

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

Chairman Price called the meeting to order at 1:30 p.m. The purpose of the meeting was a work session to further develop the tax relief proposal.

Before getting into the work session, Chairman Price called upon Assemblyman Hickey to present a few comments regarding AB 439.

AB 439

Assemblyman Hickey stated that the Senate had amended AB 439 and that he would request that the committee urge the Assembly not to concur in the amendments.

Mr. Hickey explained that he had no problems with the amendments with the exception of that found on page 3, section 9. He stated that this bill had originally been an emergency measure but that Legislative Counsel had advised the Senate that they could let this bill be retroactive and thus the bill became sidetracked. He stated that the Senate had raised numerous questions regarding the Commission rather than the bill itself. He had become concerned because the Senate had placed a 1% tax on the amount grossed over \$1,000,000. He stated that under the last match this bill would have meant \$19,000 more in taxes. In the future many of the matches will be over \$3,000,000-\$5,000,000. If the bill is left as amended, Mr. Hickey stated that he felt many of these matches will not occur in Nevada. They have no objections to paying taxes to provide for funding that is adequate. It has been Mr. Hickey's philosophy that this income should be adequate to support the Commission and its work but not be a source of revenue for the state. It is in a sense a source of revenue to the state in the amount of tourist business that it generates.

Mr. Tanner stated that when he had worked with the Senate on this bill that they had agreed to discuss the various amendments before the were acted upon. He added that this was not discussed with him before they added it to the bill.

The committee agreed that they would urge that the Assembly not to concur with the Senate amendments.

Representatives from the Library Districts were then presented to the committee. Because their presentation had not been placed on the agenda for public information, it was decided that the committee would recess and those interested could listen to the presentation. As a courtesy to those present, a copy of their presentation is attached to these minutes for the information of the committee members. These are attached as Exhibits A, B, C, and D.

After the recess the committee began a work session to discuss the tax package.

Mr. Price stated that when they were meeting with Mr. Daykin the other day they touched on the effects of the tax package should it require a reduction in force on the local government level. It was decided that Mr. Daykin would research this matter and report to the committee today. Mr. Weise stated that this also would cover reallocation of resources.

Mr. Mann stated that he would also like Mr. Daykin to address the possibility of juggling of funds so that there would be no noticeable relief at the local government level during the 1st year. He stated that he wanted to make sure that the cap was so tight that these funds cannot be juggled around to circumvent the cap restrictions.

Mr. Daykin stated that he felt that in the first year that almost no matter what is written there is going to be some play, but it can only be played once.

Mr. Mann stated that many of them feel that the whole idea is going to go "down the river" unless come July 1, the people see some immediate relief. If the local governments fight this Question 6 is going to be passed.

Mr. Daykin stated that if that is the concern he feels that they can deal with it, at least partly, in this bill in a little different way. He stated that he felt he could come up with some language that would be transitory section which will in general terms forbid the type of juggling that concerns Mr. Mann and charge the Nevada Tax Commission with the duty of enforcing through its superintendence over local budgets. He added that he did not feel that they could write into the general terms of the law but he felt that they could write it into the a transitory section that will get them by that first year.

Mr. Mann stated that he felt that this was very important because if the people get a good first year experience they might have a chance of defeating Question 6.

Mr. Daykin stated that he felt that they would get the property tax relief but what they wouldn't get is actual reduction of expenditures, which is what they would be about to juggle in order to evade. He stated that he understood Mr. Mann's concern to be not just the citizen who looks at his tax bill but the one that looks at what his local government is spending. If that citizen says "sure I am getting my tax cut but those people are still managing to spend the money" that is the person that needs to be considered.

Mr. Weise moved that the committee include transitory language in the draft of the bill. Mr. Marvel seconded the motion. The motion passed with Mr. Dini voting against the motion.

Mr. Dini stated that he felt that then there should be an amendment that no school district or local government could give anybody a raise rather than segregate out the few that will not be able to because of the budget problems. He stated that he felt that formula would not work for many districts.

Mr. Daykin stated that the other question presented him dealt with the problems of local governments reducing their number of employees in order to abide by these expenditures by limitations. He stated that he was correct when he stated that the Local Employee Management Relations Act covers that, but the school districts as a separate kind of local government have in addition to that a problem with the so-called Professional Practices Act, therefore he had to go into that and recommend amending two sections. He described the amendments as first of all excluding from the operation of that Professional Practices Act any reduction in the total number of positions or in the number of positions in any category. This means that that subject, if they are doing that, they do not have to go by the Professional Practices Act at all. The other section that needs an amendment is simply to take out one reference in the list of reasons for not re-employing a teacher. One particular one which would have seemed to conflict with that and that was a justifiable decrease in the number of positions due to decreased enrollment or district reorganization. They thought they had their "feather bed" pretty well nailed down. The only way that you could get rid of a teacher was that the decrease had to be justifiable and it had to result from decreased enrollment or district reorganization. What this would say is that any reduction in the total number of positions for any reason is outside the scope of all those procedures. That doesn't mean that it is hog-wild, because there are still the provisions of the Employee Management Relations Act. Procedures are subject to bargaining, but they can be done.

Mr. Mann inquired why this would have to be in this bill. It should be possible to make this type of thing a separate bill.

Mr. Daykin stated that it could be if you could guarantee that both bills would pass. The problem is that suppose this bill passes and the separate bill on Professional Practices Act doesn't, then the district might be faced with a great deal of litigation.

Mr. Mann stated that would be assuming that the only way to cut the budget would be to reduce the number of teachers.

Mr. Daykin stated that he was not assuming that but that he was assuming that they might want or need to do that.

Mr. Bergevin stated that he felt that it had to be included someplace and Mr. Weise agreed with him. Mr. Weise stated that he felt that this legislature should not saddle local governments with responsibility of reorganizing and becoming more efficient with limited resources without giving them this tool.

Mr. Dini inquired whether this would cover any local government contracts that are already in effect. Mr. Daykin replied that if it has been bargained, it is good until the end of that bargaining year but not beyond. This thing because it was permanently in the law would have been going down through the years.

Mr. Mann raised the question of who would be laid off first. It pointed out the usually the last hired had been minorities and in most contracts require it to go by seniority. He felt that perhaps some provisal should be addressed that it not be based on seniority.

Mr. Weise stated that he felt that this was a policy that should be left to the local governments and school boards.

Mr. Bergevin stated that he felt that this was totally necessary because publically NSEA has stated that they will fight to keep every teacher irrespective of what happens in the rest of the district. If this type of language is not included in the bill there could be some real problems.

Mr. Price stated that he didn't think that this committee should be getting into the middle of labor-management battles. He stated that he would agree with the concept but that he felt that they should not go to far as it would be tough enough to sell this package without going out of the way to make it harder.

