWS.

4. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA REPRESENTATION. SINCE PROPOSED BY CONGRESS LAST AUGUST, ONLY THREE STATES, NEW JERSEY, MICHIGAN AND OHIO, HAVE RATIFIED THE AMENDMENT GIVING THE NATION'S CAPITOL ITS OWN VOTE CASTING SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES.

AT LAST COUNT, MORE THAN 8600 AMENDMENTS, MANY OF THEM FRIVOLOUS, HAVE BEEN INTRODUCED IN CONGRESS SINCE THE CONSTITUTION BECAME THE SUPREME LAW OF THE LAND. THE DOCUMENT WAS LAST AMENDED IN 1971 WHEN THE 26TH AMENDMENT LOWERING THE VOTING AGE TO 18 SAILED THROUGH 38 STATE LEGISLATURES IN A RECORD THREE MONTHS AND SEVEN DAYS. PERHAPS A FAIR QUESTION TO ASK IS WHY DON'T SUPPORTERS OF A BALANCED BUDGET AMENDMENT SEEK IT THROUGH THE USUAL PROCEDURE IN WHICH CONGRESS DRAWS UP THE PROPOSAL AND SUBMITS IT TO THE STATES FOR RATIFICATION. THIS IS EXACTLY WHAT A.J.R. 7 WOULD ACCOMPLISH, PROVIDING THE NECESSARY NUMBER OF STATES MADE THE SAME REQUEST. THE ANSWER IS OBVIOUS. CONSERVATIVES IN CONGRESS HAVE BEEN INTRODUCING BALANCED BUDGET AMENDMENTS FOR YEARS, ONLY TO SEE THEM

PIGEONHOLED. SUPPORTERS OF THE IDEA SAY THAT THEY HAVE TURNED TO THE PETITION DRIVE OUT OF FRUSTRATION.

ONE OF THE REAL STRONG POINTS OF S.J.R. 8 IS THAT IT MAY FORCE THE CONGRESS TO ACT BEFORE THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION IS CALLED. BEFORE THE DRIVE FOR A CONVENTION SUCCEEDS, CONGRESS COULD PREEMPT IT BY ITSELF ADOPTING A BALANCED BUDGET AMENDMENT AND SENDING IT TO THE STATES FOR RATIFICATION.

SEVERAL AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION WERE PASSED BY CONGRESS AFTER DRIVES FOR SPECIAL CONVENTIONS WERE UNDERWAY, AMONG THEM THE 17TH AMENDMENT PROVIDING FOR DIRECT ELECTION OF SENATORS, AND THE 21ST, REPEALING PROHIBITION.

OPPONENTS TEND TO REGARD ANY REASONABLE IRONCLAD BALANCED BUDGET REQUIREMENT AS UNWORKABLE. FOR THEM PREEMPTIVE ACTION BY CONGRESS HAS THIS ADVANTAGE - IT WOULD ENABLE THEM TO WRITE PLENTY OF EXCEPTIONS INTO THE AMENDMENT SUBMITTED TO THE STATES. IT SEEMS TO BE PRETTY WELL AGREED THAT ONCE 34 STATES OR MORE HAVE REQUESTED A CONVENTION, CONGRESS WOULD HAVE TO CALL IT. SINCE THIS HAS NEVER HAPPENED THE QUESTION HAS NOT BEEN RESOLVED BY THE COURTS. MOST SCHOLARS AGREE WITH THE FINDING OF THE SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE SEVERAL YEARS AGO THAT "WHEN THE REQUISITE NUMBER OF VALID APPLICATIONS HAVE BEEN FILED, IT IS THE CONSTITUTIONAL DUTY OF CONGRESS TO CALL THE CONVENTION." THE COMMITTEE NOTED THAT ALEXANDER HAMILTON GAVE HIS INTERPRETATION IN THE "FEDERALIST PAPERS."

PERHAPS THE MOST IMPORTANT QUESTION OF ALL IS: WOULD A CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION ONCE STARTED HAVE TO STICK TO THE BALANCED BUDGET AMENDMENT. THIS IS A MATTER OF DISPUTE. MANY OPPONENTS

FEAR A "RUNAWAY CONVENTION" MIGHT APPROVE OTHER AMENDMENTS AND PERHAPS SUBSTANTIALLY REWRITE THE CONSTITUTION. BUT MOST SCHOLARS BELIEVE THAT CONGRESS COULD RESTRICT THE GATHERING TO THE SINGLE PURPOSE FOR WHICH IT WAS CALLED. IN THIS CASE, THE DELEGATES COULD BE TOLD IN EFFECT TO DEAL WITH THE BUDGET ISSUE AND "KEEP HANDS OFF ANYTHING ELSE."

WHAT'S MORE, ANY AMENDMENT APPROVED BY THE CONVENTION WOULD BECOME PART OF THE CONSTITUTION ONLY IF IT WERE RATIFIED BY STATE LEGISLATURES OR BY SPECIAL STATE CONVENTIONS IN 38 STATES, THREE-FOURTHS OF THE TOTAL.

FURTHER BACKING UP THE CONTENTION OF THE ONE SUBJECT, CONVENTION FROM BACKGROUND PAPER 79-12 FROM THE RESEARCH DIVISION, LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL BUREAU, PAGE 8 OF THAT DOCUMENT. AS TO WHAT A CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION MIGHT DO TO EXISTING RIGHTS OR TO GOVERNMENTAL STRUCTURE, IT COULD DO NOTHING MORE THAN WHAT THE CONGRESS HAS AUTHORITY TO DO. IT CAN PROPOSE AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION. ALONE, IT CAN MAKE NO CHANGE IN THE CONSTITUTION. IT CAN CHANGE NO RIGHTS.

IN THE FINAL ANALYSIS, THREE-FOURTHS OF THE STATES, A TOTAL OF 38, EITHER BY LEGISLATIVE ACTION OR BY STATE CONVENTION, MUST RATIFY ANY AMENDMENT THE CONVENTION MIGHT PROPOSE BEFORE IT BECOMES A PART OF THE CONSTITUTION. PRECISELY THE SAME PROCEDURE THAT APPLIES TO AMENDMENTS PROPOSED BY THE CONGRESS MUST BE OBSERVED SO FAR AS RATIFICATION IS CONCERNED*.

IN CLOSING, LET ME STATE THAT I AM PERSONALLY CONVINCED, AT LEAST TO THE POINT OF 95 PERCENT, S.J.R. 8 IS THE PROPER BILL IN THE SENSE THAT ONLY ONE SUBJECT WOULD BE CONSIDERED AT THE TIME OF

*Senate Judiciary Committee, Subcommittee on Separation of Powers, 19TH Congress, First Session, Hearings on S-2307, Oct. 30-31, 1967, Page 220.

A CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION. HOWEVER, AT THE SAME TIME I BELIEVE THAT A.J.R. 7 SHOULD ALSO PASS SO AS TO GUARANTEE THAT IF 35 STATES DO NOT CALL FOR A CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION, THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEVADA WOULD HAVE AN UPDATED REQUEST OF THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS TO AMEND THE CONSTITUTION REQUIRING A BALANCED BUDGET.

Assembly Taxation Meeting, February 20, 1979.

Testimony of Mr. Frank Daykin, Legislative Counsel,
Re: Constitutionality of Question Six and AB 233.

Assembly Bill 233 was drafted in response to a request or requests to draft into a statute as much as was possible of Question Six as it was approved the first time by the voters. By way of explanation, I should say that, of course, Question Six was presented as an amendment to the Nevada Constitution because all that it sought to accomplish could not be accomplished by a statute. I will now comment briefly on which of its features could be accomplished by statute and how they are treated in here, and which could not, and why.

One of the intended effects of Question Six would be to limit property taxes to \$1.00 on each hundred dollars of full cash value of property. Now, that is done in here by reducing the assessment ratio from 35% to 20% of full cash value. And, of course, the 20% multiplied by the \$5.00 constitutional rate limit gives you \$1.00. As an example, if a house has a full cash value of \$50,000.00, that's what it would bring on the market, applying the 20% assessment ratio gives an assessment of \$10,000.00, then the constitution says you can have no higher rate than \$5.00 per hundred. So, \$5.00 per hundred dollars on that \$10,000.00 is \$500.00. As you can see, that is 1% of the \$50,000.00 which is its full cash value. That much, you see, is taken care of fully and completely in this bill. The only difference is that because you are doing it by statute, you could undo it later on. At some future time you raise, just as you have now lowered, but the effect for the time being is exactly the same.

Another feature of Question Six is to require a two-thirds vote of the registered voters voting on the Question in order to approve any new tax by a local government. See, property tax is limited, but before they could raise any other tax, or institute any other tax, it would have to be approved by two-thirds of voters voting on the Question. That is in here also. And, of course again, unless you change your minds in the future, that is just as binding upon the local governments, over whom you have complete control, as would a constitutional amendment be. So, those two aspects are covered.

There are two other principal aspects of Question Six, one of them is to impose on the Legislature the requirement the requirement of a two-thirds vote in order to impose a new tax or raise an existing tax. One Legislature cannot bind another. Therefore, there is nothing in this bill about what kind of vote it takes in the Legislature to impose a tax. Only a constitutional amendment could limit that. So that is not covered in here. The last major aspect of Question Six is that it would require the full cash value of property for assessment purposes, to be frozen at the 1975 level, unless and until that property changes ownership. There is no such

provision in this bill for two reasons. First of all, the Nevada Constitution, by its requirement of a uniform and equal rate of assessment and taxation, forbids it. And, until the Nevada Constitution is changed, that is a complete answer. You can't do the so-called freeze. The other reason is that, independently of the Nevada Constitution, it is my respectful belief that the United States Constitution requires not a uniform and equal rate of assessment and taxation for all properties, but a uniform and equal rate assessment and taxation for property of like kinds. I think under the United States Constitution that you could classify property for purposes of assessment and taxation, if our state constitution permitted it. But, the freeze would be an irrational and unreasonable classification. That can best be illustrated by considering that Mr. Price owns a house which he purchased in 1974 and which had a full cash value in 1975, let's say, of \$35,000.00; Mr. Craddock comes along in 1979 and buys the house next door (tract houses; same construction). At this point it costs him \$45,000.00, and I submit to you that's just about right for those two years in many communities. Under the requirements of Question Six, in any future year, if Mr. Price paid \$600.00 a year in taxes, Mr. Craddock would have to pay \$900.00. There is no possible way, I think, that you can say that that is a reasonable classification. Here we have two properties, both of them houses, equal in present value, identical physically, yet one is taxed half-again as high as the other. The dissenting opinion in the Supreme Court of California laid this out in, I think, unanswerable terms.

Because of the Nevada Constitution and the Federal Constitution, that is not in this bill. The reason I emphasize the Federal constitutional argument, after saying that the Nevada Constitution was controlling here, is to say that even if Question Six passes in 1980 and becomes a part of the Nevada Constitution, I do not myself believe that that feature of it can be made legally effective. I believe that the first person who brings a law suit against it and perseveres (he might have to persevere to the Supreme Court of the United States), I think he is going to win.

That, Mr. Chairman, is a thumbnail description of this bill as compared to Question Six. I will be glad to answer any detailed questions that the members of the committee may have.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS: The following portion contains the crux of the material covered during this discussion between the committee members and Mr. Daykin:

MR. CRADDOCK: Is the 1975 valuation the assessed valuation at that point in time or is it the actual value as of that year.

MR. DAYKIN: As provided in Question Six the previous assessed value to 1975 would be operative. In theory it meant to freeze everything equitably as of 1975, but, in fact, because some of the assessments were from four to eleven years behind, all those inequities would be frozen into the law. The freeze figure

would depend on when the last actual assessment had taken place.

MR. COULTER: Is that the difference between Question Six and Proposition Thirteen in California?

MR. DAYKIN: Yes. In California, Proposition Thirteen required property be reassessed as of 1975, and Question Six does not. Both Question Six and Proposition Thirteen contain a 2% increase (on the freeze amount) figure, which would allow the respective legislatures to raise the assessed valuations by no more than the 2% figure. The bill at hand doesn't deal with the 2% since it doesn't deal with a freeze amount.

MR. WEISE: Is it your feeling that we could not attach a cap of that nature under constitutional law in any case because of similar properties coming along after which the cap would be effective, and which properties would be brand new to the rolls?

MR. DAYKIN: That is correct. And, also the Nevada Constitution could not override the U. S. Constitution in this regard.

MR. WEISE: Could this legislature bind the next to a two-thirds vote to change these provisions?

MR. DAYKIN: It not only couldn't bind the next to a two-thirds vote; it couldn't bind itself to a two-thirds vote on the next bill.

MR. WEISE: Question Six would reduce the current limit, 1.75%, to a maximum limit of 1%; therefore, there is a built in factor which could be incorporated in this session by statute, but possibly followed up by a constitutional amendment if we went through the process?

MR. DAYKIN: Yes, that is correct. Also, the two-thirds vote of the legislature could be embodied in the constitutional amendment, if you went through the process.

MR. WEISE: The \$5.00 limit is a constitutional provision. Is the 35% assessment rate a constitutional provision?

MR. DAYKIN: No that rate is statutory only. And, if you wanted this to be binding in the future, it would have to be made a constitutional amendment also.

