

JUDICIARY COMMITTEE
57th NEVADA ASSEMBLY SESSION

MINUTES

MARCH 7, 1973

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Keith Hayes, Chairman.

MEMBERS PRESENT: MESSRS: HAYES, BARENGO, GLOVER, TORVINEN, HUFF, FRY,
LOWMAN, HICKEY, AND MISS FOOTE.

MEMBERS ABSENT: NONE

GUESTS PRESENT: SEE ATTACHED.

Mr. Hayes announced that Assemblywoman Ford had requested that the Committee hold action on AJR 8 until she could be here. She had another appointment and will arrive late. Mr. Hayes said that out of courtesy we would not take action on this measure until she was present.

The Honorable Howard Babcock, District Judge from Clark County, wished to speak to the Committee regarding A.B. 305, having to do with construction of a medium security prison in Clark County.

"As Chief Judge of Clark County for the years 71 and 72, I was charged with the handling of a majority of the criminal matters in Clark County. 33% of all persons sentenced in the entire state were sentenced by myself so I have some understanding of the problem of rehabilitation, the problem of imprisonment for those who are deserving as well as those who are undeserving. I have always been in favor of a facility in Clark County so that Clark County could take care of it's own. I read a press release, and that is why I wished to speak on this matter today. September 14, 1972: The Nevada Prison Board has approved plans for the first stage of a new eight and one half million dollar institution. The plan approved by the Board wednesday involves completion of a seperate medium security facility by September 1974, at a cost of two and one half million.--After reading this article, I wrote a letter to the State authorities and received answer from the State Planning Board, which stated that this article was correct. They sent me the program from their office in conjunction with the State Board of Prison Commissioners which breaks down the expansion of the present facility wholly in Carson City. This consists of a three phase program from this year to 1980. I was somewhat disturbed to note that Clark County was not included in this program nor was it indicated that when this phase is completed Clark County will receive any consideration. I am satisfied that Clark County is no where in the picture. I bring these matters to your attention for this reason. "We have a great need, a critical need, for a facility in Clark County. As of October 31, 1972, the prison population from Clark County was 286 which represented 42% of the total prison population. When a prisoner from Clark County is incarcerated in the State Prison system he must be transported to Carson City at some expense, it takes the security of law enforcement to take them, and in many instances

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return them for post conviction proceedings. That is one aspect of this program for which no study has been made. This is a consideration which I would invite you to explore, what is the cost of continuing to incarcerate Clark County prisoners 450 miles away. A majority of the defendants from Clark County range in age from 18 to 23. They are for the most part without vocation, and for the most part without education. They are also poor. When they are sent from their home community 450 miles away they have lost all communication with their family. I note also that there is a bill authorizing work release, this also important in consideration for Clark County prisoners. I question whether or not the Carson City area can undertake a work release program contemplated by a.b. 32 I do not believe they have the industry or the facilities which would avail themselves to this type of program. In a work release program these young men without vocation or training can be brought into the community and trained and very likely be absorbed into the job which they trained for while in custody. If we did have a facility in Clark County we would be able to bring about community involvement. From a survey I took involving three months of sentencings 39% of the crimes of guilty were directly drug, of the Felons up to 52% were drug related. We have a sizable drug problem in Clark County, the addict must be taken off the street, and he must be rehabilitated. In my judgement this can only be done by having the addict off the street in a facility that can bring about some motivation by which he can take a realistic approach to rehabilitation. I relate the experiences which we have had with the juveniles who have been sent to Caliente from Clark County. They function very well in that setting, they function very well on a work release program into the community, but they are returned to Clark County into their same environment reverting again to their same life style. I am satisfied that if we had a medium security prison in Clark County it would decrease crime considerably. I would urge that you examine the priorities, and in my judgement, the first piece of monies to come off the top of any enlargement of the prison system should be devoted to construction of a facility in Clark County is the prime priority.

Mr. Huff asked Judge Babcock how this would affect the work release program. The Judge said that except for the heroin addict this should enhance the chances of success for work release.