Mr. Daykin went on to state that under the Professional Practices Act when you are dealing with the certificated teachers you have a partial language that could be read and argued as contradicting other language. The problem here is that the legislature has created this stumbling block to carrying out the budgetary duties that it would be imposing upon the districts. That is the reason that he brought this to the committee attention. This would allow the bill to hang together without litigation better. Without this it will still work but it is going to cost some districts a lawsuit.

Mr. Rusk stated that he felt that they should assure the administration that they will be able to deal with the fact they may come up with a shortfall and they will be able to lower the number of teachers.

Mr. Mann stated that he felt that if this was included in the bill that the battle to pass this would increase "ten-fold".

Mr. Weise stated that he felt that they had to come up with a tax package that works and get behind it and make it work. The people in the legislature have to answer to a lot more non-teachers than teachers when they leave here. He added that there was no way that they could effect what they are trying to do here without giving local governments and schools districts some leeway to work.

Mr. Price stated that if Question 6 still were to pass they would be faced with the same situation. If included in the tax bill the repealer would also cover this. Mr. Daykin stated that it would be possible to allow this particular provision or any other provision to remain effective even if Question 6 were to pass that would be possible with the appropriate language.

Mr. Price stated that what they were talking about is making an exception purely in the case of loss of funds and reorganization.

Mr. Daykin stated that as he has it written he says that this doesn't apply to any reduction in total number or positions or the number of positions in any category. Whether that reduction results from reduction of funds, reduction of enrollment or any other cause which reduction comes from.

Mr. Mann stated that he won't support it inside the tax bill but he would feel very comfortable supporting it in another bill. He would however, if out voted, support it on the floor with the committee.

Mr. Price stated that many times employers have the tendency to cut from forces since that is the most visible method to show budgetary cuts instead of going to more efficient operations. He stated that he would hesitate to make it easier for them to take the easy way out instead of really do the job.

Mr. Marvel moved to include the proposed amending of the Professional Practices Act to be consistent with the Labor Management Relations Act and put into this bill. Mr. Weise seconded the motion. The motion passed with Mr. Bergevin, Mr. Coulter, Mr. Mann and Mr. Price voting against the motion.

Mr. Daykin stated that the Professional Practices Act now is different from the rule governing all other public employees and to put this exception into it would make it consistent with Chapter 288. The previous motion would place this into the tax bill and would apply only to this bill. Mr. Daykin stated that this would carve out an exception in it for this particular situation.

Mr. Chaney stated that he felt that committee had to take the responsibility of putting together a bill that they can live with and can sell to the people back in their districts in order to defeat Question 6.

Mr. Price then stated that they would like to talk about various boards and how they would be affected by the cap.

Mr. Daykin stated that the cap which occurs in this bill is on expenditures from all the funds that receive property taxes or payments from the State Distributive School Fund except funds for debt services. Mr. Daykin stated that he was putting in there that the restrictions imposed by this section do not apply to the fund established by County Fair and Recreation Boards who revenues consist primarily of license tax assigned or appropriated for its use. This specifically puts this board out of the cap. The same thing would be true of specialized boards if they don't get property taxes.

Mr. Dini inquired if this would include hospitals boards. They can levy a tax but they don't. Mr. Daykin stated that if they don't then they are not under it. Mr. Dini inquired if they are still paying on debt services. Mr. Daykin stated that debt service is out from under this. They would have to drop back onto the tax rolls to be under it.

Mr. Dini then inquired about some 318 districts. Mr. Daykin stated that if they levy general property tax then they would be subject to the cap but that it would just hold down their rate of expansion. Mr. Dini stated that he felt it would be kind of foolish to have to have a vote of the people for these small districts to raise their budget a small amount. Mr. Daykin replied that perhaps if a small 318 district such as a mosquito district had to raise their budget it might well be as a result of health and safety problem.

Mr. Mann stated that in that connection he wondered if it would be possible under the health and safety situation could it be conceived that the county commissioners could say that there was not enough money in perhaps the aid to indigent fund or mental health and because that is health and welfare they could exempt it from the cap. Mr. Daykin stated that he did not believe it could. The exemption is to the extent necessary to meet situations not reasonably foreseeable in which there is a threat to life or property.

Mr. Weise inquired whether there would be any problems with districts that are user fee supported but occasionally receive some general fund monies. Mr. Daykin stated that this speaks in terms of funds and if they structure their funds properly they would insulate their user fees from the cap and the cap would apply to the money they get from the county only. This would be legitimate.

Mr. Daykin stated that Howard Barrett came in and explained that what his problem is with the limit on the state budget and that is that they are figuring the population from July 1, 1975 to the year before the biennium that he has to budget for. That means he is always short, because he will be allowed to apply that percentage of increase to his budget for the biennium that began July 1, 1975 but the increase is measured from July 1, 1975 to the year before he is budgeting for. This gets less and less

important the farther down the road; but right now on the first budget that he has to do it would make a fair size difference because his population would be measured from July 1, 1975 to July 1, 1980 - 5 years; but he is budgeting for 3 bienniums later which is 6 years. Mr. Barrett's proposal was to say to measure population from July 1, 1974 which would give the same time as was in the budget.

Mr. Marvel moved to include this in the draft of the bill and Mr. Rusk seconded the motion. The motion passed unanimously.

Mr. Price inquired of Mr. Daykin if there would be problems as far as the mechanics of putting the removal of sales tax on food into this bill. Mr. Daykin stated that he would do the same thing as was done to SB 204. He stated that it would not be difficult but that it would take a little time.

Mr. Bergevin stated that he felt that they should all be included in the bill and that it would be better to do it now then to amend it later.

The committee discussed putting food tax in the bill. It was pointed out that in the finally dealing with the Senate over the two packages it would probably be better if it was included.

Mr. Bergevin moved that the committee have the bill include the property tax relief, food sales tax removal and the cap. Mr. Tanner seconded the motion. The motion passed unanimously.

Mr. Tanner stated that he would have a report available for the next meeting, to be held the next day at 5:00, on the definition of foods to be exempt from sales tax.

Mr. Miles stated that he had taken some language out of the existing trigger that is in this current biennium on the school fund that triggers additional funds to the school district. In looking at the committee's trigger, the way it works, is that they anticipate that gaming and sales taxes in the State will increase 11% next year. The trigger works if it goes 12% or greater and is based on gaming and sales taxes. The trigger is additional monies to the school fund which is tied to assessed valuations. These are two separate things. The school fund, in addition to having state general fund dollars in it has federal slot tax and revenue sharing dollars. These are all uncontrollable revenues and so as a point of conservatism, Mr. Miles gave Mr. Daykin some language which the committee might want to consider. What it does is require the Board of Examiners, who are the ones who actually make the trigger work, to take one final look a year from now as to what the fund availability is in the school fund to make sure that they are not triggering funds greater then what is available and thus require the next legislature to come back in and make a supplemental appropriation.