MR. RUSK: Could you comment on the severability of Question Six as to what would happen if it were passed and then it was found that a portion of it was unconstitutional?

MR. DAYKIN: Nevada Revised statutes has a general severability clause which says that anything enacted into NRS is severable and, unless you expressly provide to the contrary, if any part it unconstitutional or invalid, you are saying that it is the intent that the other parts which are valid be given effect. There is no such provision for severability in the Nevada constitution and there is no severability clause in Question Six as submitted. However, it is the general judicial rule

of law and construction that if it is possible to separate a measure into two or more parts, and one part is valid and one part is invalid; effect will be given to the valid part, if that can be done, and only the invalid will be discarded.

In applying that to Question Six, if the freeze provision is constitutionally invalid, then that part would be held ineffective, but the limit of taxes to 1% and the requirements of the two-thirds vote would be given their effect.

MR. WEISE: What will happen if these tax measures are passed into law and then Question Six is passed? Will the new statutes self destruct?

MR. DAYKIN: You can have that kind of provision in any or all of your tax bills.

MR. BERGEVIN: Couldn't this give you a rather generous tax break in one year and give you a 200% increase the next year?

MR. DAYKIN: Yes, it could.

MR. BERGEVIN: How would this effect bond indebtedness in the counties and school districts?

MR. DAYKIN: AB 233 contains a provision that as to existing bonded debt the assessment can go up to an equivalent of 35% assessment ratio. That is necessary because, by statute you could not impair the obligation of those existing bonds. Incidentally, neither could Question Six, and it has a similar provision in it. Regarding future bonding, either this or Question Six, by lowering the permissible amount of property taxes, would lower the bonding capacity of any local government which repays the principal and pays the interest out of property taxes. Some local governments might be forced to find other sources of revenue from which to meet their new bonded indebtedness and somehow to convince bond buyers that those other sources of revenue would be reliable.

MR. BERGEVIN: Do you feel this reduction in assessed value might jeopardize the class A rating that the State of Nevada subdivisions currently generally enjoy?

MR. DAYKIN: No, I don't think so because as to past indebtedness (indebtedness already incurred) this doesn't change the change the security of that in any way. As to future indebtedness, the bond buyer would have to evaluate just how well, as he has to now, whether the property taxes available under this limitation are enough to cover the new indebtedness. It would not change the rating, but it would change how many bonds you could issue in a given subdivision unless you found and pledged some other source of revenue. The percentage of assessment can always be changed by statute; there is no constitutional provision for it. Question Six, if passed, would not impose any assessment ratio; it would just impose a limit of 1% on the product of rate and assessment, within that you could juggle whatever way you like. He added that one reason that this

bill was drafted in terms of lowering the assessment ratio was to preserve the existing relation of tax rates, i.e. schools, city, etc., in their present relationship, otherwise it would be difficult to do a bill of this kind.

MR. PRICE: In other words, you chose to lower the percentage rather than the rate to preserve the relationship of the rates?

MR. DAYKIN: Yes, it would have been more confusing if we had gone about it the other way. Which would have brought about a debate from everyone involved as to why they felt they deserved another cent or two.

MR. CRADDOCK: You stated that the main problem was that there were gross inequities in using 1975 as a cut off year because of the assessment variations at that point in time. What are we doing here in order to avoid this problem and how are we going to be able to nail down the assessment ratio?

MR. DAYKIN: In this bill there is no base year because we cannot base it on that premise under the U.S. Constitution. We could improve on the assessment system, if the reassessments could be done yearly, but that is not done in this bill, because the inflationary trend would be taken into consideration each year. You can't do it constitutionally but you can as a matter of mechanics, if you get the system to work successfully. You can't hold it down to 2% until you can get the "great white father" in Washington to stop debasing the currency at the rate of 7 or 8% per year.

MR. CRADDOCK: What would be unequal about reassessing all property in a given year and then building in the 2% factor on that base? How would this effect new construction?

MR. DAYKIN: Not all property rises or falls at an equal rate. There's not only the factor of inflation, there are ever changing local economical factors, i.e. Reno's casino boom vs. Ely's industrial bust and their resultant problems, which would effect the values in Reno vs. Ely (even if dollars were stable).

MR. WEISE: The Governor's proposal is really a proposal to supplement local monies with state monies in various forms in order to reduce inequities which might result from the loss of revenues in reducing property taxes. Is there any problem if this bill survives with plugging in government support monies.

MR. DAYKIN: No, I think not. If 233 passes and you decide its effect upon certain classes of local governments or certain areas of the state is a hardship, you can appropriate from the general fund, either in lump sum or by formula.

MR. WEISE: There is no reason then why we couldn't leave the 11¢ with the local governments and the 25¢ could also stay.

MR. DAYKIN: Yes, then you would be allowing local government all of the 1% instead of something like 97¢ of it or thereabouts.

MR. WEISE: At the same time you are allowing individual tax relief to those who are paying the taxes.

MR. DAYKIN: Yes, Mr. Weise that is a correct statement.

MR. PRICE: If Question Six passes, will the legislature have any powers to change any of the provisions within Question Six?

MR. DAYKIN: Not in any of the portions which are mandatory. Question Six itself says that the legislature shall prescribe by law the method of determining full cash value, just as you do now by statute, though most of the provisions relative to merchants' inventory and are becoming progressively obsolete and will be removed by Question 4 in five years. But, you can prescribe the methods the assessor shall use and the factors he shall take into account. But, you couldn't contradict anything that is in Question Six and is upheld by the Court.

MR. MANN: I understand that the Bill which will be coming from the Senate there is about a 28% tax break for property owners. Under this Question Six, what kind of a percentage are we looking at comparatively.

MR. DAYKIN: I think Mr. Weise was correct in stating that it was about 42% (75/175ths).

MR. MANN: If it was 42%, would you still have enough money for things like food tax? (Unanswered directly)

MR. PRICE: If Question Six passed would the tax commission, as it presently structured and authorized, have the ability to go back to the assessors and direct them in the roll backs?

MR. DAYKIN: Yes, they would exercise their regulatory authority under the present law to prescribe the manner of assessment. But, of course, they would have to prescribe it under Question Six. If that Question passes, the taxes for the year in which it would pass, 1980, will already have become due and payable and would not be effected. But, assessments made during the fiscal year 1980-81 would, if Question Six is valid in its entirety, have to be adjusted to take account of that freeze feature, and that is where the Nevada Tax Commission would step in and use its rule making authority.

MR. MANN: If we went ahead and put in, by legislative mandate, Question Six, would it then go into effect before 1980?

MR. DAYKIN: This bill you have before you would take effect July 1, 1979.

