

Committee in session at 7:30 a.m. Senator Floyd R. Lamb was in the Chair.

PRESENT: Senator Floyd R. Lamb, Chairman
Senator James I. Gibson, Vice Chairman
Senator Norman D. Glaser
Senator Thomas R. C. Wilson
Senator Lawrence E. Jacobsen
Senator Clifford E. McCorkle

ABSENT: Senator Eugene V. Echols

OTHERS: Mr. Ronald W. Sparks, Chief Fiscal Analyst
PRESENT: Mr. Eugene Pieretti, Deputy Fiscal Analyst
Mr. Howard Barrett, Budget Director
Chief Justice John Mowbray, Supreme Court
Mr. John DeGraff, Judicial Planning Unit
Mr. Mike Brown, Judicial Planning Unit
Mr. Jack Porter, Director, Nevada State Museum
Mr. William B. Wright, Nevada State Museum
Mr. Joe Guild, Nevada State Museum
Mr. Joe Anderson, State Librarian
Mrs. Rae Clemenson, State Library
Mrs. Martha Gould, State Library
Mr. Ray Smith, State Library
Mr. Fred Gayle, State Archives
Mr. James T. Anderson, State Historical Society
Mr. William V. Wright, State Historical Society
Mr. William Shepherdson, State Historical Society
Mr. Bart Jacka, Department of Motor Vehicles
Mr. Gene Oakley, Nevada Highway Patrol
Colonel Barney Diehl, Chief of Highway Patrol
Mr. John McDonald, Highway Department
Mr. Stan Warren, Nevada Bell
Mr. Art Palmer, Director, Legislative Counsel Bureau
Mr. John Rice, Associated Press
Mr. Cy Ryan, United Press International

SUPREME COURT - Pages 144-162

Senator Lamb stated that since there weren't any more questions on the Administrative Office of the Supreme Court, he would go on to the Budget on Page 153.

Mr. John DeGraff of the Judicial Planning Unit said the judicial education for the past four years has been paid for by an assessment to the cities and counties. Mr. DeGraff said they are proposing that the State fund the judicial education program and extend the program to all judges in the State and not just Justices of the Peace.

Senator Jacobsen asked if this was mandatory or voluntary. Mr. DeGraff said the judicial education program couldn't afford to make it mandatory for every judge in the State. If they all went, the cost would be extremely high. Mr. DeGraff said they have it budgeted so that every district judge can attend the judicial college for a basic course at least once during their six-year term.

Senator Lamb asked why all this money is General Fund money? Mr. DeGraff replied that they are looking at that to provide some financial relief to the cities and counties. If the legislature felt it would be better to continue receiving some of the funding for Justices of the Peace, Municipal Court judges, and Supreme Court Justices' education from the cities and counties, that would be fine.

Senator Lamb stated that since they work in those counties, wouldn't it work better if they had some involvement in this? Justice Mowbray said he thought it would work; he said he is all for local government. Justice Mowbray said the education programs have done a great amount of good for the overall judicial system.

He said that a certain number of Justices of the Peace have come to him and told him how valuable the training course has been. They have a court book they have just finished preparing. He said he thought this money was well spent. He said a lot of these entities wouldn't be able to send their Justices of the Peace to these schools to get this education.

Senator Glaser asked if there was any tuition charge for the course. Mr. DeGraff said they have no tuition; they have some expenses but no tuition. Senator Glaser then asked how many people have gone through the course from Nevada. Mr. DeGraff said from 50-60 judges each session, 110 per year.

Senator Lamb asked Mr. Brown if the judicial education budget is in the unified court system budget. Mr. Brown replied that it was not. The narrative was in error.

Senator Jacobsen said that it was difficult for him to determine, with no backup material, how much was spent for travel or for meals. It seems to him that is it awfully high. Mr. Brown said he gave Mr. Sparks a breakdown on the budget.

Senator Lamb said it was their job to get this budget prepared properly.

Judicial Planning - Page 154

Mr. Mike Brown that the Judicial Planning is a 100 percent federal grant received from Law Enforcement Assistance Agency which supports the judicial council in Nevada.

Senator Lamb asked if they had any indication if the Law Enforcement Assistance Agency funding will be able to continue. Mr. Brown said Senator Kennedy had a bill in to make a massive change. Mr. Brown said they do not know what the final outcome will be. However, all indications are that the \$50,000 will be there next year. Mr. DeGraff said the way the bill is drafted, and the indications they have from Washington, are that the courts portion of Law Enforcement Assistance Agency will be expanded, if anything.

Senator Wilson asked for some kind of a functional description of what this program does and what the money is used for. Mr. Brown said this judicial planning committee is responsible for the long-range and short-range planning for the courts. The Supreme Court has recently reorganized the judicial planning council into a Statewide judicial council.

Senator Wilson asked again, how often they meet and what has been their work product. Mr. DeGraff said the order creating the judicial council was filed in January, 1979. There had been a judicial planning council prior to that which had several different task forces such as uniform traffic citation. Justice Mowbray said that group has been disbanded.

Senator McCorkle asked Chief Justice Mowbray if they needed the program. Justice Mowbray replied that he thought the judicial council will be a good program. But he wants to keep a lid on this money.

Senator Gibson said it appeared that they have transferred the positions to the Judges' Association to get them under the General Fund. Mr. Brown said that was correct. Mr. Brown said that was an anticipation of the council being more active. There should be more regional meetings, they should get more work done. If they get more work done there will be more costs incurred. Senator Gibson said this is a program that is funded with federal funds and that they have found that the State ends up paying for them. This is what appears that they are doing here. What are the other expenses? Mr. Brown said the Out-of-State Travel has been and will continue to be with the Planner attending a

National Conference of the Judicial Planners. The last one was in San Francisco, the next one will be in New Orleans. If the council works as anticipated, one of the judges from the council will attend a conference also.

Senator Gibson asked what the Other Contract Service was. Mr. Brown said that in the past council, certain work on the judicial information system was a study performed by an outside group. Other research materials, for example, were a personnel study or personnel assistance from the National Center of State Courts.

Senator Gibson asked what the two planners do. Mr. Brown said they dig into the files and try to grasp what the caseloads in the courts are. The other position is a secretary and advisor.

Senator Gibson asked about Equipment. Mr. Brown said it was an expenditure to put in panels or dividers to meet their office space problems.

Senator Glaser stated he would like to see the planner put back into the federal budget.

District Judges' Salaries - Page 156

Mr. Ron Sparks asked for a breakdown on retirement. Mr. Sparks said that not all judges participate in the retirement system, and therefore the retirement costs are overprojected.

District Judges' Widows' Pensions

No questions.

District Judges' Travel - Page 159

Senator Lamb said this budget increased 26 percent. Mr. Brown replied that the increase is 10 percent over this year's Work Program.

Retired Judge/Justice Duty Fund - Page 161

Senator Lamb asked about the In-State Travel increase from \$184 to \$10,000. Mr. Brown explained that last year they had one judge, now they have added Judge Gregory. Judge Gregory will be doing a certain amount of work in the small areas as Marshall is tied up in Clark County. Senator Lamb asked if, when they retire, does that mean that some other judge does less work. Justice Mowbray said all the rural county judges have been very cooperative in sitting in the metropolitan areas for one or two weeks a year.

Justice Mowbray said they added Judge Gregory on January 15. When Judge McKibben goes down to Clark County, Judge Gregory will go to Gardnerville to hear probates or whatever is necessary. He will also assist the rural judges in that area. They are reimbursed on a per diem basis on the days they sit on the court, plus their travel.

Senator Gibson asked if they get paid this per diem on top of their retirement. Mr. Brown replied yes. Senator Gibson wanted to know who controls this. Justice Mowbray said he is going to control it. Senator Gibson said you have a judge from here going to Las Vegas and you are paying him; then you have a judge going to Gardnerville and you are paying him. Senator Gibson said he can see where you are paying twice for judges.

Senator Lamb asked if the judges asked Justice Mowbray for permission before they go anywhere. Justice Mowbray replied yes. Justice Mowbray stated he requires an order before they can be reimbursed for their travel or per diem.

Judicial Commission - Page 162

Mr. DeGraff said this budget is not part of the Supreme Court. It is not subject to control of the Supreme Court. Mr. DeGraff said there is a case in Reno in which the District Judge has ruled that the jurisdiction of the Judicial Discipline Commission over the justices of the peace and municipal court judges is unconstitutional. If the Supreme Court rules that the jurisdiction extended to justices of the peace and municipal judges is in fact unconstitutional, we will not probably need the full amount of this budget.