Mr. Demers appeared before the Committee next to explain A.B. 347 and A.B. 348. A.B. 347 is simply a housekeeping bill for clarification. on A.B. 348 Mr. Demers said that he wasn't particularly pleased with the way the bill is written, it may need amending to raise the figure of \$150.00.

Mr. Hayes announced that the Committee would now go to consideration of AJR 8 but that he wished to make some preliminary remarks. He gave a history of the joint hearings on this legislation to date. He further stated that the bill is scheduled for disposition by whichever manner the Committee agrees on, and also that we were aware that the Senate by a vote of 16 - 4 had voted to reject the ratification.

Mr. Hayes noted for the record that the companion measure, AJR 8, as a result of that vote is left with virtually no chance of ratification this session. He called for a motion.

Ms. Foote moved that AJR 8 be passed to the floor with no recommendation. No second. MOTION FAILED

Mr. Torvinen spoke to the Committee and those present stating that many months ago he had made his position on this piece of legislation clear. "I am in favor of it, but I have no desire to clutter the work of the assembly by reporting this matter out to the floor so that those people who are interested can count noses. If they want to find out how the Assemblymen vote on a matter that isn't going anywhere until seven Senators change their votes, I think they can individually ask each man how he is going to vote. If they refuse to answer, then that is their answer, they are sitting on the fence and let that fact be publicized. I think that we should get on with the business of legislation and trying to accomplish those things which we feel can be accomplished, not spend an entire afternoon on the floor of the Assembly on a measure which will go down to defeat in the Senate. Therefore, Mr. Chairman, I would move that the Chairman of this Committee be instructed to hold AJR 8 without further action or hearing until such time as the Senate reconsiders it's action on the ERA amendment. Mr. Fry seconded this motion.

Mr. Huff wished to discuss this motion. He said that he has been opposed to this legislation and still is, but that under the democratic process the proponents and opponents of this bill have the right to know who stands where. He stated that in future elections some people may use this issue as a guide in voting.

Mr. Lowman said that he was opposed to Mr. Huff's attitude since the members of the Judiciary Committee had been polled since the start of this session as to their stand on this issue. I was prepared to vote for this bill, but at this stage with the Senate having taken negative action, with the late hour of this legislature and the concerns we have with getting the job done on other matters and trying to get out of here, it is high time we disposed of this and keep it off the floor where we are likely to spend at least another day. That's exactly why we have the Committee system. I am prepared to support Mr. Torvinen's motion all the way.

VOTE: VOTING AGAINST: Mr. Huff, Mr. Barengo, Ms. Foote.

VOTING FOR THE MOTION: Mr. Hayes, Mr. Glover, Mr. Torvinen, Mr. Fry,
Mr. Lowman, and Mr. Hickey

MOTION CARRIED

The Committee recessed for five minutes.

Doctor Broadbent was the first in the line of physician's to testify on A.B. 344 and A.B. 352. He said that A.B. 344 is in essence a "good samaritan" bill which would exonerate physicians' from professional liability arising from emergency situations in a licensed hospital. Doctors have become defensive because of the duress of liability. There is no such thing as a "bad result" anymore, it is professional liability.

Concerning A.B. 352, California recently had it's Governor sign a measure which would require the claimant to post a \$2,500 surety bond. Our bill is patterned after that. "I don't know how much higher premiums are going to escalate. Some of the larger companies have already discontinued this type of insurance."

Mr. Hayes said that in Clark County and also in Washoe that the Medical-Legal Screening Board functioned to establish the validity of mal-practice suits and asked Dr. Broadbent if this had been successful.

Doctor Broadbent said that this board is working very well.

Mr. Fry said that the problem of insurance for professional liability is not unique to the Medical profession, and that perhaps all professions should be included in this bill. Doctor Broadbent stated that he felt medical people have been more susceptible because of the number of people seen per day. Each encounter is a potential liability action.

Mr. Hickey asked how the rates are determined. He also asked if there isn't already a "good samaritan" bill on the books. Dr. Broadbent said that perhaps someone else could answer the first question, but with regard to the second a "good samaritan" law was passed last session having to do with highway, on the street, etc. this bill broadens that coverage to hospital situations.