MR. MANN: So, if this legislature decides that we want to go with the Question Six concept, we do not have to wait until 1980, we can do the same thing and get it on right away?

MR. DAYKIN: That's right. The only thing you couldn't do, of course, is the so-called freeze or roll back feature because that is simply not constitutional.

MR. PRICE: What would the effect be on the secured and unsecured rolls?

MR. DAYKIN: The effect would be that they would be effected in just the same way. If this were passed, it would govern the assessment made in 1979-80. The taxpayer whose property was on the secured roll would see his relief in his tax bill that he would get in July, 1980. The person who is on the unsecured roll and is caught by the assessor when the assessor sees him, would see his relief in 1979, whenever the assessor caught him.

MR. WEISE: Is it correct that the legislature can roll back 1-1/2% of the tax on groceries? But, 2% would have to go to a vote of the people?

MR. DAYKIN: Yes, it would have to appear on the ballot one time.

MR. WEISE: If we wanted to reduce it by the 1-1/2% we could do that and it would become effective probably July 1, right? But, the 2% would have to go to a special election during this summer. If we reduced out the 1-1/2% could we have it put back on if Question Six passed?

MR. DAYKIN: Yes, you could do that by putting in the reduction a provision that it go back on. And, you could present the 2% reduction to the people in that form.

MR. PRICE: This kind of provision, in case of the passage of Question Six (so that there wouldn't be double reductions) could be plugged into any tax relief bill, right?

MR. DAYKIN: Yes, that is alright.

MR. TANNER: Would the 2% be finalized if it passed in the special election?

MR. DAYKIN: Yes, because it is not a constitutional amendment, only a referred measure, and one vote is enough.

MR. WEISE: Could there be a rider in the special 2% election, so that if Question Six passes, that in 1980 the 2% might be added back on to groceries?

MR. DAYKIN: Yes.

MR. PRICE: Since the cities have to turn in their budgets in April, which will go into effect July 1, 1979, for the next fiscal year, what we do here will not actually go into effect until July 1, 1980.

MR. DAYKIN: Yes, if you pass AB 233, it will govern assessments

in the coming year. Therefore, it will govern taxes collected, except for the small amount on the unsecured roll, in 1980. And the assessments are on a fiscal year basis. The assessments are actually made between July and December, then the budgets are prepared during the next six months and the levy made for taxes to be collected and money to be spent during the ensuing fiscal year beginning July 1. And, we are not changing that, except as to how the unsecured roll will fit in, and it comprises only about 13% of the total. (Which results only in about a 3% reduction in tax collections.)

ERNEST NEWTON, Nevada Taxpayers Association, joined Mr. Daykin in the discussion at this point relative to this line of questioning.

MR. NEWTON: At least one of the cap bills being introduced has an effective date of "on passage and approval" and that cap would be effective for local governments in the fiscal year 1979-80. If that passes and is approved you will hear quite a little flack from local governments that they will have to revise their budgets between April 10 and the first of July. They have the legal machinery to do so within the statutes now for massive revision of budgets.

MR. PRICE: Wouldn't that be a considerable expense to the local governments?

MR. NEWTON: It will take some staff time and hard work, particularly if the cap mandates a decrease in expenditures, which isn't necessarily so. Because only in the most profligate of subdivisions will there be required and reduction in total expenditures.

MR. MANN: I have heard it proposed that SB 204 should be passed out and then get court approval on it. Would you comment on that procedure.

MR. DAYKIN: I have heard the proposal to pass that bill, get it signed and include in it a provision which would be the vehicle for an immediate court test of its validity. The legislature, meanwhile, remain in session, perhaps recess by concurrent resolution for a period of time, and then, if it was valid, the job is done. If it was invalid, act accordingly. This can be done, but only if all three branches of government cooperate rather narrowly. The legislature by passing it, the executive by signing it and the judiciary by hearing it promptly. He also added that the last bill put to such a test, passed it. I have rendered my opinion to the Senate, that I believe that Senate Bill 204 can be successfully defended. I told them that I do not guarantee the outcome of a lawsuit. And, I don't believe there is a lawyer in this room who could guarantee the outcome of this or any other lawsuit. But, I believe the chances of winning it are substantially greater than the chances of losing it. (He agreed that) It is about as far out on a limb as you can crawl, and still have a substantial chance of winning.

MR. MANN: Would you also point out that you said when I talked to you that it was out there on the fringes on being questionable.

MR DAYKIN: Yes.

MR. PRICE: I believe the statement that I saw in the paper, which seemed to be quite nicely put, was that it was about as far out on a limb as you could crawl.

MR. DAYKIN: Yes, exactly, and still have any substantial chance of winning.

MR. BERGEVIN: I have some problems. I think we are inviting down the road in two years an absolute endorsement of Question 6 if we don't put something into effect on July 1 of this year as far as tax relief is concerned. I see no reason why these bills cannot be made effective upon passage so that it does go into effect on July 1 of this year when the first installment of the next year taxes are due.

MR. DAYKIN: It would be possible to do so, if for example, in AB 233 you could include a transitory section, effective upon passage and approval, which would require that the tax bills rendered on that date be calculated as if the 20% assessment ratio had prevailed, (it's only an arithmetical calculation). You would probably also, because the budget would already have prepared on the other basis, have to include a one time appropriation to make up the difference. You certainly could do that. You have each budget put together in the anticipation of property tax revenue at the existing rates on 35%.

MR. BERGEVIN: I understand these people are kind of waiting to see what we are going to do before they finalize their budgets for next year.

MR. DAYKIN: If they are -

MR. PRICE: Because they do have certain statutory deadlines. I see Ernie shaking his head. Are you telling me that the 20 and April 10 are not statutory deadlines.

ERNEST NEWTON: They have to submit a tentative budget by today.

MR. PRICE: And that budget can only be based on law as it actually exists and not in anticipation of what we are going to do.

MR. NEWTON: That tentative budget is probably the most tentative thing that is ever done in the State of Nevada, because it is filed "on forms provided by the Nevada Tax Commission" and they disclose almost nothing.

MR. DINI: While I think local government could cut their spending right now, they don't have a mandate, they already have a mandated. If they want to cut their budgets 25% they can do it right now in their tentative budget. Anticipating a gradual cutting down in what the limits of Question 6 are, the thing that bothers me and getting

back to the assessment, if you had a piece of property and it hadn't been reassessed for 15 years, you are paying \$300 taxes on this property which is based on 1967 base. Now all of sudden the assessor got off his dime and did everything in the county and got every thing up to 35%. Now your taxes are \$1200. We roll back the taxes under 6 to 1975 and back to \$300. I think there ought to be a way of averaging that thing out.

MR. PRICE: This does have the bring up.

