

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE  
MINUTES OF MEETINGS  
MARCH 7, 1973

The meeting was called to order at 8:30 a.m. Senator Lamb was in the chair.

PRESENT: Floyd R. Lamb, Chairman  
Warren L. Monroe  
B. Mahlon Brown  
James I. Gibson  
William J. Raggio  
Clifton Young  
Archie Pozzi

Harvey Thompson, Foster Parents Association  
W. J. LaBodie, Welfare Division  
E. Yamoshite, "  
Gloria Handley, "  
George Miller, "  
Roger Trounday, Department of Health, Welfare &  
Rehabilitation  
Orville A. Wahrenbrock, "  
Pat Denley  
Allen Chamberlain, Humboldt County Juvenile Probation  
Gordon N. Richardson, Pershing County Juvenile Probation  
Judge John Mendoza, Clark County  
Mary Gojack, Assemblywoman, State Parks Advisory Comm.  
Audrey Harris, "  
Thalia Dondero, "  
Jean Ford, Assemblywoman, "  
Bill Wood, State Parks  
Norman Hall, Dept. of Conservation  
John Richard, State Parks  
Elmo DeRicco, Department of Conservation  
Mary Kozlourki, State Parks Advisory Commission  
Bill Douson  
Daisy J. Talirtie, League of Women Voters  
Lawrence Jacobsen, Assemblyman

FOSTER PARENTS:

Mr. Harvey Thompson said, "Foster parents used to take care of homeless children, but now they are taking care of mentally retarded children, juvenile delinquents or referrals, problem children, etc. They are actually children of a different type and are no longer orphans.

"Regina Hall last year had a \$250 pay scale for each child. I have talked with the sisters who stated they had a \$7,000 deficit last year. This was made up by the Catholic Welfare Society. If a foster home has three or four children, using

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Regina Hall's scale, they would have an annual \$3,500 deficit. Foster care is the only type of institutional care which is working and doing a good job.

"You have a budget of \$285,000 for the Boulder Childrens Home, and last week they had an occupancy of twenty children, although they have received seven additional children this week. This is very expensive, and foster homes are currently treating institutional type children.

"Foster parents have an in-service training program provided by professional people donating their time. This has been such a success that the Welfare Division has instituted a similar program for its welfare social workers.

"If you took the twenty children in the Boulder City Childrens Home and put them in foster homes at \$200 a month you will find your budget will more than pay for the increase to foster homes."

PROBATION SUBSIDY - Pages 354-355:

Refer to attached report. The state funded \$100,000 during the last biennium, and the federal government had contributed funds through the Crime Commission's LEAA grants. These funds are no longer available, and they are asking that this subsidy be fully funded through the general fund.

The enabling legislation to continue probation subsidy is SB 192 and is presently being heard by the Health and Welfare Committee.

With regard to probation subsidy this is another area where the Department of Health, Welfare, and Rehabilitation will be a grantor agency. They will approve or disapprove program plans of the counties. After plans are approved they will fund and then monitor county programs. They will have no administrative staff to do this, so Mr. Wahrenbrock and Mr. Trounday will perform this. After there is more experience with the program they will set up some type of performance standards which the counties must meet in order to insure that programs are successful.

Judge Mendoza stated that previous to probation subsidy there was about a 10% increase per year in commitments to state juvenile institutions. After probation subsidy commitments actually dropped and there have been no increases in commitments. Clark County has met their criteria and has actually kept 52 boys a year out of state institutions due to this program. He said this was intended to subsidize new programs and wasn't meant to keep up or support existing institutions

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or pad county probation budgets. He said he didn't want to see this purpose diluted. They don't fund ongoing programs.

Mr. Trounday said, "There is more to the program than just keeping a youngster in the community. We want to see what type of program the county is running and see that they are also developing community resources in this area."

Mr. Wahrenbrock said that these funds are used for unusual items such as education, housing, medical care, clothes, work support, etc., to ensure the success of a boy. They are all used for community based programs."