Mr. Hayes related a personal experience with emergency room care and questioned whether this legislation may not decrease the quality of care.

Mr. Torvinen read from the NRS the section concerned with the "good samaritan" issue and said that he felt that hospital emergency situations were covered.

Doctor Salvadorini said that he welcomed this interpretation and if this in fact takes care of that situation belaboring the point further would be unnecessary.

A.B. 352 said that there is a section covering the individual with financial problems, and according to Dr. Salvadorini the Medical-Legal screening panel is working very successfully, however no matter what the decision of this Board may be action can still proceed. However the cases which are spurious and frivolous are increasing. By having to post a bond people will have second thoughts about taking action on a questionable suit. He also said that Dr. Kelly could answer Mr. Hickey's question regarding the rate determination.

Mr. Barenco asked Dr. Salvadorini's opinion on A.B. 348 the bill limiting the fee for an expert witness. Doctor replied that he had read the bill briefly and was to say the least shocked. This bill applies to all aspects of the various professions and it seems unrealistic to ask for instance an accountant to spend all day testifying for \$150.00 when the usual fee for his service is \$35 to \$50 per hour.

Doctor Kelly came before the Committee and informed them that he had been involved in the Medical mal-practice problem for the stage for the last four years.

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THE Problem that the bond would help solve would be the start of cost for any action particularly in the frivolous situation. The average cost is between \$1500 to \$4,000 before you ever walk in the door. With this in mind in a frivolous situation the bond might cause an attorney to check the basis of the case. The screening panel has come into some criticism in the state as a fishing expedition for the attorneys. With the panel they can establish or not establish their case. This should not be, the Board should function as a decision making unit and the attorney should not do his homework at the cost of the time etc. of the legal advisors on the panel. Regarding how the medical mal-practice is determined in Nevada, "unfortunately we are not rated as an individual entity, we are lumped with California. For example the average neuro-surgical malpractice fee is \$5,500 to \$6,000 for a one year premium. This is directly related to about five or six physicians in Southern California who have had many problems and are super-rated to the tune of one neuro-surgeon paying \$25,000 to Lloyd's of London for his medical mal-practice. In Nevada our income premium has to go to off set the high risk factors.

Mr. Glover asked if this bill (A.B. 352) is passed will there also be a reduction in the premium rates for mal-practice insurance.

Doctor Kelly informed the Committee that the insurer's have given certain stipulations by which Nevada could be rated on it's own loss experience. 1. An effective medical-legal screening panel on a state wide basis. 2. A surety bond which would cut out the loss incurred in actions without basis. With these things in mind they would come and review our situation on a statistical basis for a two year period and then offer us a program by which Nevada could be rated independently. Then if the premium does not go down it is because we are not practicing good medicine in the state.

Dr. Sauls, president of the Washoe County Medical Society, testified that the liability costs are becoming increasingly burdensome and that the medical-legal screening panel is meeting more frequently. Anything that would decrease this cost is a worthy thing.

Dr. Robinson stated that the main point he wanted to bring out is that he concurred in prior testimony regarding A.B. 352. He requested that the Committee not deny this bill to the medical care field because they felt that other professions should be included. "If they are having problems they should introduce legislation to cover them." This is a neat package, it should be kept intact.

Mr. N. Galatz from Clark County testified to the Committee that he was appearing solely as an individual in the matter of A.B. 352, but that he had served as chairman of the medical-legal panel in Clark County since it's inception. "My experience is that it is working and working well." "In terms of cost, about one out of four physicians who have appeared before the panel had no attorney at all, and as far as I can tell have spent no maney. I truly have difficulty in believeing that there has been exorbitant cost thrown upon the doctor in appearing before the panel". However, we have found that a number of the casses which appear before the Board are there because the

claimant could find out nothing as to what was going on, since the records are not available thru the hospital or doctor's involved. A required bond would open the door to two types of litigation on the same suit. At the beginning you will have to litigate as to whether the bond should be posted and this will go to the merit of the suit to determine whether there is a reasonable probability of a claim. It imposes a second suit within the first.