Mr. Weise inquired whether this was 12% on either or both or what. Mr. Miles explained that they take the first 3/4 of next year of sales and gaming, assuming that the food tax comes off. Mr. Daykin stated that it was the net increase and it is the combination which governs. Mr. Miles stated that it is a graduated trigger depending on how much over the amount there is. It could take the 50¢ all the way down to 32¢.

Mr. Daykin stated that the language in the bill would say to stop at whatever level the Distributive School Fund would actually have the money to go.

Mr. Mann stated that his concern would be to eliminate politics out of this thing and make sure that Board of Examiners do not have a choice. If the money is there the trigger would go. Mr. Daykin stated that the only circumstance under which they could exercise a choice is if in fact, after examining the factors, to stop at the farthest point they could go with the money actually available.

After briefly discussing meeting with the Senate at a later date, after this bill has been developed, Chairman Price adjourned the meeting.

Respectfully submitted,

*Sandra Gagnier*  
Sandra Gagnier  
Assembly Attache



Exhibit A

CLARK COUNTY LIBRARY DISTRICT, GROWTH & DEVELOPMENT  
1965-1979

1965-66							Organized outside cities and other library districts by petition
1966-67	127	182					First budget - \$127,182, .050 tax rate.
1967	186	562					Tax rate - .050; opened Tropicana Branch, first County storefront library
1968	203	716					Tax rate - .0659; merged with Education District #1, Overton Branch
1969	279	561					Tax rate - .0759; opened branches in Indian Springs, Goodsprings, Searchlight, Blue Diamond
1970	319	783					Building Flamingo Headquarters with \$1.3 million Fleishman Grant
1971	375	203					Opened Flamingo Headquarters; present Director hired by District
1972	441,061		137,000				Merged City libraries, received 137,000 by contract for six months
1973	522,579			353,048			Opened West Las Vegas Branch
1974	595,465			389,866			Added four-county regional services by State & Federal Grants-\$141,000
1975	670,609			444,589	141,000		Contracted with UNLV for operating joint circulation control system
1976	756,662			463,250			Opened Sunrise Library with Revenue Sharing Grant- \$37,000 from Clark County
1977	837,718			483,312			Contract with Clark County Community College for joint circulation control system
1978	1,144,836				517,730		Building with City funding the Charleston Heights Library and Arts Center
1979	1,348,829					661,476	Open new Charleston Hts. Branch

	TOTAL PATRONS ON FILE	ADDED LAST WEEK	TOTAL TITLES ON FILE	ADDED LAST WEEK	TOTAL ITEMS ON FILE	ADDED LAST WEEK
1/2/78	110,417	399	220,569	555	355,176	943
1/9/78	110,759	342	221,674	1,105	356,242	1,066
1/16/78	111,243	484	222,229	555	358,025	1,783
1/23/78	111,677	434	223,332	1,103	359,395	1,370
1/30/78	112,335	658	224,106	774	360,469	1,074
2/6/78	113,038	703	224,842	736	361,915	1,446
2/13/78	113,449	411	225,401	559	363,184	1,269
2/20/78	113,675	226	226,197	796	364,316	1,132
2/27/78	113,901	226	226,994	797	365,449	1,132
3/6/78	114,101	200	227,703	709	367,516	2,067
3/13/78	115,022	921	229,028	1,325	369,351	1,835
3/20/78	116,735	1,713	229,708	680	371,408	2,057
3/27/78	117,782	1,047	231,346	1,638	373,787	2,379
4/3/78	118,461	679	232,280	934	375,895	2,108
4/10/78	119,082	621	233,475	1,195	377,788	1,893
4/17/78	119,498	416	234,945	1,470	379,507	1,719
4/24/78	120,197	699	236,185	1,240	381,469	1,962
5/1/78	120,781	584	237,663	1,478	383,754	2,285
5/8/78	121,315	534	239,154	1,491	385,707	1,953
5/15/78	121,883	568	240,099	945	388,604	2,897
5/22/78	122,259	376	240,320	221	389,927	1,323
5/29/78	122,363	104	240,850	530	391,004	1,077
6/5/78	122,752	389	241,292	442	391,675	671
6/12/78	123,677	925	242,492	1,200	393,465	1,790
6/19/78	124,237	560	243,153	661	394,859	1,394
6/26/78	124,805	568	244,208	1,055	397,040	2,181
7/3/78	125,145	340	245,411	1,203	399,062	2,022
7/10/78	125,469	324	245,050	- 361	400,256	1,194
7/17/78	126,050	581	245,886	836	401,886	1,630
7/24/78	126,574	524	242,936	-2,950	403,899	2,013
7/31/78	127,018	444	245,077	2,141	405,771	1,872
8/7/78	127,507	489	245,900	823	407,290	1,519
8/14/78	127,964	457	247,056	1,156	409,631	2,341
8/21/78	128,400	436	248,091	1,035	410,652	1,021
8/28/78	128,773	373	248,983	892	411,558	906
9/4/78	129,218	445	249,439	456	412,285	727
9/11/78	129,694	476	250,249	810	413,515	1,230
9/18/78	130,313	619	252,049	1,800	414,900	1,385
9/25/78	130,996	683	253,192	1,143	416,035	1,135
10/2/78	131,605	609	254,017	825	417,751	1,716
10/9/78	132,291	686	255,456	1,439	419,013	1,262
10/16/78	132,912	621	256,059	603	419,951	938
10/23/78	133,455	543	256,651	592	421,133	1,132
10/30/78	133,883	428	257,092	441	421,939	806
11/6/78	134,362	479	257,601	509	422,972	1,033
11/13/78	134,971	609	258,502	901	424,162	1,190
11/20/78	135,897	926	259,961	1,459	425,995	1,833
11/27/78	136,222	325	260,248	287	427,366	1,371
12/4/78	136,437	215	260,954	706	428,354	988
12/11/78	137,096	659	261,751	797	429,269	915
12/18/78	137,605	509	262,814	1,063	430,397	1,128
12/25/78	137,962	357	263,861	1,047	431,415	1,018

1978  
NEW  
USERS

27,545  
530 average  
per week.