Board of Pardons - Page 794

Mr. Brown said the Board of Pardons is to equalize the salaries of all of the justices.

Unified Court System - Page 795

Mr. Brown had some changes in this part of the budget. (See Attachment A.) Mr. Brown explained that the revision highlights the amount that is put into the budget. The report from the task force, the old council, was not done until after the submission of the budget. So we put in an estimated amount, which we are now reversing. Mr. Brown said it comes out the same but it is broken up differently. The task force recommended consideration of jury and witness fees and judicial education which is in another budget. Consideration for paying salaries of justices of the peace, municipal court judges from the State General Fund, and information systems, so that we can, in the next couple of years, attempt to get some sort of idea of the magnitude of the court system.

Senator Wilson said he did not understand what "Juris" was. Senator Lamb asked Mr. Brown if he could answer the question. Mr. Brown said he could answer in general terms, or he could provide the committee with a study that was done for them. It is very thick, but I can make copies for you.

In general terms the judiciary information system will mechanize the docketing, the calendaring, the accounting transactions that come across the desk. It will provide a mechanized means for generating answers for public information requests. It will fit in with the Clark County efforts that have been started and some degree in Washoe County. It will replace manual methods in larger courts. It will provide a reporting format from the actual working documents, so there is no need for additional reports on behalf of courts to record statistical information.

Senator Lamb asked if it was mandated that the State pick up salaries for the municipal justices of the peace and the municipal judges, or is it just being proposed. Mr. Brown said it was the result of an interim legislative subcommittee study.

S.B. 144 - Reproduction of Nevada Reports

Senator Gibson stated that the Committee's suggestion is that it should be handled by the courts.

Mr. Art Palmer, of the Legislative Counsel Bureau, said the bill is a request for the re-printing of certain issues of the Nevada Reports which were in short supply. The reason the Legislative Counsel Bureau is involved in this is that those volumes are housed in the Warehouse of the LCB, and they act as the agents in selling them for the Supreme Court. He stated that as the Committee may recall, the amount of money requested was \$75,000; and they have had a recent updated bid for \$68,294, to accomplish the reprinting of these volumes.

Senator Gibson commented that there has been discussion on whether or not this should be under the court system, because the Legislative Counsel Bureau has nothing to do with the Nevada Reports.

Senator Wilson said there was the other question of whether or not to take the Nevada Reports and some related publications, and put them out to bid to a law book publishing company. If the Legislature elects to do that, the question would be whether to include the Nevada Reports and have them printed competitively and sold by private enterprise.

Justice Mowbray said this was a good question and a good thought. It is something that the judicial council could look into. Senator Wilson said they thought they could do a more efficient job in publishing the Nevada Reports, Annotations and Digests if it is done competitively. Justice Mowbray said he could not give a solid answer, but he would be glad to consider it.

Senator Jacobsen asked Mr. Palmer why the bid from the State Printer was so much higher than from private industry. Mr. Palmer said the Printing Office came up with a figure of \$137,000 and private industry of \$68,000. Mr. Palmer said they are authorized to go to private industry if they are lower.

Senator Lamb said he didn't see any reason to be involved in this at all. Mr. Palmer said, that the reason we are involved is because of the remodeling of the capitol building. Mr. Palmer said that in the basement of the capitol, the Secretary of State used to handle the volumes of legislative publications as well as the court publications. Because of leakages into the basement, there was a certain amount of damages; and because of the amount of space that the Counsel Bureau has available, it was suggested that they take all of the volumes out of the basement of the capitol and bring them here. Intermingled with the legislative material was the Nevada Reports. The legislature gave the Counsel Bureau the authority to act as agents for the courts.

Senator Wilson asked Mr. Palmer if it didn't make more sense to go to private enterprise for the publication and sale of the Annotations to the NRS, the Digests, and the Supreme Court Reports. Senator Wilson said it would be cheaper and we would be getting a better job.

STATE MUSEUM - Page 211

Mr. Jack Porter, Director of the Nevada State Museum, William V. Wright, Chairman of the Board of Trustees and Mr. Joe Guild, member of the Board of Trustees, represented the State Museum.

Mr. Porter said there was an anticipated increase of 16 percent. He said they show an overall increase of 2.2 percent this year. He said even though the appropriation of salaries keeps growing each year, where we are experiencing a loss is in the operative staff.

Mr. William B. Wright, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, said that over a period of time they face the problem at the Museum where 85 percent of the budget is on salaries and they have not increased the number of employees in the museum over an eight-year period. They are slowly getting to the point where their operating money is extremely low. They are receiving the capital expenditures for equipment. He stated that they are going to have to have more people in the museum. One-half million people went through the museum last year. Mr. Wright continued that they are operating with the same amount of money. However, figuring inflation into it, over a four year period they are losing 30 percent of their operating money. This is becoming more and more of an acute problem.

Senator Lamb asked how many people are on their board. The reply was: Museum - 9; State Library -5; Archives - None; Historical Society - 7. Senator Lamb then asked whether they have considered consolidation. Mr. Wright stated he understood there was a bill (BDR 33-146) calling for consolidation of the Historical Society,

State Museum, and the Lost City Museum. Mr. Wright said the Nevada State Museum trustees and the Historical Society trustees worked out a plan this past summer. The immediate dollar savings are not there.

In Southern Nevada, they are making provisions for the offices of the Historical Society in the new Southern Nevada Museum. They would operate under the same roof. The warehouses in Northern Nevada would be used jointly; and the material being stored would be available to all agencies within the State.

Senator Wilson asked if BDR 33-146 would cover this warehousing. Mr. Wright said yes, it would.

Museum Capital Improvement - Page 801

Project 79-5 - Rehabilitate Electrical System, Mint Basement, State Museum, Carson City.

This is for replacement of the existing deteriorated wiring system in the basement of the old Mint Building.

Project 79-41 - Storage Warehouse and Well, State Museum Educational/Cultural Complex, Carson City Area

Senator McCorkle asked what this warehouse required that a standard warehouse would not. Mr. Porter explained that there has to be a uniform temperature. Senator McCorkle asked if the location of the warehouse was critical to them. Mr. Porter said no, but that the reason they requested this area was because the land had been allocated by the Bureau of Land Management.

Project 79-43 - Southern Nevada Museum, Las Vegas

Mr. Porter said the operating cost for the new museum will be \$30,172 a year. General building maintenance would be \$43,968. The staff would cost \$65,115. Some of these figures would change depending upon the consolidation of some of these agencies.

Senator Lamb asked about the site. Mr. Porter said the second alternative would be Sahara and St. Louis, which the City of Las Vegas would give to them.

STATE LIBRARY - Pages 220-226

Joe Anderson, State Librarian, Mrs. Rae Clemenson, Mrs. Martha Gould, Lobbyist for the Nevada Library Association, and Mr. Ray Smith, Chairman, Council on Libraries. Mrs. Clemenson read her testimony (see Attachment B) for Budget Page 224.

Senator Glaser asked if the Library could use some of their library development funds for the current bookmobile problem. Mr. Anderson said that they could. Senator Glaser asked why they didn't request funding for repair of the bookmobiles under capital operating. Mr. Anderson said the bid for the bookmobile repair would be \$35,000.

Senator Wilson asked Mr. Anderson if they were optimistic or not about the funding of Title I monies for their operational expenses. Senator Wilson asked what kind of impact diverting that amount of money would have on the \$140,000 budget for library development. Mr. Anderson said he is optimistic. In the current fiscal year, they anticipate that they will be using the balance of Title I funds.

Mrs. Martha Gould read her testimony on the rural bookmobile program (see Attachment C).

Mr. Ray Smith, Chairman of the Council on Libraries, explained their function for the State Library to the Committee. For example, they review the status of the libraries for the State of Nevada.

STATE ARCHIVES - Page 42

Fred Gale, Director of the State Archives urged the Committee's consideration to grant the Division the two positions requested but not recommended which would amount to \$41,000. Mr. Gale asked to revise the publication category for printing (see Attachment D) of the History of the Capitol Building and Governor's Mansion. Within the 1980-81 fiscal year, he requested an additional \$5,000 for the printing of this brochure.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY - Page 214

Mr. James T. A. Anderson and Mr. William Shepherdson represented the Historical Society. There were no questions on the budget.

COMMUNICATIONS BOARD - Page 104

Mr. Bart Jacka of the Department of Motor Vehicles and Mr. Gene Oakley of the Highway Patrol presented this budget. Mr. Oakley told the Committee the budget was the same, except for one additional microwave technician to work in the Ely area.