The funding formula for counties is as follows. They took a five-year period from 1965-70 and found they had a 10% increase in commitments per year. They studied the percentage of commitments from each judicial district. Clark County committed 58% and Washoe County committed 20%. They applied this formula to the first, second, and eighth judicial districts (Clark, Washoe, Carson City, Storey, Churchill, Lyon, and Douglas Counties). For instance, in Clark County they determined they would need a 25% decrease in commitments in order to be successful. This 25% reduction figure was multiplied by \$4,000 for each boy in the 25% figure to get the funding formula. However, with what little experience the program has they have found that it costs about \$3,000 per child in the program.

Senator Lamb said, "You have been here before and we don't like a budget like this which actually represents a blank check. How many probation officers will you be hiring? What specifically will this money be spent for, and what controls will you have?" The agency representatives agreed that in two years they will be able to present a line item budget, but at the present time the program hasn't been in operation long enough and the counties haven't all presented completed programs, so they can't present specifics at this time. They also described how the Department of Health, Welfare, and Rehabilitation will monitor programs.

There are currently 300 volunteer workers in Clark County. These volunteers have donated \$150,000 in their time, and have donated \$80,000 in furnishings. They have provided a swimming pool, landscaping, and a basketball court.

Senator Lamb said, "I think this committee is very much sold on this program."

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The type of child in the program is one who hasn't yet committed a serious felony but has the potential. They are high risk children who would probably cost the state an additional million if conventional tools were used such as commitment to state institutions. They have developed two halfway houses in Las Vegas.

Senator Raggio said, "Do they utilize foster homes? Many children just can't make it in their own homes. That's what the problems are." Judge Mendoza said they do this and utilize professional homes.

Judge Mendoza said, "I haven't heard of a single judge who has used this program who hasn't been well satisfied with it."

Mr. Trounaday said the thing they are lacking now is what the dollars are producing (the actual savings). Senator Lamb said, "I don't know how you can put statewide identical controls on the program because each area is different. Las Vegas has urban problems which creates an environment very unlike those in small communities such as Panaca." Mr. Trounaday said that they would have different plans from each county, and that there would be some flexibility for the various areas.

The district judge from Washoe County said, "The intensive supervision has worked out very well. Each judge decides whether or not a boy should be placed in the intensive supervision program, and the program has worked out exceedingly well. We have committed very few really to the boys school in Elko. I would hate to see the program go."

DIVISION OF STATE PARKS - Pages 463-467:

There is an increase in the next biennium of 1600% and 1800% for land acquisition and capital construction programs. (See attached charts.)

Contract services have increased and are for garbage pick up, inmate services, road repairs. There will be \$50,000 of this spent for repair of roads at Valley of Fire.

Under furniture and equipment, \$33,000 of the total \$67,000 requested will be used to purchase radio communication equipment. The remainder will be used for small items such as one boat for Rye Patch Reservoir and one for Lake Tahoe in the first year of the biennium.

The \$76,000 for trucks will be used mainly for pickup trucks, a garbage compactor, and replacing two or three trucks, etc. Also the new requested positions will require mobility.

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Senator Young asked if the state parks request to take over the Red Rock area would diminish federal money. Mr. Cronkhite said that "There has been federal funding for this area, and this is the reason we have been acting with caution. The Bureau of Land Management has spent several hundreds of thousands of dollars on roads in that area. In the BLM budget to be presented to this session of Congress they are requesting \$300,000 for a visitors center in Red Rock." Senator Young said, "It puzzles me why the state would want to take over when the federal government is providing funding.

Mrs. Mary Kozlourki stated that, "The federal budget always has provided money for the Red Rock area. However, they always cut this budget and when they do they cut recreational items. Thus they provide money for roads and always have, but not for recreational personnel or programs. At the present time they have no single employee working in this area. One man comes out once a week to pick up the garbage. They are just putting money into road building."

PARK HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM - Pages 468-469:

This program keeps up eligibility for federal grants under the national Historic Preservation Act. The federal funds look good for the first year of the biennium at the present levels and will perhaps be unaffected during the second year, according to Mr. Cronkhite. Funds can also be used for acquisition of historic property and for restoration and development. (See explanation on page 469.)

They install 100 historic markers each biennium. They cost \$106,000 for fifty each year of the biennium. \$82,200 is spent for capital improvement work in historic areas, so only \$18,000 is spent for other expenditures.

STATE PARK PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT - Page 470:

The Parks Division has transferred five positions into this division. All are existing positions within the division, so there are no new positions added. This section will provide park planning.