43,292

76,239

EXHIBIT A

## CCL Clark County Library

CIRCULATION	CIRCULATION CLASSES	CATEGORY
3,306	Undefined	( 0)
1	89001 - Alamo	( 1)
6	89003 - Beatty	( 3)
15	89004 - Blue Diamond	( 4)
88	89005 - Boulder City	( 5)
12	89008 - Caliente	( 8)
4	89009 - Carp	( 9)
6	89010 - Dyer	( 10)
12	89012 - Elgin	( 12)
23	89013 - Goldfield	( 13)
329	89015 - Henderson	( 15)
12	89017 - Hiko	( 17)
34	89018 - Indian Springs	( 18)
72	89019 - Jean, Goodsprings	( 19)
15	89020 - Lathrop Wells	( 20)
4	89021 - Logandale	( 21)
4	89022 - Manhattan	( 22)
8	89023 - Mercury	( 23)
7	89024 - Mesquite	( 24)
23	89025 - Moapa	( 25)
279	89030 - North Las Vegas	( 30)
26	89040 - Overton	( 40)
72	89041 - Pahrump	( 41)
2	89042 - Panaca	( 42)
14	89043 - Pioche	( 43)
30	89044 - Pittman	( 44)
20	89045 - Round Mountain	( 45)
3	89047 - Silver Peak	( 47)
33	89049 - Tonopah	( 49)
21	ILL-Boulder	( 80)
9	ILL-Henderson	( 81)
10	ILL-North Las Vegas	( 82)
4	ILL-Nellis AFB	( 83)
2	ILL-Community College	( 84)
1	ILL-ERDA	( 85)
5	ILL-Clark County School Dist.	( 87)
1	ILL-UNLV,UNR	( 88)
1,889	89101 - Downtown Las Vegas	( 101)
2,211	89102 - West Sahara - Garside	( 102)
982	89103 - West Tropicana	( 103)
1,983	89104 - Huntridge	( 104)
440	89105 - Old Zip for 89104	( 105)
503	89106 - WLV - Bonanza	( 106)
1,112	89107 - Decatur	( 107)
456	89108 - Smoke Ranch	( 108)
12,631	89109 - Central Paradise Valle	( 109)
736	89110 - Nellis, Sunrise	( 110)
5	89111 - Airport	( 111)
131	89112 - East Las Vegas PO	( 112)

2/1/79

PATRON CIRCULATION STATISTICS

CCL Clark County Library

Exhibit A

EXHIBIT A

CIRCULATION	CIRCULATION CLASSES	CATEGORY
70	89114 - Main Post Office	( 114)
389	89117 - South Rainbow	( 117)
223	89118 - Southwest Valley	( 118)
2,978	89119 - West Paradise	( 119)
1,902	89120 - East Paradise	( 120)
8,469	89121 - East Flamingo	( 121)
1,026	89122 - East Las Vegas	( 122)
280	89128 - North Rainbow	( 128)
13		( 129)
4	89130	( 130)
6	ILL-Douglas County	( 131)
1	ILL-Churchill County	( 132)
12	ILL-Elko-Eureka-Lander County	( 133)
3	ILL-Humboldt County	( 134)
1	ILL-Lyon County	( 135)
6	ILL-Ormsby County	( 137)
3	ILL-Washoe County	( 139)
1	ILL-White Pine County	( 140)
3	ILL-Nevada State Library	( 141)
2	ILL-Lassen County, California	( 142)
1	89154 - UNLV	( 154)
1	ILL-Lincoln County	( 160)
14	ILL-Nye County	( 161)
21	CCLD Patrons	( 171)
5	California Patrons	( 174)
2	Other Western States	( 176)
10	Eastern States	( 177)
39	Nellis AFB	( 191)
1	Beatty Library	( 203)
8	Caliente Library	( 204)
27	Pahrump Library	( 210)
2	LRC Students	( 250)
2		( 301)
11		( 323)
11		( 328)
1		( 343)
95	Student	( 511)
8	Staff	( 513)
2	Teaching asst/Graduate asst	( 514)
1		( 700)
16		( 919)
4		(1007)
5		(1221)

2/1/79

RECIPROCAL BORROWING STATISTICS

CCL Clark County Library

CIRCULATION	CIRCULATION CLASSES	CATEGORY
30	Undefined	( 0)
930	UNLV Patrons	( 170)
65	CCCC Patrons	( 172)