Senator Lamb asked Mr. Oakley what they meant by outside users in the budget. Mr. Oakley explained that was the rent in State-owned buildings on the mountain top from private entities that rent space, such as Motorola and the power company.

Senator Lamb asked about the Radio System Users. Mr. Oakley said this was the money that comes in from the Highway Patrol, Forestry, Parks or anyone using the microwave system. Mr. Oakley said they have requested an additional appropriation of \$64,000 because the Department of Law Enforcement Assistance no longer needs the channels assigned to them.

Senator Wilson asked if that was the reason for the reduction in Radio Systems Users Revenue from \$141,000 last year to their request of \$107,000. Mr. Barrett said yes.

Senator Wilson asked how they determined the charges to Radio Systems Users, and is it adequately high to cover the cost of service. Mr. Oakley said it was; and that it is determined by dividing the total cost of operation of the Communication Board by the total number of microwave channels on the system and coming out with a figure on costs per channel.

Mr. Barrett stated that there was a \$50,000 loss this year due to losing the Law Enforcement Assistance Agency. Mr. Barrett said that the \$131,000 shown for this year will not be received.

Senator Gibson asked what the General Fund was. Mr. Barrett said it has been frustrating that the Department of Law Enforcement cannot pay their share and it seemed unfair to burden the others with their share.

Senator Wilson said their recommendation is \$104,000 for the first year of the biennium. Mr. Barrett said the second year does drop down closer to the \$65,000.

Colonel Barney Dehl, Chairman of the Crime Commission and Chief of the Highway Patrol, told the Committee that one of the proposals in their new legislation is to set up a continuing fund as was set up by the legislature to start the board off initially. Colonel Dehl said this legislation hopes to save \$26,000 of this initial budget immediately. In setting up a continuing fund they hope from then on that the Communications subdivision would be self-sustaining and hopefully would not require any additional funding.

Senator Lamb said it was not originally presented to come from the General Fund. Colonel Dehl replied that it was originally presented that the Crime Commission was assessed \$50,000. The Federal Government refused to allocate the \$50,000 to pay the assessment.

However, they are also working on a situation with the Federal Government which has agreed to pay \$25,000 towards finishing the microwave system. Hopefully the money would be for the end of the year.

Colonel Dehl said that Civil Defense said they will pay their \$15,000 assessment as soon as the final links, for the microwave itself, to the various offices are completed. They are precluded from paying this amount right now because of Federal restrictions that they must wait until the system is completed. Mr. Oakley commented that the microwave system should be completed this summer.

Senator Wilson asked how much the microwave system cost; he said he detects a discrepancy but cannot find it. Senator Wilson went on to say that they better justify the regular appropriation number. It is supposed to represent a deficiency which reflects a loss of Crime Commission revenues and the need for capital improvement monies to complete the microwave system. Mr. Barret replied that there is no capital improvement money. Mr. Barrett said that the reason the first year is greater than the second year is because of the special equipment for the new position. He had to have a truck and special equipment which was \$25,900. Senator Gibson said the new position itself adds \$20,000.

Senator Lamb asked Mr. Barrett what the real asset was of having this microwave. Mr. Oakley said the Highway Patrol has saved approximately \$250,000-\$300,000 by using the microwave system for zone dispatching. Mr. Oakley said the Highway Patrol has three zones in Reno, Las Vegas and Elko. By using the microwave system they connect all the outlying radios and bring them into Reno, Las Vegas and Elko. They use the microwave system and then they have one central dispatcher in each of the three areas. They have been able to save the extra salaries in dispatching.

Mr. John McDonald, Communications Specialist for the Highway Department made one point on the budget request. The Governor's recommendation for \$100,000 includes the microwave technician and the equipment for that, which comes to nearly \$49,500. That coupled with the loss of the revenues from the Crime Commission comes to \$100,000 a year. Mr. McDonald stated that they went before the Finance Committee last January and the Highway Department requested the use of circuits for telephone service. They will connect their district offices to the headquarters in Carson City to the State Centrex (the 885 numbers). They are currently spending \$52,000 in WATS charges and toll charges between the Headquarters and the district offices. With the additional channels they expect to reduce those charges to something in the order of \$10,000. They will drop operating costs from \$52,000 to \$10,000.

Senator Jacobsen asked how many sites they were maintaining. Mr. McDonald replied twenty-four. Attachment E shows where the microwave sites are located.

Senator McCorkle asked about their feelings on consolidation. Colonel Dehl replied that their feeling on consolidation is that they are not against it. They could probably save a great deal of money in and for the State. He commented that the proposed legislation they are discussing is a step towards consolidation. He stated that they did not find a great deal wrong with the previous consolidation plan. Colonel Dehl said that plan purported to save \$209,042 by consolidation, yet they could take the same plan, using the same data presented and turn around and make the same statement that it would cost an extra \$209,000 to consolidate. He continued that there is a great deal wrong with the plan.

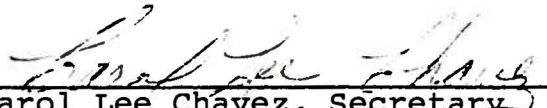
Mr. Oakley stated that he felt the consolidation could possible cost more.

Mr. Stan Warren, from Nevada Bell, did not agree on the cost

comparisons. Mr. Warren supports the present laws for expansion of the system.

Meeting adjourned at 10:25 a.m.

Respectfully submitted,



Carol Lee Chavez, Secretary

APPROVED:



Floyd R. Lamb, Chairman

A G E N D A

Senate Committee on Finance

Date Wednesday, February 7, 1979

Time 7:30 a.m. Room 231

<u>Bills or Resolutions to be considered</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Counsel Requested*</u>
Budget Page 144-162	Supreme Court	
Page 795	Unified Court System	
<i>S.B. 144</i>	<i>discuss on about 10:00 am 6-minute minutes</i>	
Page 511	<u>Parole and Probation</u>	
Page 211	State Museum	
Page 220-226	State Library	
Page 42	State Archives	
Page 214	State Historical Society	
Page 104	State Communications Board	

*Please do not ask for Counsel unless necessary.

Att. ~~_____~~ A
2/6/79

REVISION

EXHIBIT A

Unified Court System - Page 795

Jury and Witness Fees - BDR 1120

The projected costs for fiscal year 1979-1980 and 1980-1981 are \$870,500 and \$974,400.

Because of the continuing growth in litigation, the request provides for contingency funds available through Interim Finance.

JURIS - BDR 1118

At the time of submission, funds were budgeted in each year of the biennium, with additional funding requested at the 1981 Legislature.

Staff met with the fiscal analysts at the suggestion of Mr. Mello subsequent to a meeting of the task force on full state funding. The fiscal analysts suggested that a one-shot appropriation for a specific time period be requested. Accordingly we made the request to the budget office, but the change is not reflected in the executive budget.

The \$3,550,000 in fiscal year 1979-1980 and the \$3,669,000 in fiscal year 1980-1981 should be changed as indicated on the attached budget sheet.

Judicial Education - BDR 1121

The narrative, while pertinent to state funding of the courts, should be deleted as the budget and narrative is provided for budget account 1487 (page 153).

Select Committee on State Funding of the Courts - BDR 1122

Funds have been requested to provide for a continuing study group on the issue of state funding of the courts. We have requested \$3,500.00 each year of the biennium for travel costs for this committee.

Salaries for Justices of the Peace and Municipal Court Judges - BDR 119

The funds are requested to support the state assumption of salary costs in accordance with the study done by our office. The salary total is \$1,380,520 each year, with estimate employer costs increasing this to \$1,634,696 in fiscal year 1979-1980 and \$1,639,196 in fiscal year 1980-1981.

REVISION

EXHIBIT A

Budget Amount for Unified Court System - Page 795

	1979-1980	1980-1981
Jury and witness fees - BDR 1120	\$ 870,500	\$ 974,400 ¹
JURIS - BDR 1118	\$1,139,059	0 ²
Select Committee - BDR 1122	\$ 3,500	\$ 3,500
Salaries - BDR 1119	1,634,696	1,639,196
Judicial Education	<u>0³</u>	<u>0³</u>
	\$3,647,755	\$2,617,096

¹Additional reserve requested in BDR - Total \$1,500,000 set aside each year.

²Appropriation for fixed period through 1980-1981 fiscal year.

³See page 153 (B.A. 1487).

JURY AND WITNESS FEES

EXHIBIT A

Jury and witness fees shown on the attached pages reflect our analysis of local budgets. In many instances the lack of budget detail has prevented the recording of exact expenditures or budgeted figures. In these instances we have looked at a court of approximately the same size and estimated the figures.