MR. DAYKIN: AB 233 requires property to be assessed at 20% of its actual value in the year it is assessed. There is no freeze in this because no freeze would be constitutional. Question 6 doesn't have the same provision as Prop. 13 did in California to bring every thing to an equal basis before you freeze it. Question 6 would freeze it and there is nothing the legislature could do about it if that portion is valid. It would freeze in the sort of inequity that you are describing.

MR. DINI: Then that is a very deterrental piece of legislation. It penalizes the guy that got assessed currently and the guy that hasn't been assessed for 10 years is going to sit there getting a free ride. I don't mind paying the high side as long as the other guy is paying the average. There is great inequality in that particular proposition if that is what it really does.

MR. DAYKIN: That is its effect, unfortunately.

MR. BERGEVIN: I would like to get back to this budget deadline. I know there has got to be a provision because the final budget is due on April 10. Obviously there has to be a provision to extend because the legislature has never passed their final appropriations act prior to April 10. This has a lot to do with the school budget as the amount of money in the DSF. There has got to be an extension statutorily.

MR. DINI: There is.

MR. DAYKIN: We could put it in this bill as far as that goes. Again confer upon them for this year the authority to adopt a new budget in conformity with this act.

MR. MANN: I think the chief point that Mr. Bergevin has mentioned is that either we better make it go right now or we are going to eat the very thing that Mr. Dini is talking about in Question 6 which is not as good as our own Question 6.

MR. WEISE: I would like to throw a proposal and it is open to anyone to tell me where I am wrong. If AB 233 were adopted pretty much as it exists and put into effect immediately, if we took the 25¢ out of the \$5.00 rate and left that with local government, if we took the 11¢ that is going to indigent program and left that with local government. If we took that \$1.00 that the governor's proposal that is going to schools. If we took that same dollar that is now coming into schools and left it with local government you would have a total of \$1.36 of the \$5.00 that local government

could have. That represents 27% of the total \$5.00 amount. If you leave that with government and at the same time reduce the overall assessment rate from 1.75% to 1% which is a 42% difference. What in fact you have done is really have a net difference of 15% property reduction. You could compliment that money through the DSF. I am not solving the allocation problem yet, you would have to figure out where the money is going.

MR. BERGEVIN: I would like to interrupt you a minute and say that I think you are putting that \$1.00 back in there that is already built into this. You are double dipping and that buck that you are talking about for schools is already in this law.

MR. WEISE: Supplement it from state funds - the \$1.00. Leave it but come back and supplement it. We would have what appears to me to be a very simple tax reform package that implements rather drastic reduction. You have the governor's proposal, still take the lid that you have with Question 6. It seems to me the distribution still has to be worked out. I would like to see Dan project this out and we would have something that you could go to the public with and say this is what you are going to get with Question 6 one way or the other. Because of the unconstitutional aspects what you are going to get is 1% of assessment. I would like to see how dramatic that tax impact is, Think we are talking about \$70,000,000 or thereabouts. The loss is going to have to be supplemented from general funds.

MR. PRICE: Where is the relief for renters and those type of people coming in?

MR. WEISE: It isn't. Presumably it would be there in the market place.

MR. MANN: You can do things to handle that too.

MR. DAYKIN: I think we have reached the end of the legal.

MEASURE #6

Measure #6 was passed by a 3 to 1 vote of the people.

It provides for property tax relief and restraints on the imposition of new taxes.

Measure #6 was successful for the same reasons Proposition #13 was successful in California.

The people are tired of high taxes and waste and inefficiency in government. Proposition #13 not only excited and aroused Californians, it is an idea sweeping the nation like a prairie fire — and nothing will stop it. Not this legislature, or even the Congress of the United States.

Recently, you heard Senator Paul Laxalt say what a chilling effect Proposition #13 has had on the free spenders in congress. People are sick and tired of unreasonably high taxes and the message to this legislature is Measure #6.

Even former Governor Mike O'Callaghan seems to have come to the conclusion that free-spending politicians will destroy all of us. Said the ex-governor, "I do not believe any new taxes should be imposed unless approved by a vote of the people."

Unlike the Nevada State Legislature, Paul Laxalt and Mike O'Callaghan are realists and understand the mood of the people. Both know that in Nevada, as in California, the day of spend, spend and spend must be brought to a screeching halt.

Within 24 hours after the passage of Proposition #13, Jerry Brown reacted dramatically and adroitly. Like Paul on "the road to Damascus", he suddenly

saw the light.

Here in Nevada, the people have expressed themselves in no uncertain terms. Apparently, there are those among you who do not trust the voters, even some of you who think the voters are stupid.

During the recent campaign, many of you, including Governor List, were on the Measure #6 bandwagon. Whenever any of you candidates spoke out in favor of Measure #6, the voters assumed that you meant what you said. But, where are your voices now? I have not even heard a whisper. One might conclude that this body considers that a mandate from the voters can be rendered invalid by mandate from Senator Floyd Lamb.

Are not any of you aware that the voters of this state are conscious of the fact that Senator Lamb has been in the Senate for years and never before has he given a hoot or done one thing to bring relief to the property taxpayers who have been skinned alive every few years?

I will make the point here and now, a sad fact that the voters throughout the nation and here in Nevada have no faith in their politicians. A recent national poll indicated that the voters no longer trusted the politicians any further than they could throw a "steam shovel". If any of you are not aware of this fact, then you are living in a state of "limbo". If any of you are aware of this sad fact — then you can do something about it.

Begin now to respond to the mood of the people. Let at least one of you have the integrity to speak out in favor of Measure #6. You don't even have to like the measure. But, you can begin to regain your lost "credibility" by demonstrating to the people that your interests are, and must be, subservient to the will of the people.

Make no mistake about it. Whatever you do here, #6 will be approved by the voters in 1980. While the average legislator sees Measure #6 as a glass of water half empty, the voters see the glass as being half full.

Before the passage of #6, this legislature never in the memory of man expressed any interest in giving relief to the property taxpayer. Since, and because of #6, you can paper the walls of this building with the mountain of "tax relief" bills that reach your desks daily.

All of a sudden the state legislature is working furiously on tax relief measures for everybody — renters, senior citizens, tax deferrals, smaller taxes on homeowners, bigger taxes on business, etc., etc.

All well and good, but the voters did not ask you to make any of these sweeping changes, or create a new army of bureaucrats to administer them. They gave you #6 and they did not ask you to amend or dilute it or attach any "riders" to it. Consider any other legislation you will — but, let Measure #6 stand alone.