"In terms of the Doctor's premium problems, I can sympathize with them, but I would also suggest that their income has gone up during this time to more than compensate." Our office does handle a fair amount of cases concerning physicians and I have a fair idea of what the net incomes are. "There are truly many, many, physicians at least in Clark County surgical specialties making well in excess net of over \$100,000, and several in this same category making over \$200,000. "I truly think that the impact is exaggerated in terms of the doctor's net income."

Mr. Lorigan said that he wished to direct his remarks to A.B. 352. About two and one half years ago Farmers Insurance covered about 60% on the physicians in Northern Nevada. It did not take us too long to find out that we suffered losses in excess of income so we pulled in toto. This would support the contention that professional mal-practice insurance is getting exceedingly difficult to obtain.

David Hoy a Reno attorney spoke to the Committee. "listening to the testimony today, I cannot see that this bill before you will do anything except make money for the insurance companies." He reported on the cases which have been before the Washoe County medical-legal panel saying that 80% of the cases have been entirely discontinued. In the no. of the cases in which there is possibility of negligence 40% have been immediately settled without going to trial. The real problem that the doctor's are facing is that they are lumped rate-wise with California. "I would suggest to this Committee that you investigate the possibility of requiring that any company which writes casualty insurance of any kind in this state will also write mal-practice insurance and that we be rated separately. I think this would be constitutional, conversely I think to require a bond when somebody wants to sue a doctor would be unconstitutional. In a study of the eight year period from 1962 to 1970 the actual paid claims were \$90,000. When you consider that 3,500 admissions to the Washoe Medical Center were non-residents. In light of the fact that the County Medical Society estimated that 212 physicians in Reno paid an average of \$2,600. in premiums per year, \$90,000 is very little. Someone is making a bundle. " I like to think that the medical profession in Nevada is a cut above the medical profession in California." "I would suggest to you that this bill is not the way to solve the doctor's problem." "I think the way to do it is as I suggested above."

Mr. Peter Newman said that he felt he could offer one or two comments which might be of interest. #1. I agree with the statement that requiring a bond may be unconstitutional, and even if it is not, think what an unfair burden it puts on people who do have legitimate cases. Unless you have a tremendous amount of assets it is very difficult to get a bond these days. 2. As a more practical reason for opposing this legislation this would increase defense costs, because additional litigation is involved.

Mr. Barengo said that he felt this would be summary judgement.

After a five minute recess, Father Pumphreys came before the Committee to testify in favor of A.B. 346 and A.B. 57. He related several personal experiences and stated that churches are having difficulties getting insurance to cover vandalism etc. because they are an attractive target.

Mr. Fry asked the witness how he felt these bills would solve the problem.

Father Pumphreys said that they probably would not solve the problem, it may however give people a little more surety that if you had to do something physical to protect yourself you would not be quite so vulnerable.

A.B. No. 347 SUMMARY-Requires compliance with provisions for letting of contracts although the governing body has approved application for federal grant to be expended pursuant to such contract.

Mr. Hayes stated that this bill appears to have merit to control some of the monies that flow thru the counties pursuant to federal grants.

Mr. Huff moved to recommend DO PASS, Mr. Hickey seconded.

Mr. Fry voted against this motion.

Mr. Barengo and Mr. Torvinen not voting.

MOTION CARRIED. (DO PASS A.B. 347)

A.B. 346 SUMMARY-Strengthens right of lawful resistance to crime.

Mr. Hayes said that he feels that there are adequate laws for defense of person and property.

Mr. Fry pointed out that if this bill goes out of Committee with a DO PASS recommendation it will have to be referred to Ways and Means.

Mr. Barengo moved Indefinite Postponment, Mr. Torvinen seconded.

VOTING AGAINST THIS MOTION: FOOTE, GLOVER, HICKEY, HUFF, AND LOWMAN.

MOTION FAILED

Mr. Glover moved to recommend DO PASS, Mr. Huff seconded.