Also attached is a breakdown of legal service costs. These costs often include a multitude of expenditures that may pertain to jury and witness costs. They also include in some instances the costs of public defenders or court appointed attorneys we have been told, but to what degree we cannot say.

It is recommended that the state appropriate from the general fund sufficient money to fund these court related expenditures on a state-wide basis. It is recommended that the appropriation be made into one budget account. The cities and counties as they encounter costs in these areas, would then seek reimbursement through a specified and substantiated process as would be set forth by the the Administrative Office of the Courts.

The adoption of this program, in addition to relieving the cities and counties of an estimated financial burden, will eliminate the unexpected burden of a long and expensive trial.

The reimbursement process would provide monetary limits for reimbursement as well as guidelines for auditing. By strict adherence to these guidelines we can control costs and accurately report them.

As a further control, we recommend that the funding be handled in the following manner:

- A. Release \$250,000 on July 1, 1979;
- B. Reserve the balance in the contingency fund of the Interim Finance Committee; and
- C. Release additional funds as requested by the Administrative of the Courts.

LEGAL COSTS

Fiscal Year	1976-1977	89,308
Fiscal Year	1977-1978	90,350
Fiscal Year	1978-1979	95,200

EXHIBIT A

The budget request for the biennium is:

Fiscal Year	1979-1980	108,000
Fiscal Year	1980-1981	112,500

TOTAL	220,500
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JURY COSTS

Fiscal Year	1976-1977	455,653
Fiscal Year	1977-1978	543,300
Fiscal Year	1978-1979	607,905

The budget request for the biennium is:

Fiscal Year	1979-1980	715,800
Fiscal Year	1980-1981	810,100

TOTAL	1,525,900
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WITNESS FEES

Fiscal Year	1976-1977	29,174
Fiscal Year	1977-1978	37,900
Fiscal Year	1978-1979	42,400

The budget request for the biennium is:

Fiscal Year	1979-1980	46,700
Fiscal Year	1980-1981	51,800

TOTAL	97,500
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SUMMARY

	<u>FY 1979-1980</u>	<u>FY 1980-1981</u>
Legal Costs	108,000	112,500
Jury Costs	715,800	810,100
Witness Fees	<u>46,700</u>	<u>51,800</u>
TOTALS	870,500	974,400

Judicial Uniform Records Information System

The prepared material is very lengthy and detailed in the form of a needs analysis, action plan, and a budgetary breakdown. This information is available and can be provided upon request. Due to the quantity of copying required, we did not copy in advance of knowing the committees needs.

The summary figures are:

Developmental Costs

Personnel	\$ 631,767
Out-of-State Travel	9,500
In-State Travel	126,792
Operating	171,000
Equipment	<u>200,000</u>

\$1,139,059

The project will involve fourteen people, two of whom are existing Administrative Office of the Courts staff. Upon completion of the development phase, six people will leave the project. This will leave six new positions to run the program beginning July 1, 1982.

These six new positions are estimated to cost \$118,000 in fiscal year 1980-1981. This figure would be increased by cost of living increases and merit increases. Our projection is that by July 1, 1982, personnel costs to operate the program will run approximately \$150,000. Aside from operational personnel, the cost of operation is estimated at \$150,000-\$175,000 per year.

The total annual operating cost after development is estimated at approximately \$300,000, beginning July 1, 1982.

We have asked for bill drafting assistance and BDR 1118 should be available soon. In this bill we have asked for a single appropriation, effective upon passage, for \$1,139,059 to be set up in a budget account for this project. All moneys would revert June 30, 1982, if not expended.

The operating budget for fiscal year 1982-1983 would be submitted to the 1981 Legislature.

TASK FORCE

EXHIBIT A

Because of the magnitude of full state funding and the numerous political and economic factors involved, staff recommends that the Legislature appropriate funds to continue a task force through the biennium. The appropriated funds would be solely used for the meetings of the task force.

The task force would meet three times a year in each year of the biennium. Staff recommends appropriations of \$2500 for each year of the biennium. Any additional expenses of the meetings would be funded from federal grants or other appropriations.

Staff recommends that the task force consist of two assemblymen, two senators, one representative of the county commissioners, one representative of the League of Cities, the president of the Nevada Judges Association, the president of the Nevada District Judges Association, the president of the Nevada Association of Court Clerks and Administration, the state court administrator, and the Chief Justice of the Nevada Supreme Court.

Members of the task force would serve without pay but would receive per diem and travel expenses.

Materials prepared by staff would be reviewed by this task force and presented to the Judicial Planning Council with recommendations.

The staff of the Administrative Office of the Courts recommends the following areas for study:

Juvenile Services

We recommend that an independent study be done of juvenile services in Nevada. The study should encompass juvenile court operations, probation and detention. In addition, jurisdictional responsibility and funding should be addressed by the study.

Court Facilities and Equipment

The Administrative Office of the courts has completed an initial study of lower court facilities. District court facilities have not been surveyed. No inventory of court equipment exists either. These areas can be completed by the Administrative Office of the Courts by the 1981 Legislative Session.

Personnel

The administrative Office of the Courts has developed a set of personnel rules for the court system. The rules are currently under review by the Supreme Court. We recommend that the impact of state funding on court personnel be analyzed by the Administrative Office of the Courts with regard to their employment contracts, to include fringe benefits and union affiliation.

Revenue Disposition

Uniform reporting of revenues in the court system is needed before a comprehensive analysis can be done. We recommend that standard accounting practices be implemented by the courts system and other governmental entities by 1981. In addition, we recommend that a standard bail schedule be implemented for all courts in the court system.

Operating Costs

We recommend that operating costs be analyzed by the Administrative Office of the Courts to include court reporting costs, rental costs for court rooms and offices, communication costs, and printing costs for forms and legal documents.

Law Libraries

Law libraries are currently funded by the counties. This has resulted in variations in legal material available to the legal community. We recommend that alternative means of funding these libraries be studied, as well as alternate methods of providing legal research to judges and public attorneys. Minimum standards for law libraries should be considered.

Jury and Witness Management

We recommend that the method of jury selection and the management of jurors be analyzed to provide the most equitable and economical means for selection and use of jurors.

The management of witnesses should be studied with regard to methods for notification and coordination of witness for specific trials.



United States Department of the Interior

EXHIBIT A

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Animal Damage Control
4600 Kietzke Lane, Bldg C
Reno, Nevada 89502

March 6, 1979

State of Nevada
Assembly Ways & Means Committee
Legislative Building
Carson City, Nevada 89710

As directed in the March 5, 1979 budget hearing before your committee, I am reporting that we have no bobcat furs held in our Ely warehouse or elsewhere in Nevada as of this date.

Our records for this fiscal year show our personnel took 3 bobcats in July and 3 in August - all six were destroyed as required by Nevada Fish & Game Depredation Permit S1783 (attachment #1). I am also attaching a copy of our policy handbook, page 20, entitled Bobcats which has been distributed to all field employees regarding the taking of bobcats (attachment #2).

In checking on the allegations that we are holding some 300 bobcats in our Ely warehouse, we learned that the Ely Nevada Fish & Game office has tagged approximately 300 bobcat pelts of private fur trappers this season. They report 306 tags used and estimate 8 to 10 of the tags damaged and destroyed. We speculate that this tagging of bobcat pelts by Nevada Fish & Game was erroneously reported by someone as the bobcat take by our personnel in the Ely area.

The question of average price received for coyote pelts in FY 1977 - 78 was asked. We sold 515 coyote pelts for a net total of \$12,760 or an average price of \$24.78. (Attachments #3 - #4 - #5 - #6 - #7). All sales of pelts for the past four years have been through the Seattle Fur Exchange.

During the current fur season we have sold 127 coyote furs for a net total of \$4,909.65. An additional lot of 405 coyote pelts was sold at the Feb. 28, 1979 Seattle sale but we do not have the sales return as yet. We currently have on hand 45 coyote pelts in the Elko warehouse and 5 in the Fallon warehouse. Field personnel have in excess of 100 pelts in their possession that are still in the drying process and have not been collected. We expect to receive well over \$20,000 in fur sales this current fiscal year.

The following is a listing of all coyotes taken by method during



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prime fur months last fiscal year and through January of this year. No bobcats were taken during these months in either year.