Senator Pozzi asked about the state parks division keeping kids out of Hidden Beach. He said they were going there anyway whether they attempted to keep them out or not. Mr. Cronkhite said, "Hidden Beach is a drug dropoff point and is very difficult to control. We know we couldn't make off-road parking available right now because this would require massive parking fill on one side of the road or massive cuts on the other, and the Tahoe Regional Planning Authority wouldn't

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be likely to give approval to this. We patrol this area sometimes until two or three in the morning due to fire hazards. If a fire gets started and isn't reported until ten in the morning it would be very dangerous. Our object is not to tell everyone they can't go down there but to thin the people out."

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION PROGRAM - Page 471-472:

Mr. Cronkhite said, "This is a really successful program and did more to bring about the creation of a state parks division than anything else." There is a request for a new position, state park planner II. Mr. Cronkhite said this was necessary because the funding and workload has grown tremendously in the past several years. The current park planner spends 80-90% of his time working with local authorities.

Mr. Cronkhite said that he was told that federal funds will be reduced to about half a million, but this isn't yet a final figure. In the second year of the biennium they expect to again achieve full funding. He said this was the result because most states had a carry over of funds during the first year of the biennium. However, Nevada didn't.

Senator Lamb remarked that all four state parks budgets total \$1,331,000, and in-state travel amounts to \$34,700 for two years. Mr. Cronkhite stated that activities will be greatly increased in Southern Nevada much more than in the past, and there will be more construction. Senator Lamb said, "Don't run away with the checkbook. We can't do it all at once, but step by step we'll get it. The committee isn't against state parks, but we have to crawl before we can walk."

Senator Young asked why they needed \$11,000 for in-state travel for the land and water conservation program. Mr. Cronkhite said that they have an engineer who works with counties and community projects.

STATE PARKS ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM:

They have 200 campers and only 40 sites in the Eagle Valley park in a two-month period in the summer. They propose a \$130,000 developmental program involving 815 acres. There are excellent upstream possibilities here for recreational activities.

LAHONTAN - There are 70 miles of shoreline and the lake is 10 miles in length. There are 100 individual camping units over Washington's Birthday. They don't have any facilities, few outhouses or sanitation, and there are so many people

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over the fourth of July they have to hand back the trailers to get them into place. They propose to spend \$360,000 in total dollars, of which \$180,000 would be state funds.

LAKE TAHOE - They propose to spend \$274,000 total dollars and \$202,000 state dollars. Mr. Cronkhite said they have put in high quality standards and treat sewage, and have had very favorable comments.

RED ROCK - They propose to develop primarily the north end of the park. The proposed costs are as follows: utilities - \$116,000, red springs group use unit - \$165,000, pine creek picnic area - \$59,000; blue diamond service unit - \$240,000. The total funds would be \$440,000 and state funds would be \$100,000.

VALLEY OF FIRE - They propose a total expenditure of \$500,000 with state dollars amounting to \$250,000. They must put in a desaltation plant because water in this area is so salty. The funds would be spent as follows: utilities - \$171,000, campground and access - \$222,000, protection of petrified logs - \$6,500, riding and hiking trails - \$4,200, (and another item for \$58,000).

The visitors are increasing in the summer due to air conditioning, but they aren't staying the night. The parks division counted 205,000 visitors last year, but this is a very conservative figure.

There are 183 historic markers which cost \$10,000 for the biennium to continue the marker program.

In 1970 the state approved a \$5 million bond issue. During the past biennium state parks have had \$2 million at their disposal. They picked up 815 acres at Eagle Valley, and 8 miles of shoreline in Washoe Valley, and purchased a total of 3,600 acres. As they go into the 1973-75 biennium they have \$3 million in bond money available to them but the governor requested they hold this in abeyance and use general fund money now to avoid getting involved with interest payments. The governor felt the state was a little healthier at the moment.

ARROW CANYON - This is located in Northern Moapa and backs up into some open meadowland. There is a reservoir and a lot of geological interest.

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BEAVER DAM STATE PARK - This is out of Caliente and roads are not paved but are improved. There is scenic, geologic, horseback riding, hiking, and stream related activities.