VOTING AGAINST THIS MOTION: HAYES, BARENGO, FRY, AND TORVINEN.

MOTION CARRIED DO PASS A.B. 346

Mr. Fry moved that along with the DO PASS RECOMMENDATION, it be recommended that A.B. 346 be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Barengo seconded.

MOTION CARRIED

A.B. 57 SUMMARY-Strengthens right of lawful resistance to crime.

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Mr. Fry moved INDEFINITE POSTPONMENT since this bill is similar to A.B. 346. Mr. Glover seconded.

VOTING AGAINST THIS MOTION: HAYES, LOWMAN, & HICKEY.

MOTION CARRIED INDEFINITELY POSTPONE A.B. 57

A.B. No. 348 SUMMARY-Limits fee for expert witness.

Mr. Hayes said that he felt we would run into trouble limiting the fee for witnesses in a specialized field.

Mr. Hickey moved INDEFINITE POSTPONMENT OF A.B. 348, Mr. Fry seconded.

Mr. Hayes and Mr. Huff felt that perhaps this bill could be amended to set a ceiling on fees charged.

Mr. Huff and Mr. Hayes voted against the motion.

MOTION CARRIED INDEFINITE POSTPONMENT OF A.B. 348.

A.B. No. 352 SUMMARY-Requires posting of bond or cash deposit in certain mal practice suits.

Mr. Hayes stated that he had grave doubts that this bill would stand a test of equal protection of the law.

Mr. Torvinen said that he does not feel that this is a good piece of legislation.

Mr. Fry moved INDEFINITE POSTPONMENT, Mr. Torvinen seconded, saying, "I'm not sick".

Mr. Huff voted against the motion. Mr. Hayes abstained from voting.

MOTION CARRIED INDEFINITE POSTPONMENT A.B. 352

A.B. No. 344 SUMMARY-Reduces physicians' liability for medical care.

The Committee agreed that the intent of this bill is already covered in the NRS "good samaritan" section.

Mr. Fry moved INDEFINITE POSTPONMENT OF A.B. 344, Mr. Barengo seconded.

MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY INDEFINITE POSTPONEMENT A.B. 344

Mr. Hayes announced that he had just received a phone call informing him that the 18 year old age of majority bill has just passed the California Assembly with a DO PASS recommendation. He requested a meeting of the sub-committee studying this measure at 10:00 AM tomorrow.

Mr. Barengo made a motion that the Committee direct the Legislative Counsel to conduct a study of the rating policies of professional liability insurance companies with only the rate loss of Nevada included and with possible mandatory provisions for coverage.

Mr. Huff seconded this motion.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

Mr. Hayes requested the Committee to study S.B. 310 and S.B. 315 with the idea that action could be taken on these measures today.

S.B. No. 310 SUMMARY- Applies forgery and counterfeiting provisions to travelers checks and money orders.

Mr. Glover moved to recommend DO PASS, Mr. Barengo seconded.

MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY. DO PASS S.B. 310

S.B. No. 315 SUMMARY- imposes additional duty upon redemption of real property.

Mr. Huff moved to recommend DO PASS, Mr. Barengo seconded.

MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY DO PASS S.B. 315

Mr. Barengo moved to adjourn. CARRIED.

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DATE: March 7, 1973

NAME	Bill#	Speaking	REPRESENTING
Father Pumphrey	346 +57	yes	Episcopal Diocese
Susan Glover	AJR8	no	
Sean W. Ditzhead	AJR8	no	
Salvadorino MD	344 352	yes	Nevada St. Med. Assoc.
C. L. Sauls MD	344 352	yes	Washoe Med Society
Oliver S. Bolton	344 352	no	Nevada Ind. Insurance agents
Sister Carol Newman		no	Franciscan Center
Robert V. Woodburn	344 352	for	
Mollie Gray	AJR8	for	women's Pol. Council + Comer's Asta Alliance
Yolanda Ciaruffi			
Gladys Wright			
Polly M. Page			
Terence Tompkins			
Bruce Francioni			
Paul Phillips	344 352	for	
WE Adams	347	yes	City of Las Vegas
Mrs. Clark Quind	352		Judges Widowed
James S. Sorreger	352	YES	SEI Ins. Rep.