## CCL Clark County Library

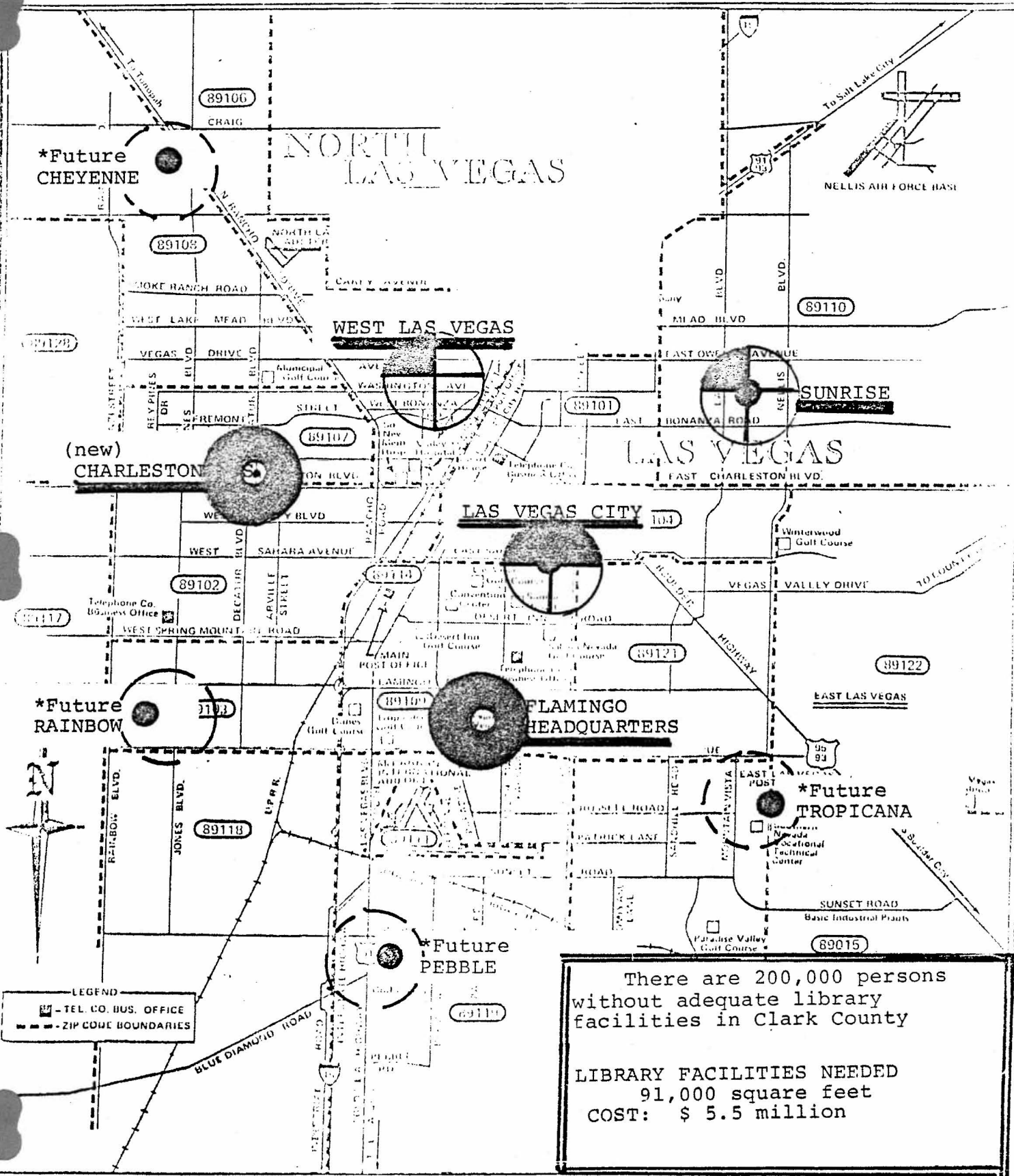
EXHIBIT A

CIRCULATION	CIRCULATION CLASSES	CATEGORY
820	Undefined	( 0)
5,927	Adult Fiction	( 1)
3,567	Mysteries	( 2)
346	Westerns	( 3)
591	Science fiction	( 4)
1,743	Recordings	( 5)
118	Cassettes	( 6)
104	Art Prints	( 7)
2,328	Periodicals	( 8)
2	Films	( 9)
136	Young Adult Paperbacks	( 11)
7	Reference	( 12)
79	Municipal Documents	( 13)
3,429	Paperbacks	( 14)
1	Federal Documents	( 15)
1,498	Juvenile Fiction	( 17)
3,696	Juvenile non-fiction	( 18)
3,967	Easy books	( 19)
105	Juvenile sound recordings	( 20)
112	Realia (games, models, etc.)	( 22)
538	Juvenile paperbacks	( 24)
2	Multi-media	( 26)
27	Juvenile reference	( 27)
230	A	( 28)
1,262	B-BD	( 29)
1	BF	( 30)
3	BL-BX	( 32)
145	C-CT	( 33)
1,071	D	( 34)
2	DL-DR	( 41)
643	E1-76	( 45)
1	E184-185	( 48)
2	E186-9999	( 49)
649	F1-835	( 50)
1	F1000-9999	( 53)
829	G-GF	( 54)
2	GN-GT	( 55)
3	GV	( 56)
1,826	H	( 57)
1	HB-HJ	( 59)
3	HM-HX	( 60)
106	J	( 61)
203	K	( 62)
144	L-LA	( 63)
3	LB	( 64)
283	M	( 67)
1,098	N	( 68)
1,888	P	( 69)
1	PN	( 74)

CIRCULATION	CIRCULATION CLASSES	CATEGOR
1	PQ1-3999	( 75)
3	PS	( 78)
5	PZ	( 80)
852	Q	( 81)
1	QE	( 85)
967	R-RS	( 90)
742	S-SK	( 93)
1,957	T-TT	( 94)
1	TX	( 95)
166	U-V	( 96)
46	Z	( 97)
13	Nevada	( 99)
44,297	*** Sum of items circulated ***	

6.

**LAS VEGAS, NORTH LAS VEGAS & VICINITY**  
 PRINCIPAL STREETS AND HIGHWAYS



This information was published by Fort Wayne Public Library from the budgets of 1977\*(1976-77) Budget Year. It is the latest survey of libraries of the U. S. and Canada which serves populations of 100,000 or more in six states. Las Vegas-Clark County Library District and Reno-Washoe County were not included in the survey.

<u>NAME</u>	<u>Per Capita Support</u>	<u>Population Base</u>
Clark Co. Library Dist.	3.92	320,000
Current Budget 1978-79	*4.83	*380,000
		(1978-79)

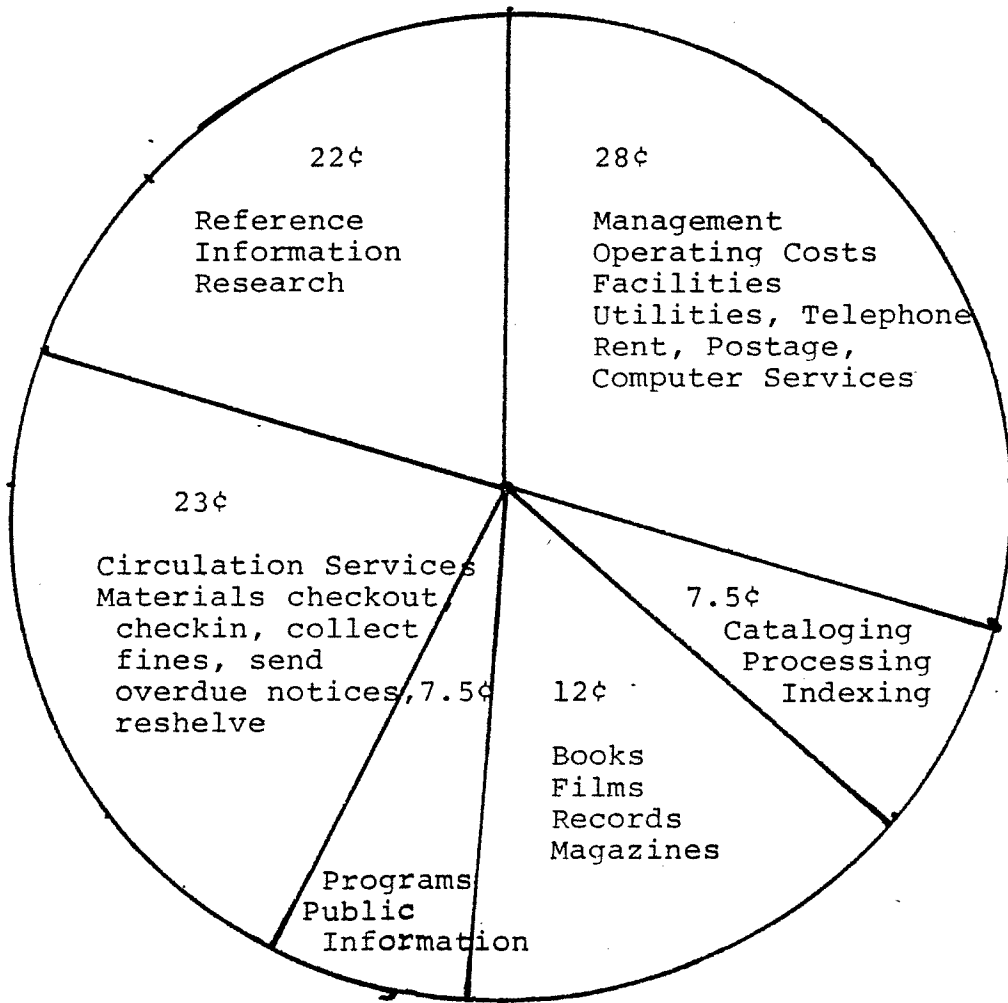
\*\* The figures are 2 or 3 years old and most should be for today's rates.