BELMONT - This is a ghost town and represents old architecture in the old townsite. This is off the highway from Tonopah, 12 miles off the highway off Route 8A.

BITTER RIDGE - WHITNEY POCKETS - This is in northern Clark County. The formations are similar to those in the Valley of Fire. There are hetroglyphs, too, but this park will never be a large, fully developed park such as Lake Tahoe.

BUFFINGTON POCKETS - This is similar to Valley of Fire, is a very small area, and will not require immediate maintenance or attention.

BRISTOL - This is in Lincoln County five miles off highway 93 out of Pioche. There are three charcoal ovens worthy of preservation, which are still reasonably intact and in good shape.

CATHEDRAL GORGE - They will pick up land north of the present park. There is Cold Springs, which was an old pony express station, and this will be another small roadside park.

COLORADO RIVER - They want to acquire a small sliver of land in the tip of the state by the Utah-Arizona border. This would provide access to the Colorado River.

ECHO - This is in Lincoln County but they are having trouble reaching a reasonable price with the owner, Mr. Gimmel.

FORT CHURCHILL - They want to acquire some private property along the river.

KERSHAW RYAN - They want to pick up some additional public lands in Lincoln County.

KEYHOLE CANYON - They will acquire a small site in Southern Clark County off highway 95. This area gets a fair amount of rock climbers and will be a small site.

KNOB HILL - This is in the same area and toward Nelson. The interesting features are huge rounded boulders. These are piled on each other for quite a number of acres and are a short walk from the road. There is a real good view overlooking Lake Mohave.



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LEE CANYON - This is a ski area offering the only snow skiing near Las Vegas. Otherwise facilities are four hours and more away. This offers the only chance for children in Clark County to get to ski. Mr. Cronkhite said, "We probably wouldn't look at this if it were in Northern Nevada. I think it can pay its own way over the years. The current operation pays for itself operationwise, but they don't make enough to pay off their capital improvements. At this time they are proposing to transfer the facility to the Park Service who in turn would turn over the actual operation of the facility to Clark County. Clark county is willing to receive the operation responsibilities.

SPRING MOUNTAIN - There are a number of BLM recreation sites high up in the mountains. This will have a great deal of climatic relief through small individual sites and will offer summer camping to Clark County.

VIRGIN PEAK MOUNTAINS - There are trees and this would also provide climatic relief to southern Nevada. There is a \$100,000 acquisition cost.

Jean Ford, an assemblywoman, testified, "I strongly support every item in this budget. I have seen every area proposed for acquisition. This proposal will provide areas not just for people to spend an afternoon, but will promote and increase tourism within the state."

Senator Lamb said over half the people in the state live in Clark County and he felt not enough had been done for Clark County. He said he would like to see them zero in to do something to benefit Clark County.

Mrs. Ford said they have the same priorities even though they propose using general fund monies instead of bond funding. Senator Brown said, "The people in the state approved \$5 million in bonds, and we are now being asked to appropriate \$3 million from general fund monies. When we have so many priorities and you already have the bond money this doesn't seem reasonable." Mrs. Ford stated that this was being done because the state expected a surplus and if general fund money were used they would not have to appropriate a redemption fund to pay back the interest. The committee also pointed out that now they will have to work with the problem of a reduction in federal funds and grants to the state.

Senator Pozzi said that out of the thirty proposed parks 13 of these parks would benefit Clark County. Senator Monroe said, "I pointed out some of the parks are very inconsequential as far as Clark County (they are small parks). On any given

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day you will probably find more people fishing and camping at Wildhorse in Elko County than you would in all of Southern Nevada. Yet no one is taking care of Wildhorse. No one even picks up garbage or is developing the area. I think we want to give some consideration to Elko County and in particular to Wildhorse." Senator Raggio agreed. Mr. Cronkhite said, "We are going to be working with Wildhorse, but you can realize that we are encountering problems with the BLM, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the Forest Service, all of whom have jurisdiction in Wildhorse. When there are so many agencies involved, it takes more time. It will take at least two years to work out agreements.

LAKE MEAD - This will cost \$200,000 and is similar to the Valley of Fire.

REDROCK - This will cost \$600,000. This will be of great benefit to Southern Nevada, and because of the harshness of the summer sun there would need to be developed water-oriented sites.