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Judiciary

DATE: 3/7/93

NAME

Bill # *Spokane*

REPRESENTING

Montreal Avenue

AB305

R.B. Ransom

352

✓

self

NEIL G. GALATZ

352
344

✓

self

Thomas D. Beatty

1857
244

✓

CFR & C.G. P. 1975

Judge Howard Beatty

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STATE OF NEVADA P L A N N I N G B O A R D

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WILLIAM G. FLANGAS, VICE CHAIRMAN
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WILLIAM E. HANCOCK, A.I.A.
SECRETARY AND
MANAGER

Legislative Building, Room 305

CARSON CITY, NEVADA 89701
(702) 832-7445

October 18, 1972

IN REPLY REFER TO SUBJECT

RE Complete Medium
Security Prison,
1973-75 CIP

Honorable Howard W. Babcock, Chief Judge
Eighth Judicial District Court, Clark County
Clark County Court House
200 East Carson Avenue
Las Vegas, Nevada 89101

Dear Judge Babcock:

Your letter of October 2, 1972, to Mr. Barrett concerning the Prison development program has been referred to this office for reply.

Attached is a copy of the preliminary master plan for the expansion of the Medium Security Prison to accommodate maximum security male prisoners that was approved by the State Board of Prison Commissioners and the Nevada State Planning Board.

Indicated thereon in orange is the first phase of this program that, hopefully, will be funded by the 1973 Session of the Legislature. This first phase development, in essence, completes the Medium Security Prison as designed by the addition of a 108 single-cell dormitory, a vocational building, automotive shop, administrative facilities and guard towers.

Also attached to the print is a narrative summary of the master plan as approved, which indicates the planning to accommodate approximately 750 male minimum, medium and maximum security inmates by 1980 in a three-phase development.

As an alternative to the second and third phases, indicated by the attached plan, we are, at the recommendation of the State Planning Board, investigating the feasibility of remodeling the existing Maximum Security Prison to accommodate 200 maximum security inmates. The feasibility of this has not yet been determined, although we are reasonably sure of the structural, mechanical, electrical integrity of the existing facility. The question yet to be resolved is whether it can be adapted functionally to a modern prison program.

STATE OF NEVADA
P L A N N I N G B O A R D

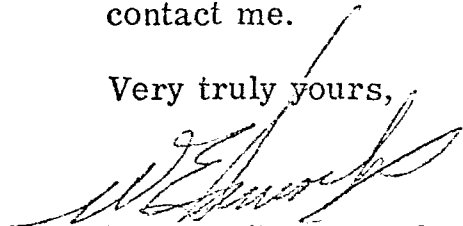
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Honorable Howard W. Babcock
October 18, 1972

If we can be of any further assistance to you in this matter, please contact me.

Very truly yours,



William E. Hancock, A. I. A.
Manager

WEH:km

Enc.

cc: Mr. Howard E. Barrett

5. Required Additional Prison Capacity for estimated 1980 Inmate Population: 45 female and 325 male maximum-medium inmates.

The existing Womens Prison has a maximum designed housing capacity for 40 inmates. The existing Medium Security Prison has a maximum designed housing capacity for 441 male medium-minimum inmates. The peak inmate population during 1970 and 1972 for these two institutions was 36 and 334 respectively. During the same period the peak inmate population at the existing Maximum Security Prison was 357. It is believed, however, that if single cell housing had existed at the Medium Security Prison during this period, the population at the existing Maximum Security Prison would have been reduced, and simultaneously increased at the Medium Security Prison to more nearly reflect the ratios noted in paragraph 4.

B. The Plan and Program for Male Inmates:

1. Proposed location and site for additional facilities: 15 acres adjacent to and south of the existing Medium Security Prison.