FY 1977 - 78 Coyote Take

<u>Month</u>	<u>Airplane take</u>	<u>Helicopter take</u>	<u>Trapper Take</u>	<u>Total</u>
Oct 1977	62	20	227	309
Nov 1977	93	122	153	368
Dec 1977	46	60	80	186
Jan 1978	<u>170</u>	<u>204</u>	<u>68</u>	<u>442</u>
	371	406	528	1305

Furs saved and sold - 515

FY 1978 - 79 Coyote Take

<u>Month</u>	<u>Airplane Take</u>	<u>Helicopter Take</u>	<u>Trapper Take</u>	<u>Total</u>
Oct 1978	22	4	239	265
Nov 1978	41	90	117	248
Dec 1978	165	123	92	380
Jan 1979	<u>150</u>	<u>386</u>	<u>65</u>	<u>601</u>
	378	603	513	1494

Furs saved and sold to date - 532

There are several reasons that furs saved represent only about 1/3 of the total coyotes taken. First, the purpose of our agency is to answer depredation complaints as promptly as possible and stop the loss of livestock. Fur salvage is secondary to this mission.

Aerial hunting by fixed wing airplanes and helicopters is a major control tool during fall, winter and spring months. Recovery of coyotes taken by airplane is rarely feasible. Numerous attempts have shown that the time and cost of directing ground personnel to coyotes shot from an airplane far exceeds the value of the fur and ties up aircraft and personnel who should be moving on to other areas where coyotes are killing livestock.

The recovery of coyotes taken by helicopter is approximately 50 percent. In the hunting process where several coyotes are involved it is frequently impossible to return and find coyotes killed at the beginning of the shoot. Helicopters, because of higher cost per hour, are used primarily in rough and mountainous terrain where fixed wing aircraft are ineffective. Charter pilots will not chance damage to a \$90,000 to \$150,000 machine by landing in high brush or steep slopes to recover a coyote. Additionally, we have repeatedly advised our personnel of safety policies that dictate against taking unnecessary risks in recovering coyotes. We estimate an average of 10 minutes of helicopter flight time is spent looking for, landing, and ferrying each coyote to a skinning crew on the ground. At the average cost per hour of \$149 paid for helicopter charter in FY 78 it cost \$26.50 in flight time to recover a coyote pelt by helicopter - this does not include salaries of ground crews to skin

and care for pelts.

Our field personnel saved the furs of 54% of the coyotes they took by trapping, shooting from the ground, and by dogs during fur season. They have been given the authorization to determine whether a fur was worth saving. We have not required a narrative report of why a fur was not worth saving but will in the future. Our reporting procedure and records are weak in this respect.

Following criticism in the Senate Finance Committee regarding ending fur salvage too early, I contacted the Seattle Fur Exchange and found that coyote pelts would still have some value past January this year. A letter was sent to all personnel directing them to continue saving furs through March (Attachment #8).

If you need additional information or detail we will be pleased to reply by mail or attend any meetings you wish to call.

Sincerely,

Joe E. Miner

Joe E. Miner
State Supervisor

cc: Senate Finance Committee
Jack Pine - Budget Analyst

WILDLIFE DEPREDATION PERMIT

Issued to: Mr. Joe E. Miner and employees
under his direct supervision
U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Division of Animal Damage Control
4600 Kietzke Lane, Bldg. C
Reno, Nevada 89502

Permit No. S 1783
Date Issued July 20, 1978
Date Expires June 30, 1979

This permit is issued pursuant to Nevada Revised Statutes, Section 503.595 and regulations promulgated thereunder.

1. The purpose for which permit is issued:

To control wildlife causing or about to cause damage to livestock.

2. Locality where authorized activities are to be conducted:

Statewide.

3. Special Conditions:

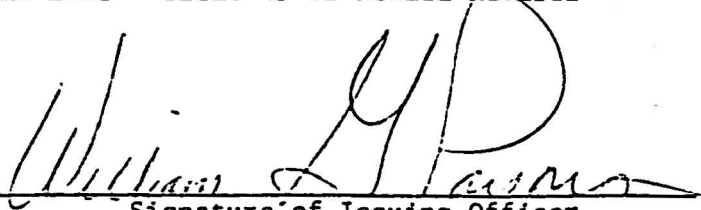
1. The permittee is authorized to take the minimum number of mountain lions, bobcats, foxes, cottontail rabbits, pigmy rabbits, white-tailed jack rabbits, bears, and squirrels as necessary to control damage to livestock.
2. During November through April, the permittee shall salvage and give the hides of depredating mountain lion or bobcat to the Regional Supervisor or his designee, within 72 hours. During May through October, the permittee shall completely destroy the animals.
3. The permittee shall submit a report of the action taken under the authority of this permit no later than 10 days after expiration.

4. Other restrictions on the reverse side (or attached sheet) apply:

Yes No

5. The authority of this permit shall not be exercised contrary to any laws of the United States, or without a valid Federal permit, if one is required.

6. This permit is NOT transferable. It must be exhibited on request to any officer authorized to enforce the Fish and Game Laws - Title 45 of Nevada Revised Statutes.


Signature of Issuing Officer

Attach #2

BOBCATS

EXHIBIT

Bobcats are classified as fur bearers in Nevada and we are allowed to take them only under terms of the depredation permit issued by the Nevada Department of Fish and Game (when damaging or molesting property).

The following policy was received from the Portland Regional Office September 28, 1977.

"It shall be Region I policy that any preventative control of bobcats and lynx must be authorized by the responsible State Supervisor prior to the initiation of control. Also, a report will be submitted to the State ADC Office for each bobcat or lynx taken, identifying whether for preventative or corrective purposes and pertinent biological and damage information. The currently used Bear and Lion Report (Form R1-49) should be modified to include the bobcat or lynx and used until new forms are provided."

The NDF&G permit does not allow preventative control so this portion of Region I policy does not apply in Nevada.

You are directed to release accidentally trapped bobcats (as well as other non-target animals) when possible unless they are injured to the extent it would be more humane to destroy them.

Report bobcats released on your monthly catch summary as released - no other report is necessary.

Bobcats taken (either on a depredation complaint or because they had to be destroyed because of trap injury) must be reported on a separate R1-49 (Bear & Lion Justification Report). SEE the sample on the following page.



STOMER COPY - 1

The SEATTLE FUR EXCHANGE

P.O. BOX 88159
240 ANDOVER PARK WEST
SEATTLE, WA. 98188
TEL: (206) 246-7611

EXHIBIT

BUREAU OF SPORT FISH. & WILD.
WOOL GRWR PRED. ANIMAL CONT.
US COURTHOUSE, FED. BLDG.
RENO, NV 89502

CONSIGNEE NO.

4699

DATE

10/31/77

NUMBER

13254

YOUR SALES RETURNS

OLD LOT NO.	NEW LOT NO.	PELT DESCRIPTION	SEX	QUANTITY	BUY BACK	SALE PRICE	AMOUNT	COMMISSION	TOTAL NET SALES
89017	89070	COYOTE		2		35.50	71.00	4.26	
		TOTAL		2			71.00	4.26	66.7

PLEASE BE ADVISED THAT SALES HAVE BEEN MADE FOR YOUR ACCOUNT AS PER ABOVE DETAIL.

NOTE: BB INDICATES BOUGHT BACK



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The SEATTLE FUR EXCHANGE

P.O. BOX 88159
240 ANDOVER PARK WEST
SEATTLE, WA. 98188
TEL: (206) 246-7611

Atch

EXHIBIT

U S FISH & WLDLFE SRVCE
4600 KIETZKE BLDG C
RENO NV 89502

CONSIGNEE NO.	DATE	NUMBER
4699	1/05/78	1902

YOUR SALES RETURNS

OLD LOT NO.	NEW LOT NO.	PELT DESCRIPTION	SEX	QUANTITY	BUY BACK	SALE PRICE	AMOUNT	COMMISSION	TOTAL NET SALES
	89001	COYOTE		9		56.00	504.00	30.24	
	89002	COYOTE		7		51.00	357.00	21.42	
	89003	COYOTE		3		37.00	111.00	6.66	
	89004	COYOTE		3		31.00	93.00	5.58	
	89005	CCYOTE		13		39.00	507.00	30.42	
	89006	CCYOTE		16		39.00	624.00	37.44	
	89007	COYOTE		21		38.00	798.00	47.88	
	89008	CCYOTE		15		30.00	450.00	27.00	
	89010	COYOTE		27		30.00	810.00	48.60	
	89011	COYOTE		30		29.00	870.00	52.20	
	89012	COYOTE		17		27.00	459.00	27.54	
	89013	COYOTE		33		10.50	346.50	20.79	
	89015	CCYOTE		20		25.00	520.00	31.20	
	89016	COYOTE		12		20.00	240.00	14.40	
	89017	COYOTE		5		20.00	100.00	6.00	
	89022	COYOTE		1		84.00	84.00	5.04	
	89023	CCYOTE		1		58.00	58.00	3.48	
	89027	COYOTE		1		32.00	32.00	1.92	
	89029	CCYOTE		1		52.00	52.00	3.12	
	89031	COYOTE		2		48.00	96.00	5.76	
	89034	CCYOTE		21		26.00	546.00	32.76	
	89036	COYOTE		13		5.50	71.50	4.29	
	89039	COYOTE		8		15.50	124.00	7.44	
	89040	CCYOTE		7		30.00	210.00	12.60	
	89084	COYOTE		4		5.00	20.00	1.20	
	89085	COYOTE		10		5.00	50.00	3.00	
	89086	COYOTE		8		4.00	32.00	1.92	
	90092	SWIFT FOX		1		11.00	11.00	.66	
	89009	CCYOTE		6	BB				
			SOLD	309			8176.00	490.56	7685.4
			BB	6					7685.4

PLEASE BE ADVISED THAT SALES HAVE BEEN MADE FOR YOUR ACCOUNT AS PER ABOVE DETAIL

NOTE: BB INDICATES BOUGHT BACK



SEATTLE FUR EXCHANGE, Inc.