I will close by saying that your attempts to dismantle #6 is a breach of confidence on the part of many of you. Further, the argument, prevalent in these halls, that #6 will have a disastrous effect on our economy is pure "hog-wash". You have been warned by the taxation department and legislative counsel that #6 will reduce tax revenues to the brink of disaster. In fact, neither one of these "fiscal memorandums" are worth the powder to blow them to hell. Both are pure speculation and neither can withstand serious challenge to their content.

Nevada has the soundest economy of any state in the nation and a surplus that is now approaching \$185 million dollars, and projected to grow at a rapid rate. Revenues from sales, gasoline, cigarettes, liquor, real property, personal

property and gaming will increase by \$100 million in the year 1979-80.

Considering that our treasury is bursting at the seams with un-needed dollars, it is no wonder the poor property owner is up in "rebellion" against an archaic, confiscatory property tax system that sucks his life blood as if it were water.

Proposition #13 is working splendidly in California. Ask Jerry Brown, its one time chief antagonist. And, it will work in Nevada.

One final remark. Taxes are the chief cause of inflation — and inflation is killing all of us. Whether the amount of revenue lost is \$60 million or \$85 million is of no consequence. These dollars go back to the taxpayer who will spend them right here in Nevada. And this can only result in more jobs, less unemployment, less people on relief rolls — and, ironically, more tax revenue. And, more money in the pockets of our people.

Joe Matthews

FISCAL NOTE

EXHIBIT D
 BDR 32-1023
 A.B. 233
 S.B. _____

• STATE AGENCY ESTIMATES Date Prepared February 15, 1979

Agency Submitting DEPARTMENT OF TAXATION

<u>Revenue and/or Expense Items</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 1978-79</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 1979-80</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 1980-81</u>	<u>Continuing</u>
State		\$ 6,045,895	\$ 6,891,111	
Schools		48,840,674	55,668,600	
Local Governments		58,977,071	67,222,065	
Total		\$113,863,640	\$129,781,776	

Explanation (Use Continuation Sheets If Required)

Local Government Impact YES NO
 (Attach Explanation) SEE ATTACHED

Signature *Roy E. Nickson*
 ROY E. NICKSON
 Title EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

• DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION COMMENTS

Date February 16, 1979

The above estimate appears correct.

Signature *H. E. Barrett*
 Howard E. Barrett
 Title Director of Administration

• LOCAL GOVERNMENT FISCAL IMPACT
 (Legislative Counsel Bureau Use Only)

Date February 20, 1979

This bill would effect assessments made during FY 1979-80 and collections on the secured roll during FY 1980-81.

FY 1979-80 estimated assessed value	\$6,451,400,000
FY 1979-80 if assessed at 20%	3,686,500,000
Decrease in assessed value	<u>\$2,764,900,000</u>
<u>Statewide Average Levy</u>	<u>FY 1980-81</u>
State 25¢	\$ -6,912,000
State Title XIX 11¢	-3,041,000
Schools 70¢ mandatory	-19,354,000
Balance of School Levy	-36,497,000
Other Local Governments	-64,422,000
Sub Total	<u>\$-130,226,000</u>
Debt service (est. at 78-79 level)	31,623,000
Total Impact	<u>\$ -98,603,000</u>

Signature *E. A. Schon*
 Title Deputy Fiscal Analyst

PROJECTED LOSS B.D.R. 32-1023, A.B. 233, CHANGE ASSESSED VALUE FROM 35 PERCENT TO 20 PERCENT

			ASSESSED VALUE	SCHOOLS	COUNTIES	TOTAL CITIES	TOTAL TOWNS	TOTAL SPECIAL DISTRICTS	STATE	GRAND TOTAL
#Carson City	1979/80	35%	\$ 202,632,905	\$ 3,789,235	\$ 1,328,161	\$ 3,120,724	\$ -0-	\$ 90,432	\$ 506,582	\$ 8,835,134
		20%	115,790,231	2,165,278	758,949	1,783,271	-0-	51,675	289,476	5,048,650
		Loss	86,842,674	1,623,957	569,212	1,337,453	-0-	38,757	217,106	3,786,484
Churchill	1979/80	35%	68,792,837	1,313,943	1,125,450	239,591	-0-	2,752	171,983	2,853,719
		20%	39,310,209	750,824	643,115	136,910	-0-	1,572	98,276	1,630,697
		Loss	29,482,628	563,119	482,335	102,681	-0-	1,180	73,707	1,223,022
Clark	1979/80	35%	2,904,366,145	64,000,832	32,853,353	15,294,491	19,501,397	2,370,614	7,265,226	141,285,913
		20%	1,659,638,461	36,571,918	18,773,352	8,739,712	11,143,659	1,354,638	4,151,560	80,734,839
		Loss	1,244,727,684	27,428,914	14,080,001	6,554,779	8,357,738	1,015,976	3,113,666	60,551,074
Douglas	1979/80	35%	207,475,642	4,398,483	1,327,844	-0-	164,132	1,827,666	518,689	8,236,814
		20%	118,557,557	2,513,420	758,769	-0-	93,790	1,044,381	296,394	4,706,753
		Loss	88,918,085	1,885,063	569,075	-0-	70,342	783,285	222,295	3,530,061
Elko	1979/80	35%	175,283,404	3,155,102	1,752,834	786,320	79,798	212,275	438,209	6,424,538
		20%	100,161,985	1,802,916	1,001,620	449,326	45,598	121,301	250,405	3,671,166
		Loss	75,121,419	1,352,186	751,214	336,994	34,200	90,974	187,804	2,753,372
Esmeralda	1979/80	35%	18,435,679	276,535	368,713	-0-	15,547	-0-	46,090	706,885
		20%	10,534,678	158,019	210,694	-0-	8,885	-0-	26,337	403,934
		Loss	7,901,001	118,516	158,019	-0-	6,662	-0-	19,753	302,951