The recommended location for new male maximum security facilities is approximately 15 acres adjacent to and immediately south of the existing Medium Security Prison. The site is State-owned and a part of the 1100 acre farm four miles south east of the Capitol Complex. This site is the same as recommended in the 1961 Master Plan for expansion of prison facilities. Principal advantages of locating on this site are central security and administration of all male inmates, multiple use of existing facilities, isolation combined with acceptable access, and economy. The only major disadvantage of the site is a high ground water table. However, this problem can be solved. Should the estimate of inmate population prove low, an additional 8 acres have been allocated for expansion.

2. Required Additional Facilities for 1980 Male Inmate Population: 126,851 gross square feet of buildings.

As previously indicated the existing Medium Security Prison has a maximum designed housing capacity of 441 male inmates. However it has in existence many of the security and program facilities necessary to accommodate 576 inmates. As reflected in the following list, the availability of the facilities substantially reduces the requirement for new facilities to accommodate the proposed additional maximum-medium security inmates.

Function Requirement	% Inmate Population	No. of Inmates	GSF/ Inmate	Total GSF
1. Housing	100 %	324	200	64, 800
2. Laundry	100 %	835 (a)	10	8, 350 (a)
3. Maximum Security Administration & Squad Room	100 %	216	25	5, 400
4. General Prison Administration	13 %	28	250	7, 000
5. Dining	33 %	71	17	1, 207
6. Kitchen	100 %	216	10	2, 160
7. Hospital	5 %	10	300	3, 000
8. Education	40 %	86	30	2, 580
9. Vocational	25 %	54	200	10, 800
10. Library	100 %	216	10	2, 160
11. Maintenance	100 %	216	15	3, 240
12. Warehousing	100 %	216	30	6, 480
13. Occupational Therapy	33 %	71	50	3, 550
14. Handicraft & Recreation	50 %	108	20	2, 160
15. Religious	15 %	32	30	960
16. Barbershop	100 %	216	0.9	194
17. Visitors	25 %	54	15	810
18. Central Heat Plant	100 %	216	10	2, 000
19. Reception	10 %	21	57	1, 200
Total Gross Square Feet				128, 051

In addition to the above, utilities, roads, walks, security fencing, recreation courts, security towers, and parking will be necessary.

- (a) Because of difficulties in expanding the existing laundry, it is recommended that a new plant to serve the entire Prison population be constructed and the existing laundry converted to a maintenance facility.

3. Proposed Incremental Development: Three Phases

As master planned, the required additional facilities can be designed and constructed in the following phases:

Phase I: 1973-75 Biennium. Approximately 43, 579 GSF

This initial phase consists of the construction of the fourth housing unit at the Medium Security Prison, modified from a dormitory design to a single cell design for 108 inmates, the construction

of two security posts, a third sewerage lagoon, an administration unit, a third vocational building, and the completion of the last phase of the automotive shop. These facilities will allow the prison administration to start vacating the existing Maximum Prison, and with the exception of the vocational and administration units, are all within the existing compound.

Phase II: 1975-77 Biennium. Approximately 37, 504 GSF.

This second phase will realize the new security compound, and consists of a 108 inmate cell block with facilities for the reception, quarantine, and general security of maximum security inmates, exercise courts, prison administrative building, education, chapel, library, barbershop, two security towers, roads, central heat plant, fencing, and water storage facilities. An irrigation fire protection pond will be realized through rerouting Clear Creek, that can also be used in the landscape scheme.

Phase III: 1977-79 Biennium. Approximately 47, 168 GSF.

This third phase will realize an additional 108 inmate cell block with facilities for psychiatric, segregation and isolation cells, exercise courts, occupational therapy, handicraft and exercise building, central laundry, the conversion of the existing laundry to a maintenance shop, warehouse, chapel, and parking. Upon completion of this phase, it is predicted that the lagoons can be abandoned and the institution connected to a City trunk sewer line.

Upon completion of Phase I, 108 inmates now housed in the existing Maximum Security Prison can be housed at this institution, increasing its capacity to 549 by 1975. Upon completion of Phase II in 1977, it will increase to 657 and at the end of Phase III in 1979 to 765 inmates. At that time the existing Maximum Security Prison can be vacated except for those minor functions related to the Womens Prison.