EAGLE VALLEY - There are grass, trees, and water. Senator Lamb said that he felt this park is something they should take a real look at as it would be beneficial.

Senator Brown asked about operating costs in future years for all the little parks. Mr. Cronkhite said that it would take most of this biennium to just acquire lands so operations wouldn't be a problem this biennium. He said the Park Service didn't plan in the future to place permanent personnel or require a lot of personnel work in these small parks.

Mr. Elmo DeRicco suggested that perhaps an interim study group be formed to investigate the Wildhorse and Tulley Springs areas. Senator Lamb agreed this was a good idea.

The meeting adjourned at 10:50 a.m.

Senator Lamb met with Mr. Charles S. Watson, Jr., of the National Public Lands Task Force, later that day. Mr. Watson said his group had been making a survey of public lands in the state over the last twenty years and had discovered over 460 recreational sites in the state, among them a cave larger than Carlesbad or Mammoth caves. He said, "We have been trying to get a program within the Bureau of Land Management, and as long as we have ripoffs taking land from the BLM we have the impression in Congress that the BLM should not be given recreational funds. I don't think the state park service is equipped to handle the Red Rock area. This is a fragile area which I don't feel could handle massive recreation which the park service plans for this area. The BLM has a much smaller plan in mind.

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"The thrust of the BLM is in Red Rock because it has been a selling point for other national recreational programs. I would like to see the state parks acquire private lands, not public lands. A joint state/federal operation might work, but because the BLM administers most of the land in the Red Rock area they should have primary control. They should have veto powers only when it concerns laws which don't exist in Nevada. Any development should require a comprehensive analysis.

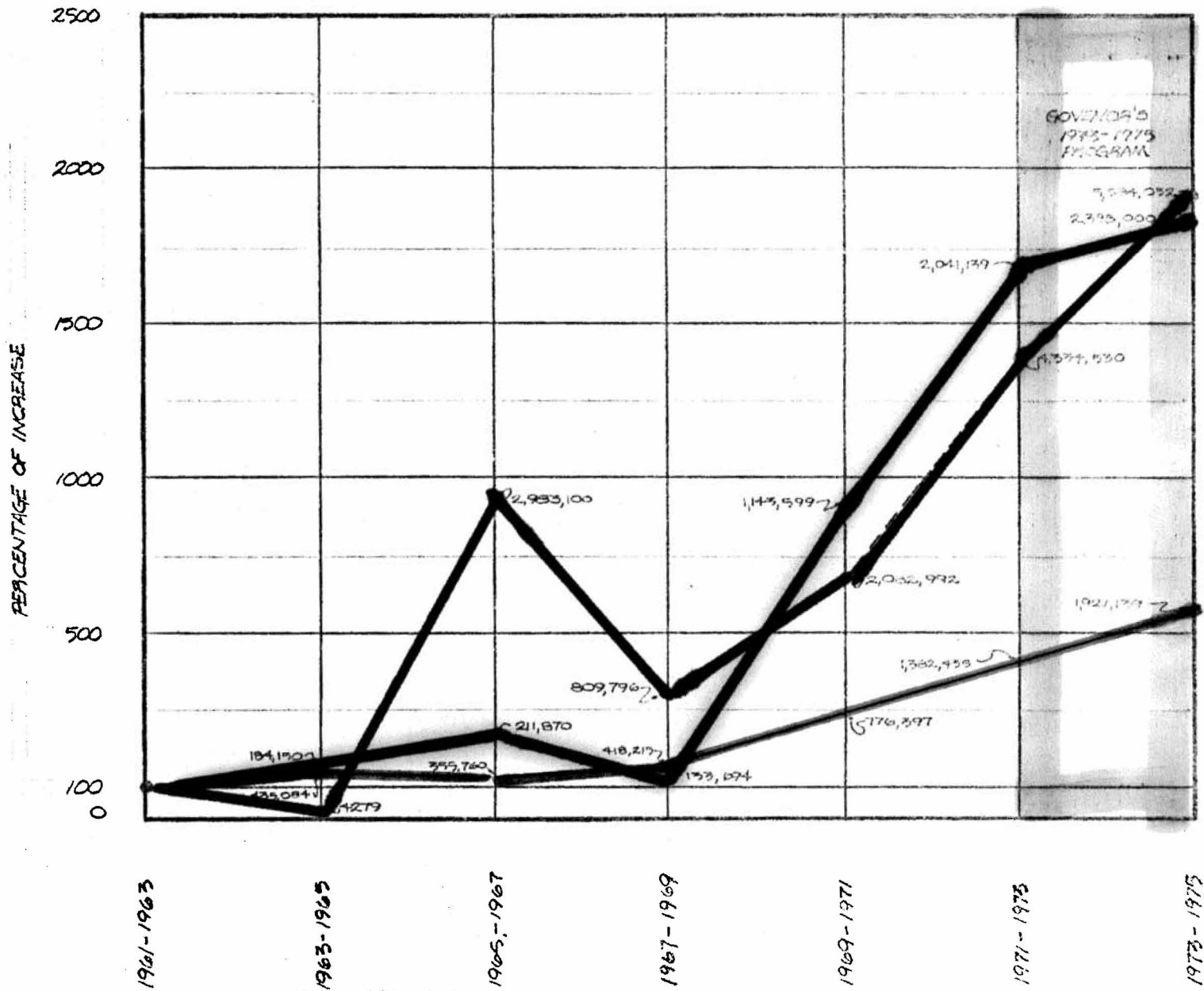
"Red Rock has always been the key selling point to Congress of the need for the BLM to get into recreational development. Red Rock has 600,000 visitors each year and this impresses the need for hiring rangers, improvement personnel, and developing areas. But if the state takes over this land they will feel that they need not give money for recreation because apparently the states can handle this type of program. If the state takes over this area over \$700,000 in federal development funds will be lost to the state."