			ASSESSED		TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	GRAND		
			VALUE	SCHOOLS	COUNTIES	CITIES	TOWNS	SPECIAL	STATE	TOTAL
								DISTRICTS		
Eureka	1979/80	35%	\$ 42,025,511	\$ 664,004	\$ 668,206	\$ -0-	\$ 8,294	\$ 2,920	\$ 105,064	\$ 1,448,488
		20%	24,015,058	379,431	381,832	-0-	4,739	1,669	60,036	827,707
		Loss	18,010,453	284,573	286,374	-0-	3,555	1,251	45,028	620,781
Humboldt	1979/80	35%	84,303,402	1,534,321	977,919	359,233	-0-	88,337	210,758	3,170,568
		20%	48,173,392	876,756	558,812	205,276	-0-	50,478	120,434	1,811,755
		Loss	36,130,010	657,565	419,107	153,957	-0-	37,859	90,324	1,358,813
Lander	1979/80	35%	40,136,304	682,317	790,684	-0-	66,856	1,937	100,341	1,642,135
		20%	22,935,040	389,895	451,819	-0-	38,203	1,107	57,337	938,362
		Loss	17,201,264	292,422	338,865	-0-	28,653	830	43,004	703,773
Lincoln	1979/80	35%	29,870,148	582,467	418,182	23,496	33,454	26,537	74,675	1,158,811
		20%	17,068,663	332,838	238,962	13,426	19,117	15,164	42,671	662,178
		Loss	12,801,485	249,629	179,220	10,070	14,337	11,373	32,004	496,633
Lyon	1979/80	35%	97,921,122	1,817,416	1,770,414	96,260	37,719	148,141	244,803	4,114,753
		20%	55,954,949	1,038,524	1,011,666	55,006	21,554	84,651	139,888	2,351,289
		Loss	41,966,173	778,892	758,748	41,254	16,165	63,490	104,915	1,763,464
Mineral	1979/80	35%	33,472,028	596,137	993,784	-0-	-0-	-0-	83,680	1,673,601
		20%	19,126,881	340,649	567,877	-0-	-0-	-0-	47,817	956,342
		Loss	14,345,147	255,488	425,907	-0-	-0-	-0-	35,863	717,259
Nye	1979/80	35%	106,135,864	1,899,832	1,761,855	69,572	239,355	18,559	265,339	4,254,512
		20%	60,649,090	1,085,619	1,006,775	39,755	136,774	10,605	151,622	2,431,151
		Loss	45,486,774	814,213	755,080	29,817	102,581	7,954	113,717	1,823,361

EXHIBIT D
B.D.R. 32-1023
A.B. 233

			ASSESSED VALUE	SCHOOLS	COUNTIES	TOTAL CITIES	TOTAL TOWNS	TOTAL SPECIAL DISTRICTS	STATE	GRAND TOTAL
Pershing	1979/80	35%	\$ 45,427,306	\$ 713,209	\$ 663,239	\$ 95,265	\$ -0-	\$ -0-	\$ 113,569	\$ 1,585,282
		20%	25,958,471	407,547	378,995	54,437	-0-	-0-	64,897	905,876
		Loss	19,468,835	305,662	284,244	40,828	-0-	-0-	48,672	679,406
Storey	1979/80	35%	11,991,830	200,264	344,166	-0-	6,355	285	29,980	581,050
		20%	6,852,477	114,437	196,666	-0-	3,631	163	17,131	332,029
		Loss	5,139,353	85,827	147,500	-0-	2,724	122	12,849	249,021
Washoe	1979/80	35%	1,510,145,514	27,397,059	27,194,700	11,906,088	-0-	4,818,252	3,775,363	75,091,462
		20%	862,940,639	15,655,468	15,539,835	6,803,482	-0-	2,753,288	2,157,351	42,909,425
		Loss	647,204,875	11,741,591	11,654,865	5,102,606	-0-	2,064,964	1,618,012	32,182,037
White Pine	1979/80	35%	62,698,370	940,476	1,159,920	293,887	67,276	-0-	156,746	2,618,305
		20%	35,827,654	537,414	662,812	167,935	38,443	-0-	89,568	1,496,174
		Loss	26,870,716	403,062	497,108	125,952	28,833	-0-	67,178	1,122,131
TOTAL	1979/80	35%	5,642,960,000	113,961,632	75,499,424	32,284,927	20,220,183	9,608,708	14,107,096	265,681,970
		20%	3,224,480,377	65,120,958	43,142,546	18,448,537	11,554,395	5,490,693	8,061,201	151,818,330
		Loss	2,418,479,623	48,840,674	32,356,878	13,836,390	8,665,788	4,118,015	6,045,895	113,863,640

Totals may not agree due to rounding.

#Consolidated entity; two taxing districts - Urban (city) - Ormsby (rural county).

EXHIBIT D

B.D.R. 32-1023
A.B. 233

PROJECTED LOSS B.D.R. 32-1023, A.B. 233, CHANGE ASSESSED VALUE FROM 35 PERCENT TO 20 PERCENT

			ASSESSED		TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	SPECIAL	GRAND	
			VALUE	SCHOOLS	COUNTIES	CITIES	TOWNS	DISTRICTS	STATE	TOTAL
#Carson City	1980/81	35%	\$ 230,960,985	\$ 4,318,970	\$ 1,513,838	\$ 3,557,001	\$ -0-	\$ 103,074	\$ 577,402	\$ 10,070,285
		20%	131,977,758	2,467,984	865,050	2,032,573	-0-	58,899	329,945	5,754,450
		Loss	98,983,227	1,850,986	648,788	1,524,428	-0-	44,175	247,457	4,315,835
Churchill	1980/81	35%	78,410,076	1,497,632	1,282,788	273,086	-0-	3,137	196,026	3,252,669
		20%	44,805,776	855,789	733,022	156,050	-0-	1,792	112,015	1,858,668
		Loss	33,604,300	641,843	549,766	117,036	-0-	1,345	84,011	1,394,001
Clark	1980/81	35%	3,308,073,039	72,948,148	37,446,252	17,432,661	22,227,692	2,702,026	8,280,905	161,037,683
		20%	1,890,328,207	41,684,673	21,397,866	9,961,524	12,701,542	1,544,016	4,731,948	92,021,570
		Loss	1,417,744,832	31,263,475	16,048,386	7,471,137	9,526,150	1,158,010	3,548,957	69,016,113
Douglas	1980/81	35%	236,480,737	5,013,391	1,513,477	-0-	187,078	2,083,174	591,202	9,388,322
		20%	135,131,903	2,864,796	864,845	-0-	106,902	1,190,385	337,830	5,364,758
		Loss	101,348,834	2,148,595	648,632	-0-	80,176	892,789	253,372	4,023,564
Elko	1980/81	35%	199,788,024	3,596,185	1,997,880	896,248	90,954	241,951	499,470	7,322,688
		20%	114,164,630	2,054,964	1,141,843	512,142	51,973	138,258	285,411	4,184,395
		Loss	85,623,394	1,541,221	856,037	384,106	38,981	103,693	214,059	3,138,293
Esmeralda	1980/81	35%	21,012,987	315,195	420,259	-0-	17,720	-0-	52,533	805,707
		20%	12,007,425	180,110	240,149	-0-	10,127	-0-	30,018	460,405
		Loss	9,005,562	135,085	180,110	-0-	7,593	-0-	22,515	345,302