240 ANDOVER PARK WEST P.O. BOX 88159
 SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98188 U.S.A.
 TELEPHONE (206) 246-7611 TELEX 32-0390

EXHIBIT

4699

STATEMENT DATE

U.S. FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE
 PO BOX 649
 ELKO, NV 89801

DATE	REFERENCE	DESCRIPTION	CHARGE	CREDIT OR SALES	PAYMENT TO YOU	BALANCE
12/19/77	BAL	FWRD				93.
12/19/77	J	1909	CLEANING	93.60		132.
12/29/77	C	8342	FREIGHT	38.46		213
12/29/77	C	8348	FREIGHT	81.58		245
01/10/78	C	8410	FREIGHT	31.95		7,439
01/05/78	S	1902			7,685.44	
01/05/78	C	9060		7,439.85	7,439.85	

CODE REFERENCE: • C = CHECK • I = INVOICE • J = JOURNAL • R = PAYMENT RECEIVED • S = SALE

THIS STATEMENT REFLECTS PRESENT STATUS OF YOUR ACCOUNT
 AS OF LAST DATE PRINTED IN DATE COLUMN.

IF NOT CORRECT, NOTIFY AT ONCE.



STOMER COPY - 1

The SEATTLE FUR EXCHANGE

P.O. BOX 88159
 240 ANDOVER PARK WEST
 SEATTLE, WA. 98188
 TEL: (206) 246-7611

attach #

U.S. FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE
 4600 KIETZKE LANE, BLDG C
 RENO, NV 89502

CONSIGNEE NO 4699 DATE 01/30/78 NUMBER 14061
 EXHIBIT

YOUR SALES RETURNS

OLD LOT NO.	NEW LOT NO.	PELT DESCRIPTION	SEX	QUANTITY	BUY BACK	SALE PRICE	AMOUNT	COMMISSION	TOTAL NET SALES
	89009	COYOTE		6		20.00	120.00	7.20	
		TOTAL		6			120.00	7.20	112.80

PLEASE BE ADVISED THAT SALES HAVE BEEN MADE FOR YOUR ACCOUNT AS PER ABOVE DETAIL
 NOTE: BB INDICATES BOUGHT BACK



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The SEATTLE FUR EXCHANGE

P.O. BOX 88159
240 ANDOVER PARK WEST
SEATTLE, WA. 98188
TEL: (206) 246-7611

EXHIBIT
Alch

U S FISH & WLDLFE SRVCE
4600 KIETZKE BLDG C
RENC NV 89502

CONSIGNEE NO.	DATE	NUMBER
4699	2/14/78	3285

YOUR SALES RETURNS

OLD LOT NO.	NEW LOT NO.	PELT DESCRIPTION	SEX	QUANTITY	BUY BACK	SALE PRICE	AMOUNT	COMMISSION	TOTAL NET SALES
	89003	COYOTE		3		64.00	192.00	11.52	
	89005	COYOTE		4		56.00	224.00	13.44	
	89009	COYOTE		13		31.00	403.00	24.18	
	89020	COYOTE		7		64.00	448.00	26.88	
	89022	COYOTE		5		45.00	225.00	13.50	
	89027	COYOTE		17		44.00	748.00	44.88	
	89029	COYOTE		19		30.00	570.00	34.20	
	89052	COYOTE		1		11.00	11.00	.66	
	89095	COYOTE		3		50.00	150.00	9.00	
	89096	COYOTE		2		44.00	88.00	5.28	
	89097	COYOTE		1		42.00	42.00	2.52	
	89110	COYOTE		1		45.00	45.00	2.70	
	89112	COYOTE		4		52.00	208.00	12.48	
	89113	COYOTE		2		33.00	66.00	3.96	
	89114	COYOTE		1		34.00	34.00	2.04	
	89115	COYOTE		8		32.00	256.00	15.36	
	89116	COYOTE		2		30.00	60.00	3.60	
	89117	COYOTE		7		19.00	133.00	7.98	
	89118	COYOTE		6		32.00	192.00	11.52	
	89119	COYOTE		1		20.00	20.00	1.20	
	89120	COYOTE		1		82.00	82.00	4.92	
	89122	COYOTE		1		38.00	38.00	2.28	
	89127	COYOTE		4		6.00	24.00	1.44	
	89128	COYOTE		4		4.00	16.00	.96	
	89128	COYOTE		1		4.00	4.00	.24	
	89129	COYOTE		1		4.00	4.00	.24	
	89130	COYOTE		1		2.00	2.00	.12	
	89131	COYOTE		1		1.00	1.00	.06	
			SOLD	121			4286.00	257.16	4028.8
			BB						4028.8

PLEASE BE ADVISED THAT SALES HAVE BEEN MADE FOR YOUR ACCOUNT AS PER ABOVE DETAIL

NOTE: BB INDICATES BOUGHT BACK



SEATTLE FUR EXCHANGE, Inc.

240 ANDOVER PARK WEST P.O. BOX 88159
 SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98188 U.S.A.
 TELEPHONE (206) 246-7611 TELEX 32-0390

EXHIBIT

4699

STATEMENT DATE

U.S. FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE
 4600 KIETZKE LANE, BLDG C
 RENO, NV 89502

DATE	REFERENCE	DESCRIPTION	CHARGES	CREDIT FOR NET SALES	PAYMENT TO YOU	BALANCE
02/11/78	BAL FWRD					.00
02/11/78	C 9388	FREIGHT	27.12			27.12
02/13/78	J 1926	CLEANING	18.80			45.92
02/14/78	S 3285			4,028.84-	3982.92-	3,982.92-
02/14/78	C 10587		3,982.92			.00

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The SEATTLE FUR EXCHANGE

P.O. BOX 88159
 240 ANDOVER PARK WEST
 SEATTLE, WA. 98188
 TEL: (206) 246-7611

EXHIBIT

CONSIGNEE NO. _____ DATE _____ NUMBER _____

4699 5/03/78 4322

U S FISH & WLDLFE SRVCE
 4600 KIETZKE BLDG C
 RENG NV 89502

YOUR SALES RETURNS

OLD LOT NO.	NEW LOT NO.	PELT DESCRIPTION	SEX	QUANTITY	BUY BACK	SALE PRICE	AMOUNT	COMMISSION	TOTAL NET SALES
	89012	COYOTE		3		24.00	72.00	4.32	
	89014	COYOTE		1		22.00	22.00	1.32	
	89015	COYOTE		2		14.00	28.00	1.68	
	89016	COYOTE		1		10.00	10.00	.60	
	89045	COYOTE		2		30.00	60.00	3.60	
	89046	COYOTE		1		28.00	28.00	1.68	
	89047	COYOTE		7		20.00	140.00	8.40	
	39048	COYOTE		1		36.00	36.00	2.16	
	89050	COYOTE		1		24.00	24.00	1.44	
	89051	COYOTE		4		10.00	40.00	2.40	
	89057	COYOTE		4		38.00	152.00	9.12	
	89071	COYOTE		1		17.00	17.00	1.02	
	89072	COYOTE		5		6.00	30.00	1.80	
	89073	COYOTE		1		6.00	6.00	.36	
	89074	COYOTE		3		3.00	9.00	.54	
	89087	COYOTE		1		46.00	46.00	2.76	
	89088	COYOTE		2		44.00	88.00	5.28	
	89089	COYOTE		1		44.00	44.00	2.64	
	89092	COYOTE		1		38.00	38.00	2.28	
	89094	COYOTE		4		34.00	136.00	8.16	
	89095	COYOTE		1		22.00	22.00	1.32	
	89110	COYOTE		1		20.00	20.00	1.20	
	89111	COYOTE		1		28.00	28.00	1.68	
	89112	COYOTE		3		12.00	36.00	2.16	
	89113	COYOTE		3		12.00	36.00	2.16	
	89115	COYOTE		2		8.00	16.00	.96	
	89116	COYOTE		3		8.00	24.00	1.44	
	89117	COYOTE		4		8.00	32.00	1.92	
	89118	COYOTE		5		5.00	25.00	1.50	
	89119	COYOTE		4		2.00	8.00	.48	
	89120	COYOTE		2		5.00	10.00	.60	
	89121	COYOTE		1		2.00	2.00	.12	
	89125	COYOTE		1		23.00	23.00	1.38	
			SOLD	77			1308.00	78.48	1229.5
			BB						1229.5

PLEASE BE ADVISED THAT SALES HAVE BEEN MADE FOR YOUR ACCOUNT AS PER ABOVE DETAIL

NOTE: BB INDICATES BOUGHT BACK

397



SEATTLE FUR EXCHANGE, Inc.