Akron, OH.	7.10	334,122
Anaheim, CA	8.69	196,382
Austin, TX	8.97	366,500
Belmont, CA	12.10	231,050
Berkley, CA	13.79	116,716
Cambridge, MA	10.36	106,000
Columbus, OH	6.97	937,000
Des Moines, IA	6.70	199,000
Etobicoke, Ont.	13.47	293,461
Flint, MI	12.05	193,317
Ft. Wayne, IN	10.94	280,455
Ft. Worth, TX	5.47	441,291
Glendale, CA	11.84	140,543
Grand Rapids, MI	8.37	197,649
Hamilton, ONT.	13.72	312,162
Hayward, CA	10.69	365,000
Independence, MO	7.77	422,833
Jackson, MS	4.68	378,535
Kansas City, MO	7.90	370,773
London, ONT.	12.67	247,065
Long Beach, CA	12.61	340,900
Madison, WI	11.30	197,000
Merrillville, IN	10.82	183,742
Mississauga, ONT	13.00	260,000
Newark, NJ	8.77	382,000
Orlando, FL	5.76	559,423
Pasadena, CA	21.36	107,800
Phoenix, AZ	6.79	676,900
Pittsburgh, PA	3.81	520,117
Portland, OR	6.36	556,667
Providence, RI	4.46	179,116
Reno, NV	5.64	160,000
Richmond, VA	5.24	249,431
St. Louis, MO	7.81	547,000
St. Paul, MN	8.07	308,000
San Jose, CA	5.26	575,000
Santa Clara Co. CA	13.54	301,050
Seattle, WA	12.19	503,500
Seattle King Co., WA	6.76	598,300
Springfield, MA	12.17	168,785
Springfield, VA	8.58	589,200
Stockton, CA	8.52	269,750
Tacoma, WA	11.58	156,500
Toledo, OH	8.56	484,300
Victoria, B. C.	12.04	164,726
Whippany, NJ	6.03	229,780

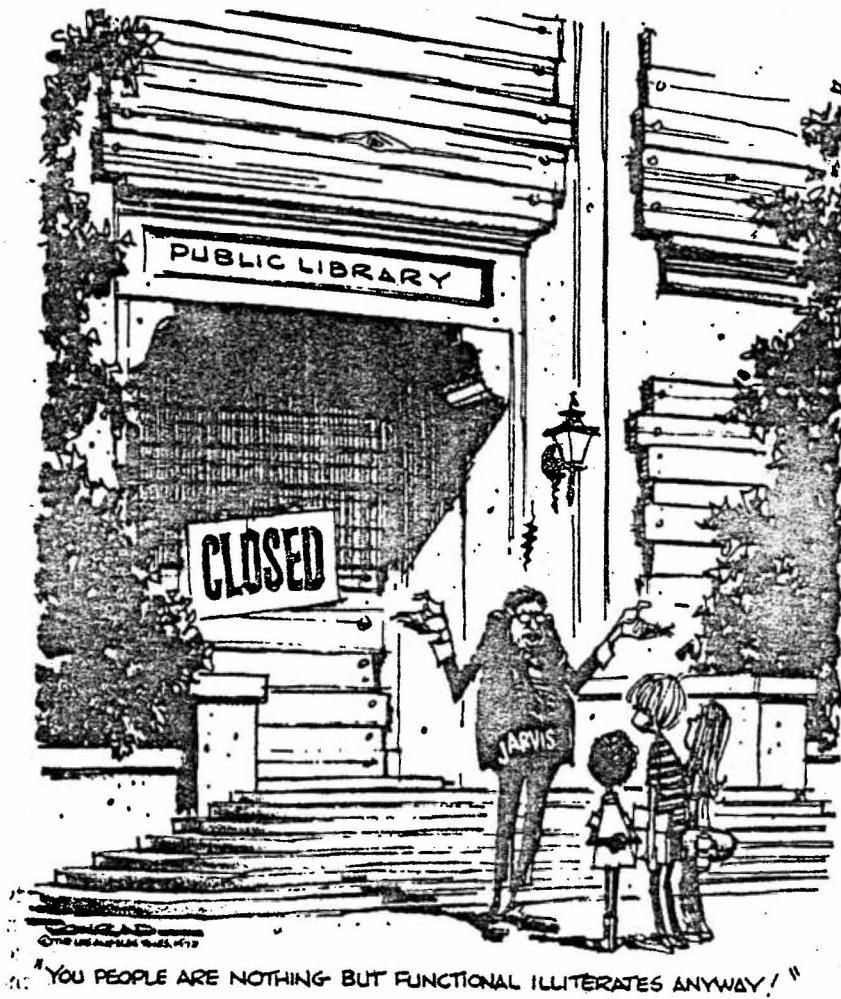


CLARK COUNTY LIBRARY DISTRICT

What the library dollar buys



91



If we are to have an educated and informed population we need a strong and open library system supported by a committed administration.

We cannot call for a revival of quality education in America and close our libraries.

We cannot ask our children to learn to read and take away their books.

Jimmy Carter

ASSEMBLY TAXATION COMMITTEE  
March 27, 1979

I would like to express my thanks for the opportunity to appear before you. All of us in libraries throughout Nevada appreciate your continued interest and support.

I have been asked to describe to you how Clark County Library District and the other regional resource centers participate in the statewide library community. These libraries serve a statewide clientele.

Throughout Nevada, libraries are serving patrons who do not reside within their political boundaries; Clark County Library District is no exception. Although funding for libraries is locally mandated, library users simply do not recognize political boundaries. They cross streets or county lines to obtain the information which they need or desire. Recognizing this, all the libraries in Nevada participate in reciprocal borrowing agreements and interlibrary loan programs. Reciprocal borrowing means that Washoe County library users are welcome to use the Clark County library and Las Vegas library patrons may borrow books in Elko.

Interlibrary loan services allow the libraries in our state to borrow requested information from one another. The person who wants a particular book or more information on a specific subject may ask his library to borrow this information from another public library, a university or school library or even from a library in another state. Last year interlibrary loan services allowed public and academic libraries in Nevada to borrow 15,259 items which were requested by Nevada's residents.

During the first two months of this year, Clark County Library District checked out 3957 items to persons who did not live within its taxing district. In January alone, North Las Vegas residents used the Flamingo library to check out 279 items; Decatur, 138; Las Vegas, 183; Sunrise, 47 and West Las Vegas, 182 items. These were people who walked into one of the Clark County libraries; beyond that, the interlibrary loan service distributed 446 items to Nevada residents in January and February and the bookmobiles in Nye, Esmeralda and Lincoln Counties distributed an additional 6613 items.

Together with Washoe County Library and Elko County Library, Clark County Library has been designated a regional resource center. Because of this designation, these libraries receive federal and state library development funds to administer interlibrary loan, film cooperative services, courier and bookmobile programs. In each region, smaller libraries may turn to their regional resource centers for back-up information and professional assistance.