E. Estimates of Design and Construction Costs: See Page 6.

Page 6 lists preliminary design and construction costs for the three phases of development. (Inflation costs after Phase I are not included.)

F. Anticipated savings in operating Costs: \$60,704.00 per year

In June 1972 the Prison reported the following annual operating costs of the three institutions: (Food, clothing, medical-dental and tobacco inmate stipends were not included, since they will remain the same as existing.)

- a. Existing Maximum Security - \$1,708,467.16 or \$5,389.00 per inmate.
- b. Medium Security - \$1,029,737.48 or \$3,332.00 per inmate.
- c. Womens Prison - \$200,907.62 or \$5,909.00 per inmate.

It is believed that the new facility can be operated at a cost of approximately \$3,500.00 per inmate, or \$2,677,500.00 per year for an approximate saving of \$60,704.00 per year.

	Phase I	Phase II	Phase III
Housing	1,265,000	1,265,000	1,265,000
Jail Equipment & Kitchen Equipment		300,000	300,000
Towers			
22-5	35,000		
22-6	20,000		
22-7, 22-8, @ 35000		70,000	
Shop Addition 4000 s.f. @ \$20.00	80,000		
Equipment	6,000		
Warehouse, 10,800 s.f. @ \$20.00			216,000
Vocational Bldg., 10,800 s.f. @\$23.00	248,400		
Fencing			
1000 lf @ \$14.00	14,000		
5100 lf @ \$14.00		71,400	
Salley Ports 2 @ 15,000		30,000	
Water Storage		55,000	
Central Heating		85,000	
Administration			
9000 s.f. @ \$30.00	270,000		
5500 s.f. @ \$30.00		165,000	
Education, Library, Religious			
6000 s.f. @ \$30.00		180,000	
O.T., Handicraft & Recreation			
6000 s.f. @ \$30.00			180,000
Site Development			
Lighting, 2250 s.f. @ \$29.00		65,250	
Roads & Paving, 80,000 s.f. @ 50¢		40,000	
Parking, 50,000 s.f. @ 50¢			25,000
General Site, 880,000 @ 25¢		220,000	
Clear Creek, 1200 c.y. @ \$5.00		6,000	
Pond, 5000 c.y. @ \$5.00		25,000	
Play Courts, 15000 s.f. @ \$1.50		22,500	22,500
Lagoon	45,000		
Laundry, 8350 s.f. @ \$30.00			250,500
Equipment			150,000
Maintenance, 5200 @ \$10.00 (remodel)			52,000
Chapel, 4000 s.f. @ \$30.00			120,000
Landscape	<u>100,000</u>	<u>50,000</u>	<u>50,000</u>
Subtotal	2,083,400	2,650,150	2,631,000
General Costs 15%	<u>312,510</u>	<u>397,522</u>	<u>394,650</u>
Total	2,395,910 ⁽¹⁾	3,047,672	3,025,650
GRAND TOTAL	<u>8,469,232</u>		

(1) PLUS \$181,090 FOR EQUIPMENT FOR A TOTAL OF \$2,577,000

REQUESTED CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

1973-1975 Biennium
September 18, 1972

Project	Location	Agency Priority	Status of Request	Project Cost Estimate					
PRISON									
<i>Phase I</i> Complete Medium Security Prison Dormitory #4 Two Towers Shop Addition Vocational Building Fencing Administration Building Sewer Lagoon Landscaping Remodel Industrial Building #2 Emergency Generator Shop Exhaust System Auto Paint Spray Booth Auto Shop Equipment	Carson City	1	New	\$2,577,000					
					Expand Kitchen, Women's Prison	Carson City	2	Re-Submitted	189,000
					Irrigation Water Supply, Farm	Carson City	3	Re-Submitted Being Studied	
					Air Condition Hospital & Admin. Bldg. Medium Security	Carson City	4	New	40,600
					De-Icing System and Emergency Generator, Dairy	Carson City	5	New	58,100
									\$2,864,700