EXHIBIT

240 ANDOVER PARK WEST P.O. BOX 88159
 SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98188 U.S.A.
 TELEPHONE (206) 246-7611 TELEX 32-0390

4699

STATEMENT DATE

U.S. FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE
 4600 KIETZKE LANE, BLDG C
 RENO, NV 89502

DATE	REFERENCE NO.	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT	CREDIT	PAYMENT	BALANCE
03/22/78	BAL FWRD					.00
03/22/78	J 1940	CLEANING	30.80			30.80
03/24/78	C 10996	FREIGHT	40.96			71.76
05/03/78	S 4322			1,229.52-	1157.76-	1,157.76-
05/03/78	C 12576		1,157.76			.00

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THIS STATEMENT REFLECTS PRESENT STATUS OF YOUR ACCOUNT
 AS OF LAST DATE PRINTED IN DATE COLUMN.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Memorandum

EXHIBIT *attach*

TO : All Personnel

DATE: 21 Feb. 1979

FROM : State Supervisor

SUBJECT: Fur Salvage

We are being criticized by the Nevada Legislature because of the small number of furs saved in proportion to the total take and also for not saving furs after they begin to rub. I talked to the Seattle Fur Exchange today and learned that because of the strong demand for coyotes, rubbed furs will sell well at a price in proportion to the amount of good fur on the pelt. In other words, we could end up with \$30 to \$40 for a pelt rubbed on the flank or rump.

This is to instruct you to save all furs that appear to have any value through the end of March. We will evaluate and give further instructions then.

Joe E. Miner
JOE E. MINER



Save Energy and You Serve America!

S. B. 144**SENATE BILL NO. 144—COMMITTEE ON FINANCE**

JANUARY 30, 1979

Referred to Committee on Finance

SUMMARY—Makes an appropriation for reproduction of Nevada Reports.
(BDR S-476)**FISCAL NOTE:** Effect on Local Government: No.
Effect on the State or on Industrial Insurance: Contains Appropriation.**EXPLANATION**—Matter in *italics* is new; matter in brackets [] is material to be omitted.

AN ACT relating to Nevada Reports; making an appropriation for their reproduction; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

The People of the State of Nevada, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

- 1 SECTION 1. There is hereby appropriated from the state general fund
- 2 for the support of the legislative counsel bureau, for the cost of repro-
- 3 ducing volumes of Nevada Reports pursuant to NRS 345.025, the sum of
- 4 \$75,000.
- 5 SEC. 2. This act shall become effective upon passage and approval.

NEVADA STATE LIBRARY
OFFICE OF STATE LIBRARIAN

2/7 B
EXHIBIT B

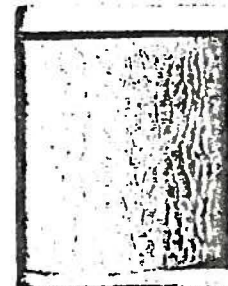
Inter-Office Memo

DATE: 2-7-79
TO: C. Chavez, Secretary, Finance Committee
FROM: Rae Clemison
SUBJECT:

Attached are copies of the presentation I made this morning with reference to Cooperative Library Services budget of the State Library.

These, as I mentioned, are merely my working papers and I added and subtracted certain statements but basically the papers do cover what I said.

jb/7/76



INCOME:

Fees and service charges were up for FY 78 due to the cataloging of the core collection for WNCC/North. This, obviously, will not be repeated.

In addition, as the cost of books goes up, the number of volumes a library can purchase goes down.

For the calendar year 1977, the average cost of a book rose to \$18.03 but this figure includes ~~NOVELS~~ and childrens books.

In the field of Sociology-economics the price is 25.28, in science 24.35 and in the area of technology which covers among others things the basic "how to do it yourself" books, the average price is ~~25.28~~ ^{22.95}.

PERSONNEL:

Needs remain the same

TRAVEL:

Remains the same...already have spent 139.00 for out of state this year.

REGULAR VISITS TO LIBS - 122

OPERATING:

Communications includes, phone, postage and TWX. The increase is necessary to cover the increased service rate for the TWX, additional long distance calls once the terminal is installed and for continued increases in postage. i.e. if the US Postal Service changes it's rules regarding returning of incorrect or damaged books to a vendor, or defines public libraries other than presently understood, then the increase should be a great impact. At the present time a 45 pound box of books is mailed for 1.93 library rate; to mail otherwise would cost 4.90 or 2.97 ^{SP 4th class} per box of that weight. ^{teletype}

Printing and duplicating: ^{RECOX CARDS} is increased for the first year of the biennium for printing of order forms which last about 2 1/2 years.

Contract services is for service maintenance agreement for the terminal.

Other contract services covers maintenance agreements for the electric typewriters, reader printer and postage machine.

Equipment repair covers cost of repairs to the manual typewriter, electric calculator adding machine as well as the glue machine.

Other building rent \$1.00 to Carson City, land lease for 99 years began in 1969.

State owns building as transferred in 1973.

Utilities: We do not use B & G (thus saving about 24,500 per year) so we pay gas, heat, water and garbage.. *Gas*

Maintenance of building and grounds. Contract service for janitorial service, replacement of lights, weeding, repairs to building etc plus cost of supplies. *(use B & G Extra)*

Instructional supplies: Covers microfiche used for cataloging and materials used daily for purchasing, cataloging and interlibrary loan. *Verify*

Books in Print cost 17.50 with discount when I came to work in 1970. Now 92.50 net and each year a giant increase.

LC subject catalog a few years ago cost 550 this year *\$ BILLING IS* ~~sent a check~~ 935.00

The Mansell set which covers all books catalogued by LC or known to be in American libraries with a printing date of pre '56 began at 800 per year in 1968. Last fall ~~we~~ ⁷⁵⁰ paid \$2721.60 for this year. Presently we are at volume 599 and it will be another 4 years before completion. Increases can be expected, but among other reasons, the material is published in England and our US dollar is worth so little there was a greater increase than anticipated.

Some materials, in the past have been given to us, but one former freebee now costs 75.00.

TO DATE THIS FISCAL YEAR, WE HAVE SPENT OR ~~ARE~~ ENCUMBERING ~~4201.60~~ ^{ed} with other items still to be *ordered/renewed* billed. **4623.70**

In each year of the biennium I have requested 775 for a typewriter replacement. The machines to be replaced were both purchased in 1968 and have been in constant daily use.

The Nevada Basic State Plan for library programs as well as the Nevada Revised Statutes relating to library functions emphasize the need for materials exchange. Due to the disparity in materials collections available to patrons in the state, the interlibrary loan function has been developed into a network known as Information Nevada. ~~This division has responsibility for coordination and development of programs to provide~~ the rapid exchange of materials.

To assist in expediting this exchange ~~the~~ requests are being made which deal directly with service to the patron.

The first request is for a terminal and acoustic coupler representing the \$6000 in the first year of the biennium.

At the present time, UNLV, CCLD, and CCCC are joined in a computerized circulation system, ~~and~~ UNR and Washoe are beginning input to a like system. The terminal requested would enable us to query these collections and request for ILL purposes.

In addition, other out of state libraries have indicated a willingness to allow us to query their data bases and request books of them. Salt Lake City/County, BYU and others in California all holding the same system.