Since 1973-74, Clark County Library District has received \$589,539.33 to provide these services and to encourage library development in Nye, Esmeralda and Lincoln Counties. These grants were distributed and monitored by Nevada State Library. In 1979, the grant allocation will be \$48,076 to provide interlibrary loan, courier and film service. Encouraging library development and providing bookmobile service to Nye, Esmeralda and Lincoln Counties will cost an

additional \$89,023. Of these amounts, \$7800 will be used to purchase books specifically requested by patrons who do not reside within the taxing district. These materials will be a direct benefit to the Library District since they will remain after the requests are filled.

Grant funds are provided to pay the salaries of an interlibrary loan clerk, a courier driver and a film technician. The interlibrary loan clerk processes requests from area libraries and the courier driver picks up and delivers materials to metropolitan libraries. TWX charges and mileage for the courier van is also included in the grant. The film technician cleans, repairs and books films from the Nevada Media Co-operative operating from Washoe and Clark County Libraries. Last year the Co-operative allowed Nevada residents to borrow 25,414 films which were viewed by 851,487 Nevadans.

In 1979, Clark County Library District will receive \$89,023 to provide library development programs and bookmobile service to Nye, Esmeralda and Lincoln County residents. Bookmobile service in Nye and Esmeralda Counties will cost \$31,548; bookmobile service to Lincoln County residents will cost \$22,515. These amounts include salaries, maintenance and operation costs, books and supplies. Since July, 1976, these bookmobiles have circulated 96,473 items to residents in the three rural counties.

An additional \$34,960 will provide books-by-mail from Clark County Library District to residents in the three county area, and will provide a toll-free telephone service to channel patron requests. In addition, these funds will allow local librarians to attend in-service training workshops, provide for minimal book budgets for local libraries and summer reading program materials for children in the region. A regional librarian administers these programs, the bookmobile programs and offers professional assistance to local librarians. Under the Regional Library Program, Fish Lake Valley, Silver Peak, Goldfield, Pahrump and Amargosa Valley have established new libraries since 1974. Round Mountain has re-opened its library. Gabbs and Beatty have integrated town and school libraries; Alamo and Panaca High School Libraries have opened to the public.

Each year there are more requests for state and federal library development funds than there are funds available. Each year the three regional resource centers in Elko, Washoe and Clark Counties continue to share their slender resources with a statewide clientele. State-wide long range plans and dependable revenue sources are necessary to support these libraries.

Ann Thompson  
President  
Nevada Library Association

## CLARK COUNTY LIBRARY 1979 REGIONAL GRANTS

## Interlibrary Loan: Requested Material Exchanged with Other Libraries

Clerk	\$12,564
TWX charges	1,644
Books	7,800

## Courier Service; Pick up and Deliver Materials to Metropolitan Libraries

Driver	7,123
Mileage	3,023

## Film Co-operative: Films Loaned to Southern Nevada Residents

Film Technician	9,987
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Fringe Benefits	5,935
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Lincoln County Bookmobile Service	22,515
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Nye & Esmeralda County Bookmobile	31,548
-----------------------------------	--------

Nye, Esmeralda, Lincoln Library Development includes:	34,460
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Books	3,900
Workshops	5,148
Toll-free telephone	2,670
Books-by-Mail postage	700
Regional librarian salary & benefits	17,000
Summer reading program	780

GOVERNOR'S CONFERENCE ON NEVADA'S  
LIBRARY AND INFORMATION NEEDS

Exhibit B

Southern Regional  
Discussion Paper

9

THE NEEDS OF SMALL LIBRARIES

The smallest libraries in the Southern Region are the six independent facilities in Nye County, the three libraries funded by Esmeralda County, and the Lincoln County Libraries which offer service from the headquarters in Pioche, a branch in Caliente and the high schools in Alamo and Panaca.

Funds and space in all of these facilities are inadequate. Hours and room for book collections and programming activities, such as craft projects and movies, are limited. As an example, the Goldfield Library in Esmeralda County shares space in the Court House with the janitor. The Fish Lake Valley Library offers service from a room in the community center and the Silver Peak Library is housed in a trailer beside the community center. The Round Mountain Library in Nye County has approximately 198 square feet for library service in a small house. Budget restrictions allow Esmeralda County Library and Round Mountain Library to open only four hours per week. Volunteers open Amargosa Valley seven hours each week. Despite these limitations, children's story hours have been started in several libraries and have been most successful.

LIMITED SPACE

Material collections are hampered by limited space and lack of funds. A great deal of material in the small library is donated. Often the quality of the donated item is questionable but it is retained because there is no other material that is available on the subject. This can create storage problems in small facilities. These operations have to depend largely on paperbacks to give them the variety necessary to serve the public.

The mileage between libraries makes sharing collections difficult or impossible. Distance also hampers the rotation of collections with larger libraries. Nye County is 18,064 square miles in area; the distance between Pahrump Library in the south to Tonopah Library in the center is 176 miles; to Gabbs Library in the north, 289 miles. Lincoln County is 10,649 square miles in area; Esmeralda County, 3,570 square miles. Library services to the small, rural libraries could be greatly improved by the addition of an efficient courier service to exchange books.

Even with a courier service, however, exchanges between the small libraries are hampered because most of the small libraries have no catalog of their book collections. These facilities cannot afford to install computers for material searches. Searches for needed books take a great deal more time than the staff can afford.

#### NO PROFESSIONAL LIBRARIANS

Limited budgets do not permit the hiring of knowledgeable library personnel. There are no professional librarians employed in Nye, Esmeralda and Lincoln counties. The libraries must depend on non-professionals and volunteers; and although the small libraries would not be in existence without this dedication, it does hamper continuity in the organization of the libraries, the arrangement of materials, and it also limits professional services available, such as information searches.

The small independent library is becoming more useful to the community by cooperative efforts with the school. For example, the Nye County School District subsidizes the Gabbs, Beatty and Amargosa libraries on a per capita basis for their services to the schools. However, this does not solve the problem of the number of hours during which the libraries can provide service to the public. In Pahrump the elementary school collection was housed in the community library for the summer. In exchange, the books were processed and cataloged for the school which has no librarian.

#### MONEY PROBLEMS

Most problems obviously stem from the lack of monies available. Budgets range from \$500 for each of the Esmeralda County libraries to \$14,302 for the Lincoln County Library which offers service from four outlets. In Nye county, Round Mountain receives \$1200; Amargosa, \$2625; Beatty, \$8839; Pahrump, \$10,000 and Gabb Community Library receives \$2280 as well as salary for personnel. Figures for Tonopah Library are not available.

Budget restrictions are most noticeable in the independent facilities which must submit individual budgets each year to county commissioners. Budgets are not constant and can be drastically reduced from year to year. Some are fortunate to be the recipients of private grants and donations and the backing of a Friends of the Library group with its fund raising projects. A county library system, a larger organization with more influence, might be the solution to this problem.