Respectfully submitted,

  
Ellen Hocker, Secretary

APPROVED:

  
Floyd R. Lamb, Chairman



NSPS.  
BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS

——— *level* BASE FOR ACQUISITION IS \$5,113  
 ——— BASE FOR CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION IS \$19,729  
 ——— BASE FOR OPERATIONS IS \$295,375  
     *and maintenance*



MIKE O'CALLAGHAN  
GOVERNOR  
ROGER S. TROUNDAY  
DIRECTOR

STATE OF NEVADA  
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, WELFARE,  
AND REHABILITATION

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DEPARTMENTAL DIVISIONS  
AGING SERVICES  
ALCOHOLISM  
CHILDREN'S HOME  
HEALTH  
MENTAL HYGIENE-  
MENTAL RETARDATION  
NEVADA STATE HOSPITAL  
NEVADA GIRLS TRAINING CENTER  
NEVADA YOUTH TRAINING CENTER  
REHABILITATION  
SERVICES TO THE BLIND  
WELFARE

MEMO #55

TO: MEMBERS OF THE SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE  
SENATOR FLOYD LAMB, CHAIRMAN

FROM: ROGER S. TROUNDAY *RT*

SUBJECT: PROBATION SUBSIDY

In accordance with the actions of the 56th Session of the Nevada Legislature, a Juvenile Probation Subsidy Program was initiated.

While the program was authorized to begin on July 1, 1971, it did not become operational until late in the year because of the lack of Federal funds to implement the program. Most programs were operational by January 1, 1972. The program extended into every judicial district and county except Lyon, Churchill and Douglas. The final decision to participate rested with the District Judge of the county concerned.

A formula was developed during the 1971 Session for the distribution of available funds. The formula was developed on the basis of commitment rates to Elko and Caliente. AB 203, however, required that the state appropriated funds be distributed on the basis of population only, and the Nevada Crime Commission made grant awards on the basis of the need presented to the Commission and with minimal regard for the formula.

During the 18 months of the current biennium which ends June 30, 1973, the following table shows the total funds allocated to the various judicial districts including the formula and other requests made to the Nevada Crime Commission:

District #1	13,161	District #5	25,111
District #2	77,058	District #6	26,526
District #3	13,639	District #7	35,576
District #4	28,680	District #8	286,496

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In accordance with the directive of the 56th Session, an evaluation of the program was conducted by the Department of Health, Welfare, and Rehabilitation, and a report has been submitted to you.