In the past our out of state requests have gone to California for we are a net borrowing state rather than lending so the opportunity to go to Utah will assist in serving our patrons and relieve some of our dependence upon California. California libraries over many years have been most helpful in serving our requests but ~~with the passage of time~~ ^{OUT OF STATE} a number of libraries are no longer able to handle interlibrary loans, ~~and some~~ are even forced to charge for the service.

REIMBURSEMENT BOOK PURCHASE: *State agencies*

SAM 2797.12

SPECIAL PROJECT:

This is the second of the requests dealing with materials exchange.

A computer program was written by Central Data Processing.

Currently the title of the material and the library holding the material are input to the state computer via punched cards. Information is derived from all materials processed through CSD and data submitted by libraries for materials they have catalogued inhouse.

The records are regularly updated and quarterly a microfiche is produced listing all materials and their locations in the file. Copies are then distributed to the libraries. Then when a patron requests a title not in the local library its staff checks the fiche to determine its location. An interlibrary loan request can then be made directly to the holding library or the location given to the regional resource center library handling ILL for that particular library. This can save time for the patron and the library staff .

As of January 1st there are 45,692 entries on the ^{file} fiche. The file also contains special collections such as books on Nevada held by the libraries in the state as well as Nevada materials located in California.

The special gambling collection of UNLV has been added and as a result of special designation the computer ran a special listing of only gambling materials which was organized and reproduced into catalog form for distribution to libraries, agencies and to the national gambling conference held in Reno last December.

In addition to serving the interlibrary loan function, the information may assist a library in its collection development. i.e. a library contemplating purchase of material may find a number of libraries already hold the material and if it would only be used once or twice in the local library, ^{and will be borrowed} the librarian can then expend the money on other books thus furthering the resources of the state.

Initial funding for the project was the result of a special grant. A project person now prepares the input documents, keypunching, editing, etc. Some work has been on a volunteer basis.

Now, Baker and Taylor, the book vendor from whom most library purchases are made, has developed a program by which tapes for all books purchased and for which there is Library of Congress ^{and submit} cataloging may be sent directly to CDP to be stripped and run at the state computer center making direct input to the program.

This request for funding will cover the cost of tapes/tape entry, CDP and microfiche. No funds are requested for personnel, travel, training etc. in conjunctions with this project

These requests are not made with the purpose of eliminating library employees but to give better, faster service to the library patron. By eliminating some of the time and paperwork involved in interlibrary loan it will release library employees to serve more patrons, and in the case of SSD allow the librarian more time for in depth subject requests.

79-80

80-81 EXHIBIT B

500

500

In line with the State's concern for training of state employees, the amount requested allows the employees of the division to participate in classes in library science formulated by the Community College and correspondence courses covering materials not offered within the state.

The request will fund attendance at training workshops and courses offered by other agencies in the field of library development, automated methods of cataloging/processing, inter and intra state cooperation.

CLOSING:

In closing this presentation I wish to call to your attention that over the years I have honestly run a tight ship. I have never called upon the budget office for salary adjustment needs to meet the pay increases the legislature has authorized ^{salary increases} (normally because I find myself with vacancies or a number of underfills). I have purchased supplies for the technical processing as required and never stock piled just to spend money. This division is a business and over the years we have suffered the fate of reversions (not always with a smile).

1976 reverted	25,308.58
1977	21,442.08
1978	<u>26,144.28</u>
TOTAL	72,894.94

The two prior years, 1974 and 1975 30,000 each year was reverted...so in 5 years a total of 132,894.28 has been returned to the states general fund.

May I assure you that my policy has not changed and I believe a budget authorization and appropriation to be a public trust to be spent only as needed. to meet the goals of the age
I respectfully request you approve this budget as negotiated with the budget office and as the governor recommends.

NEVADA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

EXHIBIT C

January 23, 1979

The Honorable Robert List
 Governor of Nevada
 Executive Chamber
 Capitol Complex
 Carson City, NV 89710

Dear Governor List:

The purpose of the Nevada Library Association is to promote library service of the highest quality for all present and potential users of libraries in Nevada.

Priorities established by the Association are presented below for your information, and for consideration by the 1979 Legislature. These priorities are based upon those identified by the Nevada State Advisory Council on Libraries; and were recognized by delegates to the Governor's Conference on Nevada's Library and Information Needs who encompassed them in resolutions for action.

PRIORITY ONE: State support of supra-local services.

	FY 80	FY81	TOTAL \$
	\$600,000	\$600,000	\$1,200,000

Funding is requested to support programs which work toward providing equal library service to all citizens of Nevada. For example the regional bookmobile programs provide library services to Nevadans in remote rural areas. The interlibrary loan program (Information Nevada) allows citizens living in the smaller counties to have access to the larger collections and expert personnel in the major urban public and university libraries. Local governments cannot bear the cost of services to non-residents, and smaller counties should not be asked to pay more for the same library service that is provided to residents of larger counties. Funds appropriated for this program will support the following supra-local services:

a) Nevada Rural Bookmobile Service.

Estimated program cost per annum	\$145,000	\$145,000	\$ 290,000
Estimated one-time replacement of 3 truck-chassis (N.B.: Priority recommendation from drivers of state-owned vehicles reflects concern for safety. Cumulative experience indicates engine underpowered to pull weight of 36,000 pounds that fully loaded vehicle carries).	75,000	-0-	75,000

The Association further recommends to the Governor and the Legislature that serious consideration be given the funding requests formulated by the Nevada State Advisory Council on Libraries:

Collection development for Nevada Libraries.

At present most libraries in Nevada fail to meet nationally recognized standards in terms of the number of books available to their patrons. For example, the Clark County Library District has less than one book per person in their service area. A one-time grant of \$1,000,000 from the State distributed among public libraries statewide would significantly improve their ability to meet local demands effectively.

Statewide study of libraries. See PRIORITY TWO.

Completion of statewide conversion to automated data base. See PRIORITY ONE.

According to NRS 380A, the State recognizes its obligation to support programs which equalize library service to all Nevadans. This means an annual program of funding on the state level to support the operation of cooperative library services is essential.

The Association urges that the current practice of utilizing federal grant funds to partially meet the Library Development Fund line item in the State Library's budget be dropped. At the present time the library development fund in the State Library's budget must be partly met from federal library development funds. This reduces the amount of state funds available to local libraries for development and cooperative programs. Federal and state library development funds should be kept separate and provided to local libraries in the full amounts as received from the U.S. Office of Education and appropriated by the Nevada State Legislature.

As mandated at the Governor's Conference on Nevada's Library and Information Needs, libraries are a vital state resource in the changing Nevada society. They do a booming business: more than 3.1 million volumes were lent to Nevadans from public libraries in FY 1978. Much more needs to be done, and the Nevada Library Association looks to Governor List and the Nevada State Legislature for the far-sighted support of improved library services to the people of Nevada.

Respectfully,



(Mrs.) Martha Gould
Chairman
Government Relations Committee

MG/mbs

cc: Raymond M. Smith
Joseph J. Anderson

NEVADA STATE LIBRARY

Capitol Complex

Carson City, Nevada 89710

(702) 885-5130

TWN 910-395-0139

EXHIBIT C

ROBERT LIST
Governor

JOSEPH J. ANDERSON
State Librarian

M E M O R A N D U M

DATE: January 24, 1979
 TO: Governor Robert List
 FROM: Joseph J. Anderson, State Librarian
 SUBJECT: Current Mileage of State-Owned Rural Bookmobiles

In response to your question posed at the meeting with myself and other library representatives on Tuesday, January 23, I am forwarding to you the following information:

NEVADA RURAL BOOKMOBILE SERVICE: COSTS FOR MAINTENANCE--FY 1976-77; 1977-78

	FY 1976-77	FY 1977-78	TOTAL MILES, 1/23/79
REGION I (Elko)	<u>\$10,354.36</u>		
*Maintenance and repair	\$2,211.30 @ 39,425 miles	\$8,143.06 @ 30,465 miles	82,160
REGION II (Churchill)	<u>\$ 2,693.00</u>		
*Maintenance and repair	\$ 463.00 @ 11,634 miles	\$ 2,230.00 @ 20,366 miles	41,524
REGION III (Las Vegas/ Tonopah)	<u>\$ 9,388.00</u>		
*Maintenance and repair	\$6,912 @ 44,565 miles	\$2,476 @ 39,717 miles	101,014

*includes tire replacement costs

TOTAL \$22,435.36

JJA/mbs

Library Note:

During the examination of this set of minutes, Exhibits D and E were found to be missing. They also appear to have been missing at the time this set of minutes was hand numbered, as the numbering does not have a gap where these pages should be. The pages are also missing from the microfiche.

Research Library
January 2011