With the emphasis on tax reforms becoming more prevalent in the coming elections, libraries--whether large or small--may suffer budget cuts. If we are forced to continue with the independent community library system, an efficient organization is of the utmost importance. Local support in the form of interested citizens' groups and political entities, such as town boards, are essential to the success and longevity of the small library. In some cases where it is difficult to generate local interest in funding libraries, it is also difficult to convince county commissioners that there is a need in the communities for library services and that the provision of sufficient funds for libraries is essential.

Doris Shirky, Chairman  
Pahrump Library Advisory Board

Regional Resource Center-Elko County Library-Region I  
Impact and Implications of State and Federal Grant Monies  
March 27, 1979

The state of Nevada is divided into three geographic regions for the purpose of providing quality library service to every citizen of the state. The regional concept was formulated to facilitate this need for the effective distribution of information, and other library services over such a large geographic area.

Region I covering the northeastern section of the state, is operated by the Elko County Library; Region II covering the western section of the state, is operated by the Washoe County Library; Region III covering the southern section of the state, is operated by the Clark County Library District.

Region I is composed of the Elko-Lander-Eureka System, with the latter two counties receiving services through a contractual agreement with Elko County, the Humboldt County Library and the White Pine County Library. In addition to the county systems, Region I also includes Northern Nevada Community College, Nevada Youth Training Center, and the public school system, although the latter is not actively participating at this time.

The five counties in the region render the following services on a cooperative basis: 1.) Interlibrary loan service(ILL), 2.) Reference services, 3.) Children's services, and 4.) Bookmobile services.

In 1971, the Elko County Library Director and Board of Trustees obtained grant funds for the purpose of constructing a new building. The majority of the funds were received from the Fleischmann Foundation with the other one-third of the total funding coming from



During the 1975 Legislative session, AB 247, initiated by Governor O'Callaghan, was approved to set into motion the three regional bookmobile programs. The bookmobiles were purchased for the express purpose of providing library service to the rural areas of the state. AB 247 also provided operating money for the first year, as well as a collection development grant for juvenile materials. Since the provisions of AB 247 have terminated, ongoing bookmobile operations have been supported by ~~state and/or~~ federal grant monies. However, this method of funding has encumbered a major portion of available grant monies, almost totally eliminating funds for new and innovative programs. Although badly needed truck and chassis replacements have been generously provided the current legislative session under AB 404, a better and more equitable method of continued funding must be instituted.

In an effort to reach every potential library user in the northeast region, a variety of programs and services have been instituted to fulfill the concept of total library service. The services are offered, as fully as possible, through all service outlets- the headquarters library, six branch libraries, bookmobile and Books-Express (books-by-mail)-of the Elko-Lander-Eureka System. These services include loaning of Audio Visual Equipment, telecopier and TWX privileges, reference services, children's programs, interlibrary loans, films, special materials for the handicapped, and comprehensive rural service coverage.

Region I  
Fact Sheet

Library Development 1978

Volumes Owned

Elko-Lander-Eureka, Humboldt, and White Pine	107,094
Northern Nevada Community College	22,465
Nevada Youth Training Center	7,297

Volumes Circulated

Elko-Lander-Eureka System	205,630
Humboldt System	78,339
White Pine System	41,731
Northern Nevada Community College	4,765
Nevada Youth Training Center	7,442

Interlibrary Loan System 1978

Number of Requests Taken

Elko-Lander-Eureka System	3,197
Humboldt System	290
White Pine System	280
Northern Nevada Community College	106
Nevada Youth Training Center	471

\*\* Fifty Five percent of all Elko-Lander-Eureka System requests taken were filled through our Interlibrary Loan System \*\*

Bookmobile Statistics FY 1977-78

Miles Traveled	40,144
Number of Stops	31
Attendance	6,881
Volumes Circulated	16,114

ASSEMBLY TAXATION COMMITTEE

March 27, 1979

My name is Blanche Zucker. I'm a private citizen. I wish to thank you for your time, which I realize is valuable so I will keep my comments short and to the point. As a resident of Nevada and library user in Clark County, I am deeply concerned about the responses of the citizens of Nevada concerning their library needs and services as expressed in the resolutions formalized during the Governor's Conference on Library and Information needs held this past November in Las Vegas.

The Conference was called by our Governor. It was a citizen's conference asking the Nevada library user and non-user what his library needs and services were. With an outpouring of comments during town-hall type meeting as well as in community dialog meeting, it was apparent that libraries were not meeting some major needs of our citizens. Thirty-eight resolutions were adopted by 103 delegates who were chosen statewide in all walks of life, of all ages and interests, with different ethnic backgrounds. Two-thirds of these delegates were non-library people and only one-third librarians.

I wish to discuss Nevadan's concern with basic library services. With 2,500 citizens completing questionnaires during the pre-Conference months, Nevadans indicated that "a variety of books and more books for all ages and interests" topped the list--was the most important-- of 43 identified library services. They stated in their resolutions that basic library services are concerned with supplying books, magazines and newspapers to all Nevadans according to their need--handicapped, non-English speaking and other ethnic groups. The handicapped, geographically isolated rural populations, the homebound, hospitalized and institutionalized.

Nevadans indicated, also, in no uncertain terms, that their libraries fell "short" in supplying this basic service. The cry was books, books--information. It is not surprising. With a current population of 708,783 (provisional estimates from Bureau of Business and Economic Research, UNR), Nevada Public Libraries house 1,008,131 books, an average of less than one and one-half books per person. According to American Library Association Standards, a minimum of three books per person is required just to give bare services to our communities. The complaint is real as evidenced during public meetings. Some of the comments we heard were:

- dangerously few books--one has to wait five or six weeks for a book--seven to ten people have reserved the book before him
- quantity of technical information insufficient
- need larger selection of books and periodicals
- collection in all libraries in the area weak in research purposes
- library suffers from its newness--but how long can this condition last?
- lack of foreign languages, books and magazines
- need research material--some not available--library had it only when donated by public
- education section dated
- science material lacking
- need more reference material
  - more complete law library
  - more non-fiction material
  - more language books
  - more books on home improvement; business management
  - more books printed on low reading level with adult interest
  - more large print books
  - updated books

- funding needed for more books
- much time wasted when person unable to find information and library is unable to retrieve it from other sources
- very lacking in historical materials
- not enough reference material for student reports
- periodicals not there although indexed
- why will it take until October to acquire a best seller already in bookstores? (statement of July 18)

We are seriously behind in achieving these goals. With the population on the increase in Nevada and in particular in Washoe and Clark Counties, we are facing a serious problem. The deficiencies are glaring. The present funding will not correct the situation.

The citizens of Nevada are asking their representatives to recognize their plea to help increase the number of books and magazines in their libraries by appropriating funds for this purpose. We must start the climb toward reaching the minimum basic book requirements! Without this financial support, it is possible that Nevadans will never realize fulfillment in the area of greatest library need.

Blanche M. Zucker  
Delegate on Nevada's Library  
and Information Needs  
November, 1978