EXHIBIT D

B.D.R. 32-1023
A.B. 233

			ASSESSED			TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL		GRAND
			VALUE	SCHOOLS	COUNTIES	CITIES	TOWNS	SPECIAL	STATE	TOTAL
								DISTRICTS		
Eureka	1980/81	35%	\$ 47,900,677	\$ 756,832	\$ 761,621	\$ -0-	\$ 9,454	\$ 3,328	\$ 119,752	\$ 1,650,987
		20%	27,371,788	432,476	435,212	-0-	5,402	1,902	68,429	943,421
		Loss	20,528,889	324,356	326,409	-0-	4,052	1,426	51,323	707,566
Humboldt	1980/81	35%	96,089,018	1,748,819	1,114,632	409,454	-0-	100,687	240,222	3,613,814
		20%	54,908,032	999,326	636,934	233,974	-0-	57,534	137,270	2,065,038
		Loss	41,180,986	749,493	477,698	175,480	-0-	43,153	102,952	1,548,776
Lander	1980/81	35%	45,747,359	777,705	901,222	-0-	76,202	2,208	114,369	1,871,706
		20%	26,141,358	444,402	514,983	-0-	43,544	1,262	65,353	1,069,544
		Loss	19,606,001	333,303	386,239	-0-	32,658	946	49,016	802,162
Lincoln	1980/81	35%	34,045,995	663,896	476,644	26,781	38,131	30,247	85,115	1,320,814
		20%	19,454,862	379,370	272,368	15,302	21,790	17,284	48,637	754,750
		Loss	14,591,133	284,526	204,276	11,479	16,341	12,963	36,478	566,064
Lyon	1980/81	35%	111,610,495	2,071,491	2,017,918	109,717	42,992	168,851	279,026	4,689,995
		20%	63,777,450	1,183,710	1,153,097	62,696	24,566	96,486	159,444	2,679,998
		Loss	47,833,045	887,781	864,821	47,021	18,426	72,365	119,582	2,009,997
Mineral	1980/81	35%	38,151,418	679,477	1,132,715	-0-	-0-	-0-	95,378	1,907,570
		20%	21,800,818	388,271	647,266	-0-	-0-	-0-	54,502	1,090,038
		Loss	16,350,600	291,206	485,449	-0-	-0-	-0-	40,876	817,532
Nye	1980/81	35%	120,973,658	2,165,429	2,008,162	79,298	272,817	21,154	302,433	4,849,293
		20%	69,127,832	1,237,389	1,147,522	45,313	155,895	12,087	172,819	2,771,026
		Loss	51,845,826	928,040	860,640	33,985	116,922	9,067	129,614	2,078,267

EXHIBIT D
 B.D.K. 34-1023
 A.B. 233

			ASSESSED VALUE	SCHOOLS	COUNTIES	TOTAL CITIES	TOTAL TOWNS	TOTAL SPECIAL DISTRICTS	STATE	GRAND TOTAL
Pershing	1980/81	35%	\$ 51,778,043	\$ 812,916	\$ 755,960	\$ 108,583	\$ -0-	\$ -0-	\$ 129,446	\$ 1,806,905
		20%	29,587,466	464,523	431,978	62,047	-0-	-0-	73,970	1,032,518
		Loss	22,190,577	348,393	323,982	46,536	-0-	-0-	55,476	774,387
Storey	1980/81	35%	13,688,288	228,261	392,280	-0-	7,243	325	34,171	662,280
		20%	7,821,878	130,435	224,160	-0-	4,139	186	19,526	378,447
		Loss	5,866,410	97,826	168,120	-0-	3,104	139	14,645	283,833
Washoe	1980/81	35%	1,720,055,740	31,227,168	30,996,519	13,570,559	-0-	5,491,844	4,303,159	85,589,249
		20%	982,889,388	17,844,102	17,712,304	7,754,608	-0-	3,138,198	2,458,949	48,908,161
		Loss	737,166,352	13,383,066	13,284,215	5,815,951	-0-	2,353,646	1,844,210	36,681,088
White Pine	1980/81	35%	71,463,602	1,071,955	1,322,077	334,972	76,681	-0-	178,659	2,984,344
		20%	40,836,361	612,545	755,473	191,413	43,818	-0-	102,090	1,705,338
		Loss	30,627,241	459,410	566,604	143,559	32,863	-0-	76,569	1,279,006
TOTAL	1980/81	35%	\$6,432,000,000	\$129,893,468	\$ 86,054,243	\$ 36,798,360	\$ 23,046,965	\$ 10,952,005	\$ 16,079,268	\$302,824,309
		20%	3,675,262,734	74,224,868	49,173,874	21,027,642	13,169,700	6,258,292	9,188,157	173,042,533
		Loss	2,756,737,266	55,668,600	36,880,369	15,770,718	9,877,265	4,693,713	6,891,111	129,781,776

Totals may not agree due to rounding.

#Consolidated entity; two taxing districts - Urban (city) - Ormsby (rural county).

DEMOCRATIC PARTY
OF
WASHOE COUNTY

2075 Marlette

Reno, Nevada 89503

(702) 747-4515

January 31, 1979

Mr. Bob Price, Chairman
Assembly Taxation Committee
Legislative Building
Carson City, Nevada 89701

Dear Bob:

I am writing as head of the Washoe County Democratic Party to you about the several tax plans that are before your committee. I would appreciate your sharing this letter with other members of your committee, and I would also like a chance to place my remarks in the record of the Taxation Committee, if that is possible.

I have two major concerns. One that derives directly from our platform is that your committee support removal of the regressive food tax. I was glad to see the Governor include that in his message, and I hope your group supports removal of this unfair tax.

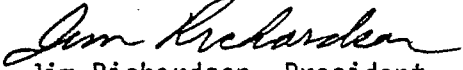
The other major concern, that is more personal, is that the Legislature work to head off passage of Question Six. I do not believe that the "California Plan" is applicable to Nevada. We do need tax relief and reform but Question Six is much more oriented toward business than what most people really want, I think. As you are probably aware, most of the relief offered under Six would flow to businesses. Owners of dwellings who live in those dwellings would actually realize a small proportion of the relief granted under Six.

I do not believe the Governor's plan to lower property tax is much better than Question Six. His plan is also oriented toward businesses and offers little, if any, direct relief to renters and mobile home owners, and does not differentiate between types of property. As you know about 40% of the dwellings in Nevada are occupied by renters (see 1970 census material) and any tax relief plan needs to directly respond to this fact.

The property tax reform being offered by Senator Lamb and his co-sponsors seems much more oriented toward the ordinary Nevadan, including the renter and the mobile home dweller and the homeowner. I urge you to consider the concepts embodied in his plan when you look at property tax relief. As indicated, however, I also strongly urge you to add removal of the food tax to his plan, since it is not presently included.

I hope that you do not mind my sharing these thoughts with you. I wish you well in dealing with these complex issues.

Sincerely yours,


Jim Richardson, President
Washoe County Democratic Party

JR/as