Admittedly, the report is inconclusive in many areas because of the time limitations. The program did not become operational until early 1972, and the report was completed early in December for presentation to the Legislature.

Statistically, we do have some data. However, the big unanswered question is, what are the quality aspects of the program?

According to the projections developed two years ago, it was expected that 322 youthful offenders would be committed to Elko and Caliente during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1972. The actual figures for both schools was 187, a reduction of 135.

On a comparative basis:

	<u>FEB. 1971</u>	<u>FEB. 1972</u>
Elko	135	109
Spring Mountain	49	49
Caliente	99	70
Home of the Good Shepherd	27	45

The figures contained in the budget before you, follows the formula developed during the last Session of the Legislature for Judicial Districts #1, #2, and #8. Because of special needs in the other judicial districts, increases have been recommended. These increases, however, will leave those districts below their current level of funding.

The formula developed in 1971 for the three large judicial districts contains the figure of \$4,000 per youngster in a special supervision program. The figure was adopted because that was the amount used in California and no better data was available. Our preliminary evaluation indicates that this figure is probably more than is actually

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being spent for each child in the program in the two urban communities. In each case, however, more persons were served than anticipated thus forcing the cost per person down.

However, due to the short period of time allowed for the program before the initial evaluation had to be completed and with the entire lack of guidelines in the program, we have chosen to remain with the original formula.

The "numbers game" can be played in many ways depending upon the objective. The primary concern of the Department at this time, is to cooperate with the counties in developing an effective community based treatment program for youngsters who have come into conflict with the law that will have measurable quality ingredients.

SB 192 is the legislation that will enable the Department of Health, Welfare, and Rehabilitation, to continue the program for the next biennium within the limitations of the legislative appropriation. The proposed legislation also requires the Department to establish rules and regulations for the operation of the program.

Respectfully submitted,

Roger S. Trounday  
Director

RST/lrs

Bureau of Land Management and State Park System basic agreement. Operation and maintenance discussed and up-dated Feb. 8, 1973. Original agreement formulated in 1969. The agreement stated the state park system would.

- A. Manage the 19,000 acre State Park.
- B. Rest of the area BLM would manage.
- C. Budget for areas under management.
- D. Contract of gargage out? feasibility of this was discussed.
- E. Set user fees and house state park personnel in area.
- F. Operations agreement and development agreement needed to be established.

Discussion of the control of the area was discussed at length. The BLM. people told the committee at the meeting that they will have in the area 5 men for maintenance control and patrol services. Additional staff to this will be 5 personell for fire control. Discussion of enforcement of the area was discussed and the BLM told the group that they are not and do not have enforcement authority. The Nevada State Park System have policing powers.

The Master Plan of the Red Rock Area needs to be updated. The impact statement is needed before we can get into the plans of the area. In State owned parts? In BLM parts: There possibly will not be any more work planned until the impact statement is done and presently it is in the re-write stage with the BLM.

The classification of lands needs to be done and a review and explanation of certain areas of concern needs explanation. Such as; dump sites, restraints on density of facilities.

BLM told the group the funds for Segment B of the senic drive and the 1st phase of Rocky Gap campground are still available from 1972 funds.

1973 funds available for the completion of Rocky gap camp ground and the survey and plans for the visitor center.  
1974 Construction of the interpetive center.

There was discussion on the water rights and the grazing rights in the Red Rock Area.

1. How will grazing rights effect state parks. A. They cannot stop any grazing rights that are presently granted.
2. Do the water rights revert back to the state?
3. What authority will state have over water rights.
4. Are water rights adjudicated:
5. Survey of critical springs areas.
6. Would Park remain in amulti-use area park:
7. What acreage goes with springs for grazing rights.

BLM told the group that livestock operations have not been encouraged. Mineral rights have had most of the claims in the area cleared. No more liling for mineral rights are accepted.

Current legislation of AJR 9 was discussed. Alan Jarlson a made a motion and second by Goodhart The feeling of the committee on this bill AJR 9 be reserved until we can find out what other developments are planned for the area. And to see if it will be detrimental or beneficial to a park situation and to hold off support on the resolution until next meeting of the RR committee. Motion lost.

Mary K. Motion to support AJR 9 and write a letter of support to our legislators.  
Motion carried.